"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain by tonight or tomorrow, high southeasterly winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,580. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FOOD SEIZURE BY COMMISSION, GOVERNOR'S PLAN

Administration to Fight for the Wicks Bill, with Clause Giving Drastic Power.

WHITMAN MESSAGE MONDAY

Still More Forceful Alternative Should Legislature Refuse to Act.

RIOTS IN POULTRY MARKETS

Women Destroy Chickens Snatched from Purchasers—Hartigan Says the Market Is Manipulated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Drastic steps to meet the food situation are under contemplation at the Capitol and a food dictatorship under State authority is regarded here as probable unless the next few days bring relief.

The food problem engaged the attention of Governor Whitman today to the exclusion of all other business. He kept the telephone wires busy far into the evening and was in communication with George W. Perkins and the New York City authorities several times. He also had talks with officials in other large centres of population throughout the State.

The Governor admitted this evening that he saw little prospect of early relief or hope of lower food prices without intervention by the State.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said the Governor tonight, "that the situation is the most serious perhaps in the history of this State, and it will grow worse before it grows better. I intend to take any steps that may be necessary to bring relief to the famine-stricken poor in New York City and other communities where there is any widespread suffering. I think the solution possibly may be found in the immediate passage of the Food and Market bill introduced by the Wicks Committee."

There is ample justification for belief that the Governor will send a special message to the Legislature on Monday urging the immediate passage of the bill. The Governor's hope lies in the "emergency clause" in the Wicks bill, which reads:

"In case of an emergency creating or threatening to create a scarcity of food within the State, the commission is empowered to take such measures to secure relief as the commission may deem desirable."

It was pointed out today by a legislator who assisted in drafting the bill that this clause would give the Food and Markets Commission the widest latitude. "In my opinion," he said, "it will enable the commission to commandeer food anywhere within the State in a time of a crying necessity such as the present. I think it would enable the commission to take over cold storage plants and administer them on behalf of the State in the interest of distribution along lines that would quickly relieve a stringency in food. I think that under this clause the dictatorship in force in Germany could be duplicated here, always providing that the emergency exists."

Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida, sponsor for the bill, remained at the Capitol today preparing for next week's battle. "All the moral influence in the State should be exerted to insure the enactment of this bill," he said. "If it becomes a law we shall be able to go after the wizardry of trading in New York City and the evils at the root of the present situation wherever they may lurk."

Both the Governor and the authors of the food bill foresee a stiff fight. Every report since the bill was introduced indicates almost universal disapproval among farmers which is surprising, because practically every feature of the present agricultural law to promote the welfare of the farmer has been retained in the food bill, with other benefits added. Adverse effort is expected also from the food middlemen.

Today the opposition of Tammany was added when an alternative relief measure, to be introduced tomorrow by Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan of the Bronx, minority leader in the lower house, was announced. The Callahan bill calls for a $25,000,000 bond issue for terminal markets in all cities of the State. Tammany opposes the Wicks bill on the ground that it will provide too much Republican patronage, "provender for the boys in the Whitman trenches," as Mr. Callahan put it tonight.

In view of the danger that the Wicks bill may be defeated, Governor Whitman and others whose co-operation would be essential to bring immediate relief through State intervention, have had under consideration today an alternative said to be more drastic even than anything that might be done under the Wicks bill. Details of this plan are not known to any one beyond the Governor's confidential advisers.

RIOTS IN POULTRY MARKETS.

Women Snatch Chickens from Purchasers and Throw Them in Streets.

Demonstrations against the high price of food continued yesterday, and city and State officials and officers of private institutions went forward with plans to determine actual conditions in the east side and elsewhere. Committees of organizations formed for the purpose of bringing down prices prepared for extensive campaigns, and the agents of the Federal Government sifted rumors, as yet unsupported by fact, that partisans of the Central Powers were responsible for the disorders.

The demonstrations yesterday were chiefly directed against the price of

Continued on Page 3.

"Safest Route to America" Siberian Road Advertises

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22, (via London.)—A large sign in a tourist office here reads: "Safest route to America—via the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Tickets for sale here."

The sign is attracting the attention of a large number of Americans in Copenhagen who have been waiting for several weeks for an opportunity to return to the United States by sea.

A trip from Denmark to New York by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway would cover something over 15,000 miles. The journey would be from Copenhagen to Petrograd, across Russia and Siberia to Vladivostock, thence by way of Japan, across the Pacific and thence across the American continent to New York.

WITHDRAWS WOMEN FROM INAUGURATION

Mrs. Boggs Retaliates for Barring by Committee of State Floats from Parade.

HER AUTHORITY IS DENIED

Chairman Harper Says Women Are Wanted, and Floats Were Excluded Because Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A controversy over what part women shall take in the inauguration ceremonies came to a head tonight with an announcement by Mrs. James H. Boggs, President of the Women's Wilson Union and a member of the Inaugural Committee, that, because of a ruling barring from the inaugural parade a section of State floats being organized under her direction, she declared "the withdrawal of all women from the parade."

Robert N. Harper, Chairman of the committee, replied with the statement that Mrs. Boggs had no authority to declare such a withdrawal. He said that women were wanted in the parade, and that the State floats had been debarred because the plans for them were in so uncertain a stage that he feared they could not be completed in time to conform to the committee's standards.

Expects Women's Support.

The decision to withdraw, Mrs. Boggs declared, had the indorsement of the Executive Board of the Wilson Union, including the wives of many Senators and Representatives and other public officials, and would receive the backing also of millions of women throughout the country. Her announcement, issued as Chairman of the Women's Division of the Inaugural Committee, said:

"The Chairman of the Women's Division of the Inaugural Committee announces the withdrawal of all women from the parade which will take place on March 5. This decision was reached after it became known that Chairman Harper had arbitrarily ruled that State floats and automobile representations, which had been planned for and financed by prominent men and women of the various States, would not be allowed in the line of parade."

Although she would not add to this statement tonight, Mrs. Boggs indicated clearly that it only feebly expressed her indignation over the incident, and that the women of the Union might have something more to say on the subject later.

Mr. Harper declared that there never had been such an organization as a Women's Division of the Inaugural Committee, and intimated that he would take no further notice of Mrs. Boggs's announcement.

"No one except Major Gen. Scott, who is Grand Marshal and myself has authority to say who shall not take part in the parade," said Mr. Harper. "We want women to participate, provided they conform to the same requirements that are laid down for the men."

Plan for Floats Delayed.

The suggestion that a number of historical floats representing the States be organized was made several weeks ago, the Chairman said, and he designated Mrs. Boggs to carry out the idea if she could do so according to parade requirements. Until a few days ago, he added, she had not submitted any concrete plan, and consequently the floats sub-committee unanimously agreed with him that the project should be abandoned, to prevent the assembling at the last moment of a float section that might not conform to committee requirements as to number, uniformity of dress, music, and other details.

At the Wilson Union Headquarters, on the other hand, it was insisted tonight that a considerable fund had been raised for the section, that at least two floats were ready for shipment to the capital and others nearing completion, and that a definite plan had been worked out in every State.

The women and Chairman Harper agreed only on the point that the dispute was in no sense an outgrowth of the controversy over representation of women suffragists in the parade. That element, it was declared on both sides, had not entered in any way into the situation.

HOUSE GRANTS ARMY TOTAL OF $250,000,000

Passes the Appropriation Bill, But Universal Training Legislation Fails of Enactment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Army Appropriation bill, carrying about $250,000,000, was passed by the House late today without a record vote. An attempt to add universal training legislation was defeated by a point of order.

In the Senate an effort will be made to attach as an amendment either the Universal Service bill already favorably reported by the Senate Military Committee, or the measure just completed by the Army General Staff.

In the closing hours of the debate in the House the appropriation for arming and equipping the National Guard was increased from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000.

BILL TAKES OVER SHIPS ON WAYS

Vessels Building Here for Aliens Made Subject to National Use in Emergency.

NOW TOTAL 675,000 TONS

American Registry of Ships Under Flags of Nations at War Also Provided For.

URGED BY ADMINISTRATION

Modifies Provisions of Present Shipping Act and Enlarges Powers of Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—An Administration bill amending the Shipping Board act and giving the President power to take possession in time of national emergency of vessels under construction for foreign purchasers in American shipyards was reported to the House today by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The committee says more than 675,000 tons gross of vessels are now being built in American shipyards for aliens.

Chairman Alexander's explanatory report on the bill says:

"Section 5 of the Shipping act provides that neither the board nor any corporation formed under Section 11 in which the United States is a stockholder shall purchase, lease or charter any vessel which is under the registry or flag of a foreign country which is then engaged in war. The committee amendment provides that the purchase, lease, or charter of such a vessel may be made with the express consent and approval of the President. There may be circumstances under which it may be desirable for the board to have this power in the event of war or national emergency, and limiting the exercise of that power to those circumstances where the President gives his express consent and approval will be a safeguard against its unwise exercise. We assume that the President will withhold his consent in cases that might involve our country in serious international complications.

"The committee further amends Section 5 by providing that the board may purchase a vessel 50 per centum as efficient as at the time it was originally put in commission as a seaworthy vessel, instead of 75 per centum, as provided in the act, and removes the limitation as regards the lease or charter of a vessel.

"The committee regards these amendments desirable, as they enlarge the power of the board to provide vessels to meet the requirements of our commerce in time of emergency and to provide naval auxiliaries in time of war.

"By far the most important provisions of the bill are those amending Section 9 of the Shipping act. It is estimated that more than 675,000 tons gross of vessels are being built in our shipyards for aliens, for the most part for citizens of Norway and other Scandinavian countries. Every week vessels are being launched from our shipyards for foreign account. In view of our lamentable shortage of tonnage under the American flag, to save our commerce in the domestic and overseas trade, and at a time when we may be compelled to take steps to enforce our rights as a neutral nation on the high seas, it is of the utmost importance that Congress should take steps to hold these vessels now being constructed under our flag.

"The committee fully realizes the difficulty of doing this and at the same time having due regard for our shipbuilding industry and the interests of aliens who are coming to us for ships. Hence the committee has endeavored to draw the amendment so that it will meet a condition of our shipbuilders and impose the least possible burden on their foreign customers. Representatives of both these interests have held frequent conferences with the Shipping Board, and they have been given the most careful consideration by the committee, with the result that the proposed amendment is understood by the committee to give reasonable satisfaction to both interests, and at the same time take care of a situation that may become very acute any day, a situation that Congress should take necessary steps to meet before the end of the session. These provisions of the bill are intended to apply during any war or national emergency now or hereafter proclaimed by the President, and not otherwise."

The committee also reports several minor amendments to the Shipping act. Bottoms employed in ferrying, towing, transfer, and lighterage are excepted from certain provisions of the act. Enlarged powers are granted to the Shipping Board to make necessary investigations to guarantee the fulfillment of the law, including authority to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers.

WANT DAY OF PRAYER TO KEEP US FROM WAR

German-American Pastors, in Call to All Churches, Blame Country for Prolonging Conflict.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A call on all churches of all denominations to make Sunday, Feb. 25, a day of repentance and prayer, to supplicate God to avert war by the United States, was issued today by the Executive Committee of the Association of German-American Pastors. The call sets forth that the United States is responsible for the prolongation of the war through having furnished weapons to belligerents.

The prayer program suggested by the call is: "Firstly, to repent for America's share in the blood-guiltness of war, and, secondly, to call upon God in earnest supplication to hinder and destroy all evil counsel and base machinations, which are at work to plunge our nation into the European world war; and that He graciously endow our Government and our President with wisdom and a firm determination to lead our nation through these perilous days and to preserve to our people the blessings of peace."

Sinn Fein Leaders Arrested in Ireland; Recently Back from Internment in England

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—A number of Sinn Feiners, recently returned from internment in England, were arrested today in Dublin, Limerick, Galway, and Skibbereen, under the Defense of the Realm act.

Altogether 32 members of the Sinn Fein and the Gaelic League have been arrested, and the arrests are continuing.

Eight arrests were made in Dublin, and twenty-four at other places, including four in Cork.

It is believed here that these arrests will greatly embarrass the Nationalist Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Dublin says that no information is available as to the charges against those arrested.

The correspondent adds that the eight arrests in Dublin included Darrell Giggis, novelist; J. T. O'Kelly, member of the Dublin Corporation and General Secretary of the Gaelic League, and J. J. O'Kelly, a well known Gaelic writer, Vice President of the Gaelic League and one of the Secretaries of the Irish National Aid Association, founded to assist the dependents of executed or imprisoned Irishmen.

Five arrests took place in Limerick and Clare, including a Gaelic League organizer, John O'Hurley. In Tyrone Dr. Patrick McCartan, formerly dispensary medical officer at Gortin, was arrested. In Galway a prominent member of the Oughterard District Council and a prominent Athenry merchant were taken into custody.

COMMITTEE BLAMES LEAK ON REPORTERS

No Government Official Involved, Report Will Say, and Lawson's Charges Unfounded.

MR. BOLLING EXONERATED

President's Brother-in-Law Gave No Tip on Peace Note — Short Selling of Stocks Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Committee on Rules practically completed today its report on the "peace leak" investigation and will submit it to the House within the next three days. It is understood the report is a matter-of-fact document which presents a digest of the testimony taken, asserts that no Government official was responsible for the "leak," and makes no radical recommendation.

The report, it is said, will maintain that the "leak" on the President's peace note on Dec. 20 is traceable to two newspaper correspondents who furnished a forecast of the note to stock brokers. The committee, however, is not expected to trace to these stock brokerage reports any "clean-up" of magnitude on the stock market, nor will it be contended that the correspondents themselves speculated profitably. It will be asserted, according to reliable information, that one of the correspondents received no compensation for his "tip," and that the other was under employ at a nominal sum to furnish his brokerage connection with occasional Washington news.

The wholesale charges of Thomas W. Lawson involving public men and financiers will be declared unsupported by evidence adduced before the committee, and it is also understood the committee will reject as unwarranted the intimations contained in the Wood resolution that some public official profited by the "leak." The committee will say that there is no testimony connecting any official of the Government, either in the executive or legislative branch, with the "leak," nor has it been shown that any official profited in the slightest degree from stock market speculation. It is understood that the committee finds that R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of the President, had nothing to do with the "leak."

As forecast, the committee report will point out the alleged evils of "short selling" on the stock market and suggest that this is a matter to which Congress may give its attention. The report, however, does not include any bill to regulate the stock market. This is left to the next Congress.

It is believed the report will include a statement that members of the Rules Committee and of the Standing Committee of Correspondents, in charge of the press galleries of Congress, have conferred regarding possible changes in the rules governing the admission of newspaper correspondents to the press galleries and that the correspondents are expected to take action discouraging the employment of any newspaperman by a stock brokerage concern, even though the connection be friendly and not a financial one.

The report probably will contain complimentary reference to the corps of Washington correspondents and a tribute to the integrity of the newspaper profession. There will be no severe condemnation of the two correspondents who in this particular instance sent out forecasts of the "peace note." It is also understood the report will say that none of the newspapermen present at the Lansing conference on Dec. 20 violated the confidence of that conference and that forecasts of the "peace note" were sent by men not present at the conference.

HELD AS U-BOAT AGENT, SAYS HE'S AMERICAN

Spanish at Cartagena Arrest "Wood," with Others—Find Submarine Supplies.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Details of the arrest by the police of Cartagena, Spain, of a man giving the name of Wood and calling himself an American are contained in a telegram forwarded here by the correspondent at Madrid of Le Journal. After his arrest Wood received the protection of the German Consul at Cartagena, who said the presence of the man at that seaport was inexplicable excepting in connection with the discovery off the coast of a ship's boat marked U-19.

The Cartagena police, the correspondent adds, supposing that Wood had disembarked from a submarine, searched the roads and found a number of buoys to which were attached thirty boxes covered with waterproof cloth, and containing dynamite, guncotton, and gasoline.

La Liberté's Madrid correspondent says the Spanish Minister of the Interior announces that a man who was guarding the buoys and the German Consular Agent, Meyer, have been arrested, and that a third person connected with the affair is being sought. The correspondent adds that the boxes attached to the buoys contained correspondence, tools, and submarine parts, instead of gasoline and explosives.

The German submarine U-19 figured in the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland last Easter. It was the vessel which carried Sir Roger Casement, the supposed head and prime instigator of the revolt, to Tralee, where he landed on Good Friday with Daniel J. Bailey, a British private, and a third man named Monteith.

At the trial for high treason of Sir Roger Casement a statement from Bailey was read, in which the soldier said that after the submarine U-19, which took the party from Germany, sighted Tralee, he was transferred to a collapsible boat. The boat overturned as it reached the surf, and Bailey had to wade ashore. He later went back to the boat, he said, for arms, which he, Casement, and Monteith landed at Tralee.

LONDON SUGGESTS WE GIVE MONEY AID

Thinks That America by Such 'Benevolent Neutrality' Could Best Hasten War's End.

MIGHT AVOID CONFLICT

In Any Event It Would Put Upon Germany the Responsibility of Declaring War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—There is a growing tendency here to believe that the present American-German situation may continue indefinitely, although full consideration is given to the chances of an "overt act" or other eventuality creating a state of war.

Discussion centres now on the question whether, if an actual state of war continues to be avoided, the existing situation will not necessarily develop into an attitude of benevolent neutrality on the part of America toward the Entente powers. It is fully recognized that such a possible development would have to be entirely a matter of American initiative. How valuable benevolent neutrality would be can be indicated by a single instance of one of its possible workings. Dispatches from New York this morning state that J. P. Morgan & Co. have received from Canada $28,500,000 in gold. Under a system of benevolent neutrality financial arrangements obviating the necessity of such a drain upon allied gold resources would be easily reached. In the opinion of some authorities here, the United States could thereby help to bring the war to a more speedy end without herself incurring the responsibilities and risks of war.

Germany's attitude toward an American policy of benevolent neutrality toward the Allies would present no features of essential difference from her actual attitude inasmuch as a declaration of war would have to emanate from Berlin.

MEN ON YARROWDALE FREED, SAYS BERLIN

Wolff Bureau Dispatch Says Action Was Taken as an Exceptional Measure.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Geneva correspondent of the Havas Agency sends this dispatch, received from the Wolff Bureau in Berlin:

"It is learned that the crews of the merchant ships, brought to Germany aboard the British steamer Yarrowdale, have been released, although it is held that by reason of the present circumstances, the American sailors might have been treated as prisoners of war. It was decided some time ago to release them as an exceptional measure, they having begun their voyages without knowing that they exposed themselves to treatment as prisoners because they shipped aboard armed enemy merchantmen.

"After the rupture of relations with the United States news reached Germany that German ships had been seized and their crews interned. That news gave rise to the idea that it might be prudent not to liberate the American sailors until official information was received as to the real situation. Information has now been received officially that German ships in American ports have not been seized, and that their crews have not been interned."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22, (via London.)—A dispatch received here from Berlin, says that the American sailors, taken to Germany on the Yarrowdale, were released after the German Government had been informed officially that German ships in America had not been confiscated or their crews interned.

CONFIDENT THE BREMEN WENT DOWN IN A GALE

News Long Known and Accepted in Berlin—Deutschland May Be in Supply Service.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 22.—While Scandinavian newspapers are printing a report that the German submarine Bremen has not been lost, but is being used as a supply ship in Germany's blockade, information which has been in possession of The Associated Press in Berlin for months is that the submarine actually went down on her first voyage to the United States.

The submarine was not captured by a British patrol boat, as was rumored in the United States, but went down in the great storms which were prevailing in the North Atlantic, according to this information.

The date and the circumstances of the departure of the submarine for the United States were well known in Berlin at the time, and there was ill-concealed anxiety on the part of the owners of the under-water merchantman for news of her arrival as the craft remained overdue at New London, Conn. When a published report of the arrival of the Bremen in Long Island Sound proved without foundation, Director Philip Heineken of the company owning the Bremen told The Associated Press that he regarded her as lost, and said the craft probably foundered during the prevailing gales.

It is highly possible, however, that cargo submarines may be co-operating in the submarine blockade, and that the Deutschland and six sister ships which were being built are being adapted to this work.

SEES US DRIFTING TO SENSELESS WAR

Berlin Banker Asserts Munitions Interests Are Pushing Wilson Into It.

PRESIDENT "ON THE SLIDE"

And the "Morgans, Schwabs, and Roosevelts" Will Prove Stronger Than People.

ALL TO SAVE WAR INDUSTRY

For No Man Believes, Says Financier, That America Can Help Allies on Sea or Land.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 21, (via Tuckerton, N. J., Feb. 22.)—I have had a conversation today with one of Berlin's principal banking magnates, who thought that unhappily the United States seemed to be drifting hopelessly toward war, or whatever President Wilson chose to call it.

"If America had remained neutral," he said, "she would have been bound to become the dominating factor in world politics when once peace was restored, being the only great power left absolutely intact. But she throws away her chance light-heartedly.

"What for? That is what puzzles us here. No man of common sense who has any knowledge of international affairs can possibly believe that, unprepared as the United States is and with the ocean full of U-boats between her and the seat of war, she can hope to aid the Entente cause in a military, or even naval, way, if that is what President Wilson was driving at.

"If there were any chance for America helping to an Entente victory, there would at least be some sense in it from Wilson's point of view, much as we should deplore it. But there is not. If the American military and naval authorities were candid, they must have told President Wilson.

"America has enriched herself tremendously by the European slaughter. Now that that seems to be nearing an end and her investors to be in danger of losing the game, is she going to throw good money after bad in a futile attempt to keep, financially and morally, bankrupt nations afloat?

"America has built up a new industry and raised it to unheard-of prosperity. Therefore it is naturally falling prey to the wildest speculation. The munition factories are seeking a new market, since they see quite clearly that the Entente will soon fail them. Is America going to provide this market to keep the stock jobbers in clover?

"I am very sorry to say it, but to all appearances munition money and military preparedness will give President Wilson that friendly push he seems to be waiting for, sitting on the slide, at the bottom end of which he may find himself in the company of Italy and Rumania.

"The Pierpont Morgans, the Schwabs, and the Roosevelts will prove stronger than the common sense of the American people, and President Wilson seems to need only a little pushing."

BELLIGERENT TALK AS REICHSTAG OPENS

Central Powers Will Employ Last Weapon "Without Restriction," Says Head of Chamber.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, Reuter's correspondent says that the German Reichstag opened yesterday with a speech by Dr. Johannes Kaempf, the President.

Dr. Kaempf asserted that Germany and her allies were now taking refuge in a weapon "which will be employed without restriction until our aim in the war, namely, the defense of the independence and freedom of our countries, is attained."

A statement which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg was to have made yesterday has been postponed until next Tuesday, according to advices transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at The Hague.

The Chancellor's address was postponed owing to the delay in the delivery of the speech of David Lloyd George, British Premier, in the House of Commons, to which Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg expects to reply.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Count von Roedern, Secretary of the Treasury, will address the Reichstag tomorrow in regard to the new war credit sought by the Government, and the new taxes which are to be imposed.

The bill for the new coal tax provides for a levy of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The annual coal output is estimated in value at 2,200,000,000 to 2,500,000,000 marks, so that the new tax may yield a revenue of 500,000,000 marks.

"This tax can be levied easily," says the Overseas News Agency, "since there are only 500 owners to pay it. Germany has the lowest coal prices in the world, so that the tax will not be felt too heavily."

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his statement to the Main Committee of the Reichstag, says the Overseas News Agency's report, discussed, among other matters, "press reports regarding negotiations with Denmark and pretended attempts to reopen negotiations with the United States."

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure Only one night from New York.—Advt.

Tonnage Sunk in War Zone Since Feb. 1 Totals 358,508

A record of the tonnage sunk to date since Feb. 1 in the German blockade zone, compiled from British Admiralty figures and reports received from other sources, follows:

REPORTED YESTERDAY:

Ships.	Tonnage.
Amhon, Dutch	3,598
Corso, British	3,242
Sigrid, Russian	2,194
Alice, Norwegian	709
John Miles, British	687
Perseus, British	155
Trawler, British	150
Teowyn, British	132
Total	10,867
*Previously reported	347,641
Total since Feb. 1	358,508

NUMBER OF SHIPS SUNK.

American.	Other Neutrals.	British.	Other Belligerents.
2	40	92	13

*Revised on later information regarding tonnage of the Skogland, reported sunk on Wednesday.

5 AMERICANS SAVED FROM SUNKEN SHIP

Members of the Crew of the Norwegian Steamer Skogland Picked Up.

EIGHT MORE VESSELS LOST

Paris Announces New Sinkings in the Mediterranean—Many Were Drowned on the Rosalie.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The sinking by a German submarine of the Swedish steamer Skogland, which had five Americans aboard, after the crew received ten minutes to take to their boats, was reported by Consul General Hurst at Barcelona, Spain, in a message today to the State Department. No one was injured, and the crew has been landed safely at Tarragona, Spain.

The Skogland sailed from Norfolk Jan. 26 for Bagnoli, Italy. Consul General Hurst in his dispatch said there were twenty-six in her crew, five of whom claim American citizenship. He gave their names as James Braner of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leo Cartright, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jack Burke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jay Lewis, Uniontown, Penn., and Joseph Brown, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Skogland was stopped in the Mediterranean by a submarine six miles south of Tarragona, Spain, at 6 A. M. on Feb. 18, Consul Hurst reported. As the crew left the ship sailors from the submarine went aboard and exploded a bomb which destroyed the ship. The crew landed at Tarragona after seventeen hours in their boats.

The Skogland was reported sunk in dispatches received here yesterday from Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The sinking of four more vessels was reported today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The vessels announced as lost were the steamer Perseus, the Corso of 3,242 tons, which was last reported as having passed through the Red Sea, eastbound, on Jan. 4; the Swedish steamer Skogland of 3,264 tons, and the British motor steamer Teowyn of 132 tons, which was destroyed by gunfire on Wednesday. Four men from the crew of the Perseus are missing. The Captain, chief engineer, and two seamen of the Corso were made prisoner. The others were landed, according to the owners' information.

The Central News says the British steamer John Miles of 687 tons has been sunk. Four of the crew, who were injured, and the bodies of two men who were killed have been landed. The remainder of the ship's crew are missing.

The owners of the British steamer Rosalie, which was reported sunk yesterday, learned today that nine of the crew were saved, but that all of the officers and twenty-one others were lost.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Official announcement was made today of the sinking, on Feb. 21, of the Dutch steamship Ambon, of 3,598 tons, and of a British trawler. The sinking of the Norwegian steamship Alice, of 709 tons, and the Russian steamer Sigrid, of 2,194 tons, also was announced.

A delegation of merchant ship Captains from the chief ports of France will soon arrive in Paris to consult with the authorities as to the best means of dealing with the submarine menace.

There are two British steamers Perseus listed in Lloyd's Shipping Register. The larger is a vessel of 6,728 tons gross, built in 1908 at Belfast and owned by the Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool. She was last reported sailing from Dakar, West Africa, on Jan. 18, en route from Liverpool to Yokohama, which would place her far outside any of the barred zones. The smaller vessel is a 155-ton trawler, owned in Grimsby.

REPORT 36 VESSELS SUNK BY 2 U-BOATS

Berlin Says Among Victims of These Submarines Were 24 Steamers, One of 9,100 Tons.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Two German submarines which returned to their base on Feb. 20 sank during the period of their operations twenty-four steamers, three sailing vessels, and nine trawlers, says an Overseas News Agency announcement today.

"The vessels sunk," adds the announcement, "were among others a ship of 9,100 tons gross, laden with coal; one of 3,000 tons gross, laden with iron; one of 3,500 tons, with provisions, mostly butter and margarine; one of 2,200 tons with wheat and hay; one steamer of 2,700 tons gross carrying war materials for Italy; another of 400 tons gross with tin; another of 800 tons gross with a general cargo; another of 300 tons gross with horseshoes.

"Among the steamers destroyed was also one tank steamer of 7,000 tons gross. One cannon was captured."

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PRESIDENT MAY GO TO CONGRESS WITH CRISIS TOMORROW

Belief at Capital That He Will Not Delay Appeal Longer Than Monday.

HOPES FOR FULL SANCTION

Advisers Think He Has Power to Act, but He Wishes Advance Justification.

FIVE LINERS NOW TIED UP

Daniels Denies Intention to Take Them as Auxiliaries—Company Again Asks for Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Wilson's understood determination to go before Congress to present the situation between the United States and Germany is evidence of the threatening danger of a clash. No authoritative statement in regard to this determination has been made, but it s the expectation here today that the President will address the Senate and the House assembled in joint session on Saturday or Monday.

The President and his Cabinet are represented as believing that the Executive has full authority to take the necessary steps for the protection of American ships and American lives on the high seas, but as any of these acts of protection might carry the nation into war, they feel that it would be the part of wisdom to lay the situation before Congress and obtain the assent of that body to the President's recommendation that the contemplated measures be justified in advance. The Cabinet meets tomorrow, and arrangements probably will be made then for the President's visit to Congress.

The Administration is aware that Congress has a large pacifist element that may have to be reckoned with in the event that the President recommends measures likely to lead to hostilities with Germany. But, in the opinion of the Congressional leaders, the Senate and the House will grant any rightful authority asked for by the President. The willingness to stand by the President has been shown by the support given to him in breaking relations with Germany, even by Senators and Representatives whose caution in dealing with the situation had been so marked as to make them appear to be pro-German. There are indications, however, that a considerable number of members of both houses would be reluctant to give the President sweeping authority to use the land and naval forces of the United States to protect American rights on the seas in advance of any happening that would arouse feeling in this country.

Willingness to sanction in advance specific methods of protection undertaken by the Executive seems to be rather general in Congress, and the belief prevails that the President will be able to so frame his recommendations as to bring almost unanimous support to the legislation embodying the program he proposes.

The Senate Judiciary Committee failed today to agree to the bill proposed by the Department of Justice to authorize the President to use the armed forces of the United States to enforce its neutrality obligations. The bill was introduced many months ago and has only indirect bearing on the present situation. It is not being actively pressed.

Organized labor representatives today opposed the Senate Espionage bill when hearings on it were begun in the House Judiciary Committee. They insisted that it would give the military much power now rightfully vested in the civil courts, and would make the President virtually a dictator in peace as well as war times.

Reports that the Americans held as prisoners of war on the captured ship Yarrowdale have been released by the Germans have not changed the critical situation. Positive knowledge that these Americans had crossed the German border into neutral territory and were entirely safe would not minimize in any degree the imminent danger of war between the two Governments.

Conditions are not improving, and the adjustment of comparatively minor incidents like that of the Yarrowdale prisoners means nothing in comparison with the momentous decision that stands out boldly before the eyes of President Wilson and his advisers: No resumption of friendly relations between the United States and Germany is possible while Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare continues.

FRANKLIN AT CAPITAL SEEKS GUNS FOR LINERS

Steamship Head Confers with Daniels, But Arming of Ships Is Unsettled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, the corporation which owns the American Line steamships, had a conference today with Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt on the question of arming the St. Louis and other American Line vessels now held in port by the German submarine decree, but no change in the situation developed from his visit.

It is understood that Mr. Franklin called on the two officials to tell them that he had made every possible effort to obtain guns for the ships from private sources, but had been unsuccessful in finding satisfactory armament. He wished to know whether the Administration had reached a final decision on the question of furnishing naval weapons for the ships. Secretary Daniels told him, it was learned, that the President had not yet given his decision on the question, and that therefore it was impossible for the Navy Department itself to take any steps toward providing such armament. It is understood that there will be no change in the present policy of the Government on the armed ship question, at least until after the President has addressed Congress. While Administration officials, ad it is believed the President himself, consider that he now has full authority to arm merchant ships defensively, it is understood that as such a policy might easily become the first step toward an open clash, he wishes to explain his purposes fully to Congress before making the move.

While Mr. Daniels would make no comment today on the purpose of Mr. Franklin's visit, he took occasion again to deny that the department was contemplating converting the American Line steamers into auxiliary cruisers, and he stated that neither he nor Mr. Franklin had mentioned such a possibility in their conversation.

When the liner Finland arrives in port on Sunday all of the trans-Atlantic passenger ships flying the American flag will be in this port. Five of them are at their piers here now, the last being the Philadelphia, which got in yesterday with passengers, cargo and mails. The others here are the St. Louis, the sailing of which was canceled after the break with Germany; the St. Paul, the New York and the Kroonland. While no advice of the sailing of the Finland from Liverpool has been made public here, passengers who got in said that it was understood that she was to have left the other side on Saturday.

Two vessels flying the American flag got away for European ports yesterday and one, the Philadelphia, got in. The two outward-bound vessels are the oil tank steamship Communipaw, bound for Copenhagen with oil, and the Pearl Shell, carrying general merchandise and bound for Bordeaux. Other sailings were the Dutch steamship Beaukeladyk, for Rotterdam; the Tonawanda, British, for Liverpool; the Galina, Norwegian, for Bordeaux, and the Raphael, British, for Liverpool.

In addition to these, the Cunarder Andania sailed for Liverpool. She carried many passengers, among them being twenty-three surgeons and fifteen nurses, making up the Harvard unit of the Red Cross going to serve in the hospitals in England and France. She carried also a full cargo of freight and mails.

The big British cargo ship African Prince got in from Cardiff yesterday. She left that port on Feb. 5 and will load as soon as possible for her return trip. She came across in ballast. Another liner arriving was the White Star freighter Norwegian. She brought cargo and merchandise from Liverpool, which port she left on Feb. 7. The Campania got in from Huelva with ore. She has been at sea since Jan. 16.

The British steamship Cuyahoga sailed for England and the Freshfield for a European port.

It is probable that the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which was to have sailed on Tuesday, will get away today. There was evidence of much activity at Pier B, Jersey City, yesterday, and it was reported that many of her 200 passengers were going back on board.

BENNET ADVOCATES ARMING MERCHANTMEN

New York Congressman Favors Guns or Convoys, But Sees Grave Peril in Actual War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Advocating the arming of merchant ships or convoying such ships through the German submarine zone, Representative William S. Bennet, a New York Republican, made a speech in the House today, in which he said there were four good reasons why this nation should attempt to protect Americans without actually declaring war.

"Most people now see that there is no present necessity for a declaration of war against Germany," he said. "There are serious questions to be considered:

"First, no nation has followed our lead and broken off relations with Germany. If, therefore, we declare war we definitely abandon our present position as the most powerful neutral and alone add strength to the allied side. We give up definitely, finally, and forever all right to speak for and with the neutrals after the war.

"Second, we enter, as an interested principal, the tangled web of European diplomatic intrigue. We assume a part in the decision of questions in which we can have no possible concern.

"Third—We give our European Allies the right to be taken into consideration in connection with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

"Fourth—As a practical matter we waive all the claims of our citizens, growing out of this war, amounting to millions upon millons, against Great Britain, France, and Russia.

"Others will undoubtedly think of additional reasons of like weight. But those I have mentioned are serious. If the President asks me to vote to put men and guns on our threatened merchantmen, I shall so vote. American rights must not only be asserted but maintained. We may be compelled by events to do more than I have suggested in order to maintain those rights, if we have any hope for our future as a nation we cannot now do less."

Discussing the relative offenses of Great Britain and Germany against this nation, Mr. Bennet continued:

"Great Britain has flagrantly violated our rights on the seas. But she has not killed our people. On paper we have kept the record straight. This Congress, to our everlasting honor, has passed a law giving the President full power of reprisal and retaliation, and placed at his disposal for the purposes of that law the full use of our army and navy.

"Germany has not treated our rights at sea with any more technical disrespect than has Great Britain. But she has killed our people, and warns us that she will kill more. When she plainly told us that she would disregard international law in a manner which meant the killing of more of our people unlawfully she left no course open to the President but that which he took.

"What ought we to do? We authorized the President to meet the incursions of Great Britain by means which, if used, we deemed adequate. For the enforcement of our statute we the representatives of all the people gave him the nation's army and navy. But while admitting and asserting the grave invasion of our rights we, nevertheless, did not declare war. The course of Congress was sober, sane, and not cowardly.

"As to Germany, we should remember, first, that we have a just grievance against her entirely disconnected, so far as we are concerned, with her contest with the Allies. It is our rights that are being infringed. It is our duty to maintain those rights. In doing so we should use no aid from the Allies and place ourselves under no obligations to them. We are big enough to look after ourselves. Germany says that she will sink our vessels on sight in the barred zone. We should meet this by putting proper cannon and skilled men from our navy on our merchantmen, and, if necessary, using our naval vessels to convoy our merchant vessels. This is the counterpart of the course which we followed with France during the Administration of Presidents Washington and John Adams. That course stopped the aggressions of France, established us as a self-respecting entity in the family of nations, and kept us out of dangerous alliances. It is, at any rate, the proper next step."

RESENTS SPAIN'S REPLY.

Berlin Expected Mild Note Like Switzerland's About U-Boat Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Feb. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The correspondent in Berlin of a number of newspapers here has been officially informed that the Spanish reply to the German blockade note has produced displeasure there. Germany expected she would receive from Spain a reply similar to those dispatched by Sweden and Switzerland.

Germany, in view of the fact that she is forced to employ every class of weapon in order to defend herself, offered to provide Spain with coal, to buy a portion of her orange harvest, and to transfer to her some of the German ships detained in Spanish ports provided they were not employed for the benefit of the Allies. Germany, moreover, offered to enter into agreements under which she was to compensate Spain for damage suffered by her as a result of the submarine war.

PHILADELPHIA HERE; SAW NO SUBMARINES

American Liner Heard They Were on This Side and Swung Out Boats Nearing Port.

BROUGHT 243 PASSENGERS

Many Canceled Bookings, Fearing U-Boat Attack—Embassy Mail Aboard Steamer.

The American liner Philadelphia, the only passenger vessel flying the American flag to risk a trip across the Atlantic since the German submarine decree became effective, arrived at her pier at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with 243 passengers on board.

Because of reports that Germany would carry submarine operations on this side of the Atlantic, the lifeboats were swung out on Wednesday afternoon as the vessel approached the American coast and most of the passengers put on life-belts. At dark on Wednesday night the large American flags painted on either side of the hull were illuminated with electric lights, as in the submarine zone.

Passengers who did not know what turn the relations between the United States and Germany had taken since their departure from Liverpool on Wednesday of last week were not entirely easy until the ship had entered the harbor yesterday morning.

The Philadelphia will go out of service indefinitely, joining the New York, St. Paul, St. Louis and Kroonland, the other American passenger steamers which are held up here.

The only passenger ship of the American Line not now in New York Harbor is the Finland, which is either in Liverpool or on the way here. Passengers on the Philadelphia said yesterday that the sailing date from Liverpool of the Finland had been set for last Saturday night, but that there was some doubt whether she would leave port on that day. If she departed according to schedule she should arrive here next Wednesday or Thursday.

Many Refused to Sail.

Nearly half of the passengers who were booked to sail from Liverpool on the Philadelphia decided not to take the chance after the German announcement that no lenience would be extended to neutral ships at sea after Feb. 12. Some of the passengers who remained were weighing the question, according to those on the Philadelphia, whether Germany's threats were to be taken in entire seriousness or whether it was safer, after all, to travel on a belligerent ship with guns than to trust themselves to an unarmed ship flying the American flag. Many intended to await news of the voyage of the Philadelphia, hoping that the Finland would be held in port until it was certain that the Philadelphia had passed out of the U-boat zone in safety.

No signs of German submarine activities were seen during the entire trip of the Philadelphia, but there were, nevertheless, enough rumors to keep the ship's company deeply interested during the first three days and the last twenty-four hours of the voyage. The passengers were greatly relieved when the ship was finally made fast to the American Line pier.

"Ships were coming and going in such numbers that it reminded me of the crowds on Broadway," said Robert Bowman of Chicago, who has been for eighteen months with the American Ambulance Corps, and has received the war cross and a gold star from France for services at Verdun.

"At one time there were four large ships, including the Philadelphia, and several smaller ones within a radius of a mile," he said. "The Irish Sea and the water off the west coast of Ireland, which we hugged for some distance, was alive with large and small freighters, passenger steamers, destroyers and trawlers. This part of the sea appeared to be absolutely free from U-boat activities, and from the great number of ships which we saw, it would seem as if the submarine warfare had made little impression on British shipping. If we had been torpedoed at any point in the submarine zone, there would have been plenty of ships near at hand to stand by."

Voyage Uneventful.

Captain Candy refused to tell whether the illumination of the American flag and the swinging out of lifeboats as the ship approached the American coast was a general precaution or due to information that submarine attacks might be expected off the American coast. He said that the passengers had been calm and the voyage uneventful. The weather was exceptionally good for February, and the time of seven and a half days for the trip is rare for a ship of the class of the Philadelphia at this time of the year. Captain Candy said that no attempt was made to put on a burst of speed or to follow a zigzag course through the submarine zone, and that the ship had been kept all the time at seventeen knots, which was about the best speed she could make.

The toll which the German submarines had taken of British and neutral shipping made the British more anxious than they had ever been before over the submarine question, and caused them to look on it for the first time as a possible big factor in the war, according to the passengers. F. S. Bowen, a business man of Boston, said that, while England had been placed on "honor rations," and while the feeding of the armies and population was a serious problem, England had on hand enormous supplies of provisions. Father P. E. Magennis, a member of the Carmelite Order stationed at Rome, who arrived on the Philadelphia for a visit of several months, said that he found in England, as elsewhere on the Continent, the most serious of immediate questions for the civil population was that of getting coal during the severe weather. He said the scarcity of labor and the drain by England's allies on her coal supply had made it almost as difficult for householders to obtain coal in England as in Italy.

Irish Would Welcome Us.

Father Magennis said that one of the principal benefits the Allies would gain by the United States going into the war would be its effect on Ireland, which he visited recently.

"Nothing would have as much effect on the sentiment in Ireland as America's going in," he said. "At present the Irish people as a rule do not feel deeply concerned about the outcome of the war. So many ties bind Ireland and the United States that if this country entered the struggle the Allies would certainly reap great advantage in Ireland. At present the memory of English oppression is too strong for the Irish to care much for a victory over Germany. The Irish national spirit is stronger than it ever was before. The sentiment there could not be called either pro-Ally or pro-German.

"The war is certain to result in settlements for several questions which were big ones before the war. It is sure to result in justice for Ireland and better feeling for the future between the Irish and the English. In Italy the clergy has been so loyal, so many of them have fought bravely as soldiers, and the class has so thoroughly identified itself with the national feeling that the feeling between clericals and anticlericals has entirely died away. The clergy has never been so popular there as it is now."

Among the passengers were fifteen members of the crew of the American steamship Housatonic, which was sunk by a submarine off the Scilly Islands; twenty-six of the crew of the British steamship Japanese Prince, torpedoed off the British coast; fifteen of the crew of the French steamship Erwin L. Fisher, and three of the crew of the American tugboat Vigilant, abandoned at sea by most of the crew, but saved by the three who arrived yesterday.

The three men from the Vigilant arrived here wealthy, having received $24,000 prize money from a British Admiralty Court for sticking to the tug and saving her. Robert Fergusson, the third engineer, took charge of the tug after her Captain and twelve members of the crew had been picked up by the Dutch steamer Ryndam when the tug had been disabled by terrific weather late in October 280 miles off the coast of [illegible]. Fergusson lives in this city.

The other men who remained with him on the tug were John Smith, North Carolina, and Thomas Welch, an oiler of this city. For fifty-two hours Fergusson remained locked in the wheelhouse and the other two men remained locked in the engine room. Because of the weather, they could not move from their posts without making the tug's sinking almost a certainty, and they went most of that time without food, water, or sleep.

The Philadelphia carried a general cargo and two tons of dispatches from the American Embassy in London for the State Department, among them being many important documents forwarded from American Embassies and Consulates in nearly all the countries of Europe. Many are from Germany, having been dispatched before the break in diplomatic relations.

HEAR CELTIC WAS DAMAGED.

Rumor That White Star Liner Hit a Mine or Was Torpedoed.

Passengers on the Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday, brought over a report that the White Star liner Celtic, bound for New York with passengers, had been damaged by a torpedo or a mine a short distance out of Liverpool on Saturday of last week. Officers of the Philadelphia, who had heard the story, received it with skepticism, and, although every one on board of the Philadelphia had heard the report, none was sure how it had started.

A story that the news had come to the Philadelphia by wireless from the Celtic was denied by Captain Harry Candy of the Philadelphia. The Celtic sailed from Liverpool a few hours ahead of the Philadelphia. Some of the passengers said that they had heard the rumor on shore just before the Philadelphia sailed.

According to the accounts of passengers, the Celtic was reported to have been so seriously damaged that she had either been beached or towed back to harbor by the steamship Canada. It was said that she was coming over in ballast with a few passengers on board. The Celtic is armed and has carried more munitions from this country to England than any other ship.

One thing which lends some color to the report that she was damaged is the assertion made by the German Government on Feb. 16 that one of its submarines had within the space of twenty-four hours destroyed 51,800 tons of British shipping, including an auxiliary cruiser of 20,000 tons gross. This is about the tonnage of the Celtic, which might be described in German accounts as an auxiliary cruiser, although her status is really that of an armed merchantman in the service of the British Government.

The German Government did not give the date when the alleged exploits of this submarine took place. The announcement was made in Berlin two days after the time when the Celtic was alleged to have been damaged.

If the Celtic has met with no mishap she should arrive here tomorrow. No wireless has been received from her. British merchant ships are not allowed to use their wireless, for fear of attracting the attention of submarines, until they are not in any danger, and the Celtic would not signal before she neared New York Harbor. Since the presence of submarines is suspected off this coast, the Celtic might not use her wireless until she had actually entered the harbor.

No word of any accident to the Celtic has been received at the offices of the International Mercantile Marine, where confidence was expressed that the vessel was safe.

Robert Mountsier, a newspaperman, who arrived on the Philadelphia, said that he had made every effort to trace the report about the Celtic, and that he had come to the conclusion that it had originated in a jocular remark by a member of the crew.

PATAGONIAN'S CREW SAFE.

British Vessel Twice Outran U-Boats on Her Final Voyage.

The crew from the British steamship Anglo Patagonian, which ended her voyage on the beach below Rockaway, was taken off on a wrecking tug yesterday and brought to port. The voyage was crowded with excitement which included a fire in the vessel's hold and two encounters with German submarines.

Soon after the Anglo Patagonian left Brest she sighted a submarine and outran the craft. She was under fire of a second submarine and in imminent danger of being sunk when she ran into a fog bank and so eluded pursuit. There was never a minute during the early days of the voyage that a special lookout was not on duty.

VIENNA IS PERTURBED, EXPECTING A BREAK

Reply to Us Will Force Rupture, Says Berlin Correspondent of Frankfort Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The situation produced in Vienna by the reception of President Wilson's note is described by the semi-official correspondents of German newspapers as being very grave.

The Austrian press is practically silent on the subject. The Reichspost says that it is astounded that the powerful American Union should have calmly submitted for a year and a half to being cut off from Central Europe by a foreign power. Central Europe, however, has decided to break the chain of the blockade, the Reichspost adds, and it asserts that the whole world is wondering whether America will decide for or against the English chain.

The Vienna correspondent of the Strassburg Post says, in a telegram dated yesterday morning, that the authorities in Vienna are under no illusion and realize that the note must produce a situation identical with that existing between Germany and the United States. The authorities are also fully aware of the fact, the correspondent adds, that "Austria-Hungary may easily drift into war with America." This statement is undoubtedly semi-official.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.)—The presentation of the American note to the Austro-Hungarian Government, asking for an explanation of its attitude as to submarine piracy has come as a bombshell to the Vienna public, if one may judge from the press.

A few days ago the papers reproduced communications from official sources, according to which the relations between America and Austria-Hungary were not in the least endangered and conversations were being held of the most friendly character.

The rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and America depends not on Austria, but on Germany, and that Germany will dictate the reply is certain. This reply will be more or less evasive, but it will, nevertheles, be an indorsement of the German policy, no matter how it is worded.

BERNE, Feb. 22, (via Paris.)—Austria's reply to the United States defining her position in the submarine war is known in Berlin, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, which predicts that a breach of relations between Washington and Vienna is inevitable. The Berlin correspondent of the Zeitung says:

"The memorandum, which President Wilson has sent to the Vienna Government, leaves no doubt that the breach of relations between the United States and Germany will soon be followed by a breach with Austria-Hungary.

"President Wilson wishes to be clearly told whether the Austro-Hungarian Government has withdrawn its earlier declaration regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. Really one ought to think that the explanation given by Austria-Hungary at the beginning of the unrestricted submarine warfare, to the effect that from Feb. 1 all ocean traffic in the blockaded zones will be prevented with all means, should not be capable of misconception. But in his dealings with the Central Powers President Wilson is always painfully exact.

"It is true that we have not heard that he ever sent cautions, let alone warnings, to the Entente for torpedoing Austrian or German ships without warning, but when Germany or Austria do the same thing, President Wilson raises his voice in the name of humanity and civilization.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government will answer President Wilson's memorandum and what this answer will be is known. Mr. Wilson will be able to draw his conclusions therefrom and will break off relations."

CREDITS BERNSTORFF WITH AVERTING WAR

Frank Harris, Editor of Pearson's, Tells How Ambassador Won Wilson.

APPEALED AS "MAN TO MAN"

Begged President Not to Insist That Sinking of the Lusitania Was "Illegal."

War between Germany and America over the sinking of the Lusitania was avoided, at one stage of the negotiations, by a personal appeal made "as man to man" to President Wilson by Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador, who begged the President not to insist that Germany admit that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal and thereby to throw away his opportunity of becoming the intermediary for peace proposals. This is given as Bernstorff's own statement in an article on the personality and career of the late Ambassador by Frank Harris, editor of Pearson's Magazine, and former editor of the Fortnightly Review and the Saturday Review of London. The article is to be published in the April issue of Pearson's.

This version of the way war was averted was told to Mr. Harris personally, he says, by the German Ambassador, who later read the proofs of the article during the peace negotiations of last December and asked Mr. Harris to refrain from printing it "until it could do no harm." The statement is contained in an account of a talk between the Ambassador and the editor on the relations between the two Governments. Mr. Harris writes as follows:

"'Was it ever near a break?' I asked. The eyes became introspective, grave:

"'Three times,' he replied, 'but one moment in particular was fraught with danger. I shall never forget that day. I had received from our Foreign Office the order "on no account to admit that the blowing up of the Lusitania was illegal"; that adjective would not be accepted under any circumstances.

"'I found President Wilson just as positive that it was illegal, and, after doing my best to set forth our side of the argument, I left the White House feeling that I had lost; that war was imminent, unavoidable; that the solid earth was slipping from under my feet. Suddenly I asked myself: "Have I done everything I could?"

"'"Everything," I told myself, "that a man could do; except one thing—to speak simply as a man, as a private individual."

As Man to Man.

"I went back, found President Wilson again, and told him I had forgotten one thing—to speak as a private individual. Then I showed him my whole thought; that America was the trustee of humanity; that by insisting on this word 'illegal' he would throw away the power to make peace, the sacred power of putting an end to the senseless waste of war, the dreadful butchery. I begged him as man to man to pause and weigh everything before he gave up his high position as arbiter of the warring nations. President Wilson met me like a great man and a generous; thanked me for returning; told me he would let no small consideration turn him from his chief object, which was peace.

"'No wonder,' he concluded, 'that I have the very highest opinion of Woodrow Wilson. Only the rarest men have a sensitive conscience combined with great strength.'"

Bernstorff himself, says Mr. Harris, did not approve of the morality of the sinking of the Lusitania, even on the theory that it was reprisal for the illegality of the British blockade.

"'You should not [illegible] illegality by lowering your own ethical standard,' he argued, 'otherwise the antagonists would go down by successive steps to brute atrocities. You have to protest against illegalities and keep the law yourself the more rigidly. I had no difficulty in promising that the Lusitania incident would not be repeated though it would be wrong to speak of it as "illegal" for ships carrying contraband are fair prey now as they always have been. But we Germans are not afraid that high standards will bring us to defeat. We are all, I repeat, moralists, believers in moral right, and perhaps therefore too careless of manners, too disdainful of courtesies.'"

Mr. Harris declares that the action of Germany in announcing the intensified submarine war after the peace negotiations had continued so long was "a slap in the face" to the German Ambassador, and that he goes home "feeling that his work for peace has been ruined —and by Germany," feeling that his career is practically at an end. Before that he wanted to become Ambassador to Paris after peace is concluded and diplomatic negotiations are again resumed.

Post After the War.

"I once asked him," says Mr. Harris, "where he would like to go after the war."

"'I should like to stay here in Washington,' he replied. 'Life here is very pleasant to me; besides, it would be restful, and I deserve rest after these two years, I can assure you.'

"'No, no:' exclaimed his wife, a true American; 'you know you only say that; you know you want the higher duty.' His eyes grew intent again.

"'I want him to be chosen for Paris,' Countess Bernstorff went on; 'that will be the hardest post.'

"Hard enough,' he rejoined gravely, 'an almost superhuman task—that of winning the French to understanding of us and to friendship; but if a man could do it'—and the eyes lit up.

"But when he is asked, 'Why not give back the French provinces of Lorraine while still holding the German parts of Alsace,' he replies simply:

"'The German people would never give it up; we are the victors; that is out of the question.'"

The writer further denies that von Bernstorff favored Hughes in the last Presidential campaign. "He takes broader, fairer views than most of his countrymen," writes Mr. Harris. "Hughes was an unknown quantity, whereas he knew President Wilson in stormy hours and in fair weather. More than once I scored the President in order to get at Bernstorff's real opinion, but always he contented himself with replying:

"'Mr. Wilson has kept the peace, and when you consider that the three great powers in America were all banded together in favor of the Allies, that is a great achievement.'

"'What do you call the three great powers?' I asked.

"'Wall Street,' he said, 'or the power of the purse; the power of the press which goes with it, and the power of society.'"

His Views on England.

The Ambassador's views on England and the English are given with considerable fullness. "I was born in London in November in a fog," he is quoted as saying, "and nothing could be more English than that. (The Ambassador's father was Prussian Ambassador to London.) I lived in London till I was 11 years old, and have spent altogether fifteen or sixteen years there. There is no life like the life of a country house in England; it is simply perfect. I can hardly realize even yet that we are fighting that nation. It is simply dreadful.

"'I was very English, even after the war had begun, as you know; but they have changed me in these last two years; the lies they tell about us, the constant rain of foolish, malevolent lies, has shut them away from civilized sympathy. Till this war I had always thought of Englishmen as sportsmen, who would recognize an adversary's high qualities even when they held him at the point of the sword—duelists of a fine courtesy—but they have fought like street urchins with mud and dirty epithets, or like common prizefighters. Their chosen leaders talk of us as "rats in a hole," and brag of the "knockout." It seems to me ignoble.

"'Only the English could ever have cured me of my love of them, and my master, the Kaiser, was just as fond as I was, always holding the English up as an example of fine sportsmanship.

"'All nations lie in war, but the English lie systematically and slander with purpose. We Germans take to lies infrequently and are generally ashamed of them; we love facts. The Germans read all the English papers; they are eager to know the truth, whereas the English refuse to allow German papers to come here, and alter even the telegrams of war correspondents to the neutral countries. The censor himself spreads lies and sends garbled accounts over the signatures of honest men—an ignoble practice. The truth is, the English are excellent winners, but the poorest losers possible.'

"You thing the English had losers," I repeated, "but surely the Americans are excellent losers; yet they are of the same race."

"'Americans,' Bernstorff replied quickly, 'are the best losers in the world. They may not be such courteous and considerate winners as the Russians, for example, but as losers they are superior to all peoples; they never blame Fortune for their mishaps, but their own shortcomings. And, frankly, I think we Germans come next.'

Didn't Know Germany's Strength.

"'We have all got to live together in Europe in the future. After all, sixty millions of Englishmen cannot think they are going to put an end to 120,000,000 Germans; can they?'

"That is the worst of it," I replied. "They do not think, any more than you Germans thought when you decided to declare war rather than be attacked by Russia, France, and England and so put yourselves apparently in the wrong."

"'If we had known how strong we were,' replied Bernstorff, 'we should have smiled and waited for the attack. But no German knew the strength of Germany and even the wisest heads got frightened. We are all moralists; we all feared that the sudden growth of wealth and luxury had demoralized us and so were eager to prove ourselves and test our manhood.'

There is also a picture of the personal traits of the Ambassador, which Mr. Harris depicts thus:

"'What do you like best in life, Count Bernstorff?' I asked.

"'Beauty,' he replied, with a laughing glance at his wife.

"'Indeed, yes,' cried Countess Bernstorff, mocking; 'he tells a story of blonde and brunette that culminates in admiration of Titian red.'

"'And music,' Count Bernstorff interjected; 'no art appeals to me like music; no art humanizes, touches the heart like that beauty of pure harmony that has nothing in it of earth. A really fine voice and I am happy!' German sentiment, too, in this man. And now what is his attitude to the mysteries; what does Count Bernstorff think of religion and the future of humanity? He professes himself a cynic and unbeliever.

"'I know this world,' he says, 'and don't trouble about any other.'

"He frankly dislikes churches and doubts whether their influence is good. When I asked him whether he had been brought up a Puritan, he burst into a great laugh.

"'In any case, I've got over it completely,' he cried. 'I think the man a fool who denies himself any good thing in this life unless for health's sake or some dominant reason.

His Belief in Humanity.

"But he believes in humanity, in the slow development of man in time, and hopes that our growth is toward the good and the beautiful; but it is only a hope, and soon dismissed as vague, for his mind is all given to practical things; he does not lose himself willingly in transcendental imaginings. He professes to be a student of history: 'History is the Bible of diplomats,' he adds.

"And his views on morals are as undetermined as on religion. 'I try to play fair,' he says, 'and get what I want while causing as little trouble or pain to others as possible, but—'

"You don't believe, then, in Kant's categorical imperative: 'thou shalt' do this, and 'shalt not' do the other?" I queried.

"Bernstorff pursed out his lips in a quandary: 'It is too absolute,' he said; 'this world is not divided into blacks and whites, but into colors and shades and nuances. I think a man should do what is right; but I'm very lenient, especially toward sins of the flesh when the temptation is great and the results unimportant.'

"The creed of a modern Gallio, or a gentleman and man of the world. And now for the limitations. Where shall I find the shadows to match the high lights of this portrait?

"I have painted Bernstorff badly if I have not shown him as a master of reality—a mastery which springs from his absolute knowledge of life as it is and his acceptance of it—bad and good alike.

"'I have no hates in me,' he said to me once; 'the worst of me is I cannot hate. I cannot hate even Grey. I know you are right. I'm sure he is a man of high character and intense patriotism. It is a pity he goes in blinkers and cannot see us Germans as we are.'

"You mean," I replied, "that he cannot see you Germans as you wish to be?

"'Perhaps that's it,' he countered, laughing, 'for the true ego in each of us is what we wish to be.'"

As to the future Mr. Harris writes:

"And now? What is left to us? Bernstorff has taken ship, a main moderating influence has gone, gone we may believe to tell the Kaiser the truth; he is sure to do that. But will he be in time or will the irreparable have happened before he reaches Berlin?"

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THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

SUPERIOR ASKS GUARDS.

Says Enemy Agents Could Destroy Ore Docks, Vital to Defense.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 22.—Official telegraphic advices to the War Department from the Citizens' Committee of Superior, Wis., tonight, report that all shipbuilding yards at this port, besides the steel mills and other properties of the United States Steel Corporation at this harbor, are under double guard, beginning tonight.

Special Customs Agent Evans has forwarded special reports to the Treasury Department specifying in detail the imperative and vital necessity for immediate Government provision protecting the exposed condition of this, the chief tonnage port of the United States, and principal source and port of origin of all iron ore, upon which all manufacture of arms, munitions, and steel products of the United States depend.

Attention of the department is called to the fact that every one of the Superior ore docks, the largest in the world, handling 53,000,000 tons through this port, are absolutely without protection. All these properties are in peril should agents of an enemy power destroy or cripple these facilities. The damage possible to be executed in an hour's time at this port could not be repaired in months, and their dismantlement would cripple not only all Government work of preparation for war, but the entire steel industry of the country. Formal demand for immediate protective action is insisted upon.

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PACIFISTS DISAGREE ON WAR REFERENDUM

Dr. Kirchwey Leads the Fight Against It and the Women's Peace Party Opposes Him.

TAKE FINAL ACTION TODAY

Other Delegations Argue War Would Not Prove That the Nation Was Right.

With a despairing peep, at 6 o'clock last evening, the dove of peace flew out of a window of the nineteenth floor of the Biltmore Hotel, where pacifists from all over the United States had fought an oral war for six hours over "The Present Crisis; What to Do About It," and had adjourned sadly in need of mediation and conciliation.

The split came over the question of a war referendum. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, head of the American Peace Society, which called the conference, led the fight against the proposed measure on the ground that far from insuring peace it might plunge the nation into unnecessary war. Delegates of the Women's Peace Party, with a representation of Quakers and other pacifists of extreme trend, succeeded in obtaining the passage of an "informal" vote committing the conference to the referendum. The matter has still to be passed upon by the Committee on Findings, which, incidentally, is to be named by Dr. Kirchwey before it comes for definite action before the conference at its final session today.

The referendum had been touched upon at the opening morning session. When the afternoon session opened there started at once a determined movement to pass the referendum. Its supporters argued that in a country that stood for the highest democracy the people should have the say on going to war; its opponents held that it was good theory but wouldn't work out in practice.

Debate Grows Bitter.

The debate was started when Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, representing the Women's Peace Party, said that the President should be supported in his intentions to protect American lives and commerce on the high seas; that he should use only the navy to that end; that America should not join the Allies under any conditions. When it came, however, to a matter of a real war, she wanted the people to have a vote. Lillian D. Wald then offered the referendum resolution.

Mrs. Mead's declaration of a willingness to support fighting of a kind brought a strong response from V. D. Nicholson of the Friends Society, who said that the pacifists were destroying their position by countenancing war in any form.

"As for us, the Friends," he said, "it is inconceivable that the interests of humanity can ever be advanced by war in any form. War can never be a means to any good end. War merely proves which nation is the stronger in material resources, and does not prove which is right."

This situation led Professor Emily Balch of Wellesley to observe that "it seems that people who believe in peace believe in all sorts of things. There are those who believe in peace all the way from being ready to fight now and keep peace later, to those who won't fight for any reason. It's about time we got together on some middle program."

Augustus Caldwaller of the Pennsylvania Peace Society attacked "armed neutrality," or the protection of American ships by force. He said it would show "moral cowardice" for America to use force. He said it would only mean more ships would be sunk.

Mrs. Mead replied that the pacifists might as well be practical, that President Wilson was going to defend American lives, no matter what any one said.

Dr. Charles S. MacFarlane, who presided, said there was much doubt in his mind about the wisdom of the referendum. Dr. Kirchwey here moved that the whole matter go to the Committee on Findings. This brought shouts of "No" from all parts of the hall.

"I tell you I don't believe in this referendum business," said Dr. Kirchwey. "Suppose while the vote was being taken a German submarine should do something to send a wave of passion surging over the country, and it should vote for a war. If I were President, I would prolong negotiations until things cooled off. I have a belief in democracy, but this thing is needless, impracticable, and dangerous."

Dr. Henry C. Minton of Pittsburgh, of the National Reform Association, said such action by the pacifists would embarrass the President.

"Suppose there was a referendum and the people voted for war," he said. "It might not then be needed to go to war. This is no proper pacifist measure. We are playing with something we should let alone, I tell you. President Wilson is doing his best to handle a delicate situation in a delicate manner. Let the President alone."

Calls Referendum Dangerous.

Secretary Call of the American Peace Society also spoke against the referendum.

"I am opposed to this thing," he said. "It looks as if we would differ if we stayed here until the crack of doom. But this referendum is bad—it is impracticable and unnecessary. It can do a great deal more harm than good."

After much more debate a motion carried by a close vote expressing approval of the idea of a referendum, and leaving it to the Committee on Findings to fix the form. It was voted, however, on Dr. MacFarlane's motion, that the actions of the conference should not commit any of the organizations sending delegates.

Mrs. Henry Villard, head of the Emergency Peace Federation, declared against all war for any purposes. The Rev. Frederick Lynch reported that a questionnaire by the Church Peace Federation showed an overwhelming majority for a war referendum. Miss Wald and Joseph D. Cannon of the Federation of Miners spoke in favor of the war referendum.

The organizations represented at the conference were: The American Peace Party, the Women's Peace Party, the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity, the American Union Against Militarism, the Emergency Peace Federation, the American Neutral Conference Committee, the Pan-American Union, the German-American Peace Society, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the New York Peace Society, the Church Peace Union, the Peace Committee of the Women's National Council, the Peace Committee of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, the World Peace Federation, the Italian Peace Society, the American School Peace League, the Connecticut Peace Society, the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Commission for International Justice and Good-Will, the National Reform Association, the Massachusetts Peace Society, the World Alliance of Churches, Société Belge de la Paix, New Hampshire Peace Society, American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Rhode Island Peace Society, Home Missions Council, Chicago Peace Society, Buffalo Peace and Arbitration Society, Peace Association of Friends in America, the American League to Limit Armaments, and International Single Tax Commission.

The sessions of the pacifist conference will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock on the nineteenth floor of the Hotel Biltmore.

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Completely Hides Fleeing Vessels From U-Boats — Apparatus Displayed in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The mysterious smoke apparatus with which British steamships have been provided to protect them against submarine attacks was seen here for the first time today. Two drums are attached to the afterdeck, one on each side of the ship. Each drum is filled with what is described here as phosphorus, though this is doubted, because of its poisonous nature. When the lookout sights a submarine an order is given to fire the substance in the drums. Almost immediately heavy clouds of black smoke begine to pour from the containers. The ship is entirely enveloped in the smoke and leaves such a long trail in its wake that the submarine cannot locate the fleeing merchantman. Five British vessels now in port are equipped with the "smokers."

All the ships of belligerent nations leaving this port are provided with three-inch guns manned by experienced gunners, most of whom are members of the naval reserves of their respectite countries.

The American Line steamship Haverford, which is under British registry, sailed from the Delaware Capes today bound for Liverpool. Other loaded vessels sailing were the British steamship Earl of Elgin for London, the Greek steamship Theodore for Piraeus, Greece, the Swedish steamship Wedgadesk for Gibraltar, and the British steamship Tamaqua for Glasgow.

TISZA APPLAUDS U-BOAT WAR

A "Justified Weapon" to Win Peace, Says Hungarian Premier.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Replying in the Chamber at Budapest to attacks by a member of the Karolyi Party on the German policy of colonial expansion, Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, ddefended the German policy. He said, according to a dispatch from Budapest received by Reuter's, that since 1871 Germany had pursued a policy of peaceful economic expansion, and reiterated that war had been forced on the Central Powers by France and Russia.

"We intend to wage the war," said the Premier, "as long as is necessary to save our lives and secure our vital interests, but not a moment longer. All our allies are agreed on this, and that peace on our enemies' terms could not be durable.

"A lasting peace can only be one which does not arouse ideas of revenge in anyone. I entertain the firm conviction that the justified weapon we are now employing is also efficient and will bring that success which is the sole precondition of a quick and satisfactory peace."

German Farm League Optimistic.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 22.)—The German Agricultural League met in convention here today. Baron von Wangenheim, President, aroused the delegates to enthusiasm by his remarks on the new phase of the submarine war. Dr. Roesicke asserted that Germany was able to raise sufficient agricultural products for her needs.

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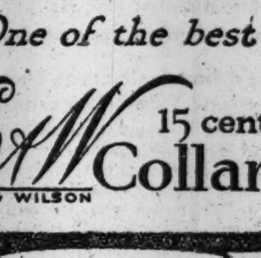

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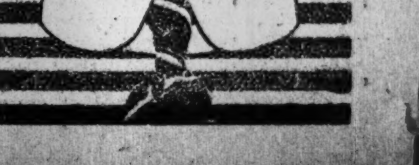

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SCARCITY OF FOOD SPURS CONGRESS

Ten Members Sign Petition in Support of $400,000 Appropriation for an Inquiry.

EMBARGO ALSO PROPOSED

And London Urges Creation of an Emergency Commission—Further Food Riots Looked For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—While the Railway Car Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission are striving to prevent the failure of food and fuel supplies in any part of the country, the expectation was expressed today by persons in touch with the Commerce Commission that sporadic scarcity would continue. Meanwhile Congress is bestirring itself to relieve the situation.

An appeal for help came today from Alabama and Mississippi, where it was reported that over a large area there had been for weeks only 6 per cent. of the usual allotment of cars for the movement into the region of food products such as flour, groceries, and cured meats. The appeal stated that 40,000 people on the Mobile & Ohio system were "near starvation," living on a very narrow diet, mainly consisting of sweet potatoes and the few vegetables carried over locally.

The food riots in New York and Philadelphia, it is expected, will be repeated, and similar outbreaks in other large cities are probable, Interstate Commerce officials say, because the causes of the food shortage are of long standing and cannot be removed off-hand.

Three resolutions bearing on the food situation were introduced in the House today. Meanwhile, Representative Borland of Missouri continued to line up members in support of an amendment he will offer to the Sundry Civil bill to appropriate $400,000 to cover the cost of the investigation the President has ordered the Federal Trade Commission to make.

Ten members signed a petition asking the House membership to support such an appropriation. The petition is signed by Borland of Missouri, Kent of California, Doolittle of Kansas, Anderson of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, Lever of South Carolina, Mondell of Wyoming, Garner of Texas, Stephens of Nebraska, and Lenroot of Wisconsin—five Democrats and five Republicans.

Representative Warren Worth Bailey, a Pennsylvania Democrat, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that "an embargo on foodstuffs and other necessaries of life should be forthwith established and maintained until such time as a normal status may be recovered." The resolution refers to the food riots and to reports that "agents of the warring powers abroad have contracted for practically all of the available food products in this country for a year to come, causing prices to advance to the domestic consumer in an alarming measure." An investigation, Mr. Bailey says, is unnecessary.

Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York offered a resolution to create a "food emergency commission," which "shall immediately proceed to purchase food and food products, establish food distribution centres, and sell food at the rates to be determined by the commission directly to the consumer or to State and municipal governments." The resolution provides that the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor shall comprise the commission. An appropriation of $5,000,000 is asked to carry out the plan.

"Congress should not adjourn until something has been done to meet the food emergency," said Representative London. "I demand an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the purchase and sale of food by a Government commission. It is purely a temporary plan. The investigation ordered by the President is calculated to require many months. The so-called bread riots constitute a report by the people themselves on the conditions, which must be relieved without delay."

Representative Siegel of New York, Republican, introduced a resolution requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit for sixty days the movement of any freight eastward of Chicago, except foodstuffs, coal, and other necessities.

MARKET TOUR SHOWS EAST SIDE IS PINCHED

Women with Large Families Find Even Many Necessities Are Beyond Their Means.

PRICES MORE THAN DOUBLED

Housewives Denounce Food Vendors, Who They Believe Are in a Conspiracy to Rob.

A reporter for THE TIMES made a tour of the congested east side yesterday and, while no one seemed to be starving, there was no question that the abnormal advance in prices had cut heavily into the slender resources of thousands of families, and that much suffering had resulted. Women living with large families in dimly lighted tenements asserted that one by one they had to quit buying foods that had gone up in price. Some of these had just returned from neighborhood markets, where riots had occurred. Most of them were bitterly angry over what they considered a conspiracy among food vendors to rob them, and in several instances they cited evidences of suffering that were convincing enough to impress the most casual.

Mrs. Ida Harris, leader of the women's City Hall demonstration, said:

"My husband is a watchmaker and has his own shop, in which he works from morning until night. We have three children, and the five of us live in three rooms at 83 Madison Street, for which we pay $12.50 a month. We are better off than most of the families of the east side—why to some we are millionaires—and yet in order to pay for rent, light, heat, and clothes my husband can allow me only $1.25 a day for food. And, as prices are now, I can't give my family enough to eat on that."

Mrs. Harris then outlined the minimum daily food requirements of her family, giving the prices she had to pay eight months ago in contrast with the prices at present. Her statement follows:

	Former. Prices.	Present Prices.
2 pounds of onions	.06	.40
4 pounds of potatoes	.08	.28
2½ pounds of meat	.40	.60
4 pounds of bread	.12	.37
¼ pound of butter	.08	.14
1 pound of cabbage	.02	.20
Totals	.76	1.99

Mrs. Harris said the quality of food at present was not up to the standard of eight months ago. Butchers who formerly weighed their meat after cutting away bone and excess fat, now charged for these parts, she said, and cabbages and other vegetables weighed more than they should these days because they had been frozen.

Marie Ganz, leader of a group of radicals, was one of those who had suffered from the increased cost of food. It was she who led a delegation of women to the City Hall on Tuesday.

Miss Ganz lives with her mother and two grown brothers in a two-room apartment on the second floor of a tenement at 220 Delancey Street. She earns $10 a week as forewoman in a factory. One of her brothers, formerly a private in the army, has just recovered from a long illness and has found employment with a firm manufacturing rubber. During his illness he was supported entirely by Miss Ganz and her other brother, who earned $8 a week.

"Here are a few evidences of how we managed to get along," said Miss Ganz, showing a package of pawn tickets. "All of the articles I was forced to pawn were pieces of jewelry that had been in the family for some time. On Feb. 3, as one of the tickets will show, I pawned a diamond ring with the Provident Loan Society for $35. On Feb. 14 I pawned a neck chain for $12. Before that I was forced to pawn another ring, a chain, a watch and other trinkets.

"Although up to three or four months ago my salary was only $9 a week we were able to get along without any very great sacrifice, beyond what you generally find on the east side. Few of us over here are wealthy, and we do not ask or expect luxuries. But when the price of food began to jump up, and my brother became ill, my salary was not sufficient for our needs, even with the help of my second brother, who did not have steady employment.

"It used to cost us about 49 cents to provide breakfast for four of us. Today the same breakfast, if we were able to afford it, would cost $1.02. We haven't had an egg in the house for weeks, and potatoes are a luxury. When the cost of things began to advance we thought to economize by buying cabbage, but now it costs 20 cents a pound. Do you know what that means to people who have to make the most use possible of every cent to get along? Especially when there is illness? I am not asking for charity. I work for my living. But I am only giving you a few facts. Why should cabbage cost us so much? Why should peas cost us 16 cents a pound? Three or four potatoes make a pound, and they charge us 10 cents for it.

"What does this mean to people on the east side who are poorer than we are? There was a man here last night who said he had heard that all this food agitation was a German plot, and that he had heard that two of the women leaders and a certain dentist had been paid to start riots. He said the dentist had received $20,000, and that others had been paid. I asked him if he thought I had been paid, and he said he had no evidence that I had.

"What terrible, silly lies. What do we women of the east side know of European politics? We are going hungry. The prices of food have risen beyond our means. I don't care if not a soldier is left to Germany after this war. I don't care what happens to the nations which are silly enough to fight. What we want are the elemental things of life, food to eat, so we can live and do our work.

"The women are in no mood to endure such lies. I will not lead them, but they certainly will march again on City Hall if an attempt is made to make it appear that there is no real want, and that the agitation is due only to some leaders who are being paid to start riots by Germany."

ABSOLVES COMMERCE BOARD.

Griffin Finds It Did Not Give Car Order—Renews Plea for Aid.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A second telegram, in which there were traces of apology for the belligerent tone of the first one, sent yesterday, was dispatched to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by President Joseph P. Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"We recognize fully," today's telegram says, "the respect due your honorable body, and if I have been emphatic in my statements you will understand it is because of the desperate plight in which we find ourselves at this time."

Mr. Griffin explains that he now finds that the car supply order which he was led to believe by railroad men of this city emanated from Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, really came from the car service commission of the American Railway Association. In his telegram of yesterday, acting on this misconception, Mr. Griffin accused the Interstate Commerce Commission of having failed to meet the emergency, and of having done more harm than good.

Mr. Griffin and the Traffic Committee of the Board of Trade, conferred today on the question of going into the courts, or of appealing to Congress for prompt action to straighten out the railroad situation.

Mr. Griffin in his second telegram reiterated the charge that the grain trade of this district was in a desperate way. Forty million bushels of grain were held up in local elevators, he said, and 7,000,000 bushels more were in cars, some of which should have been shipped three months ago. He asserted also that food product factories in Chicago in many cases were running to only 25 per cent. of their capacity because they could not ship their products out, and that one of the biggest corn products factories in the world might have to close down if conditions were not remedied. He said that although the elevators had ceased to operate they feared, because of the shortage of laboring men, to lay off any hands, as they might not be able to get them back again. Thus their expenses remained at the maximum.

Today's telegram again directs the commission's attention to the fact that while 800 cars a week are being provided to Minneapolis, Chicago "is virtually a closed market to the farmers of the West." Mr. Griffin admitted that the Minneapolis cars were being used to ship flour East instead of grain.

Referring to the statement made today by the car service commission that Chicago had asked for only 200 cars for grain, Mr. Griffin said:

"That was the minimum on which we could exist, but for the last month we haven't been getting them. Four or five a day was all. However, the situation was not quite so desperate, as we were allowed to use cars foreign to Eastern lines. It was far from an adequate supply, as the Eastern roads could not haul them. Yesterday they forbade us to use these cars. What we want is those 200 Eastern cars, and the free use of Western cars, which would give us five or six hundred cars a day. The holding up of grain and grain products is what, largely, is sending food prices soaring in the East and entailing demonstration such as that made by women in New York City.

"We are going to take another chance at obtaining relief through the Interstate Commerce Commission before further considering other action," he concluded.

Chicago representatives of Eastern railroads admitted that the situation was the worst in the country's history, but they did not concur in Mr. Griffin's prediction of yesterday that if a remedy was not found there would be rioting and anarchy within thirty days. The railroad men said that with improved weather, preference in the shipment of foodstuffs, as in the case of Minneapolis flour, and other measures adopted by the railroads, the situation should clear up rapidly.

Meanwhile food prices in Chicago showed no sign of decline. Wholesalers generally predicted still higher prices before new crops were harvested. They exhibited Government reports as to conditions. These showed that, although the 1916 crop of potatoes was 45,000,000 bushels short, 3,500,000 bushels of the white variety were exported, and the price jumped from 84 cents in December, 1915, to $1.57 twelve months later. This was the wholesale price on immense quantities. Since these figures were compiled the price has jumped more than $1. The statistics do not include an imemsne amount of potatoes used in canned stews shipped to the allied armies. In its latest contracts the British Government specifications omitted potatoes because of the price, but the Belgian Relief Commission is said to have purchased millions of pounds of stews with potatoes as one of the ingredients.

Replying here yesterday to the statement by J. P. Griffin, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, that "preference was given to freight paying the greatest revenue," the American Railway Association not only denied the truth of the assertion but charged that Chicago grain men were concerned not so much about the general food situation as about the delay in the movement of their export shipments. It was declared that representatives of the Chicago Board who appeared before the association's car service commission in Washington early this week tried to get a guarantee that no other class of shippers received—a promise from the roads to furnish the Chicago shippers a certain number of cars daily.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—The freight situation was still serious today, although it was said that there had been no actual suffering in this city. It was announced by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that under the arrangement between the railroads by which flour was to be moved promptly from the West to the East the consignments would begin to go forward at once. The Baltimore & Ohio is to take care of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New England points, bringing forward six trainloads weekly of fifty cars each. The Pennsylvania is to provide for Baltimore, Washington, and other points contiguous, with the same number of trains and cars moving weekly.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio was in Washington today in connection with his new duties as head of the Communication and Transportation Departments of the Citizens' National Defense Commission.

FINDS LONDON FOOD CHEAPER THAN OURS

Traveler Tells of Potatoes at 4 Cents and Restaurant Steaks at 36.

TAXICAB RATES LOWER, TOO

About Half Those of New York, Although Gasoline Costs Three Times as Much as Here.

Robert Mountsier of 417 West 118th Street, an American newspaper man, who has lived in England since last October, brought back with him on the Philadelphia yesterday his housekeeping account book, with prices which show the necessities of life to be, as a rule, considerably cheaper in England than they are here. Mr. Mountsier said that it was true today, as it was before the war, that money would go considerably further in London than in New York.

The most interesting entry in his domestic ledger was that of 4 cents a pound for the best potatoes shortly before his departure from England. The best potatoes retail in this city at 9 cents a pound. He bought cauliflower in England, he said, at a uniform price of 4 cents a head, as against from 15 to 25 cents a head in this city.

Cabbages, Mr. Mountsier said, were plentiful and cheap in London, though he had no statistics in his domestic ledger of the exact price. When he was told that wholesalers who had bought them on the farm last year for $3 a ton now had to pay as high as $160 for them, while they had gone up to 30 cents a head and practically disappeared from the market here, he said:

"That's very astonishing. All the London markets have been full of them at moderate prices. I've eaten more of cabbages, cauliflower, and potatoes than any other vegetables."

Other prices quoted in his book were 44 cents a pound for unsweetened butter, which has kept close to 60 cents here, and 10 cents a pound for Brussels sprouts. Milk, which is scarce and considered dear in London, is slightly lower in price than here. Coal, of which there has been something like a famine in England recently, is now selling in London at about New York prices. It is $9.68 a ton in small quantities, which is below what has been charged here during the Winter for coal in lots less than a ton, but just about the present price.

"Sugar is expensive and is doled out only in small quantities. As a rule, one cannot buy sugar by itself, but can get it only after he has purchased other things several times the value of the sugar. Rules were issued that candy should be made from recipes calling for only half the amount of sugar formerly used. While sugar is high, candy is still sold in large quantities and is not dear. Wages, of course, are generally lower in England.

"One of the striking discrepancies between prices in London and New York is that, in spite of the fact that gasoline costs nearly three times as much in England as in this country, London taxicab rates are about one-half the rates here. When in London I rode in a taxicab a distance of two miles with nine pieces of baggage, and the total charge, including the usual tip, was 5s., or about $1.20.

"While the necessity for economizing in the use of food is felt, I have been told by economists and shipping men that England is well provided with food for a long time ahead, so that the submarine campaign must become far more effective than it has been to make a great impression. I have very good authority for saying that England has imported vast quantities of foodstuffs and for a long period has been storing it against the possibility that the German submarine campaign might cut deeply into shipping.

"Living in boarding houses and housekeeping in flats has gone up in cost considerably, but is still much lower than in this city. Eating in restaurants is far and away cheaper than in New York. At the Ship and Turtle Restaurant, which is popular with business men, I had the finest kind of a steak for 36 cents—one which you could not get in a restaurant of similar class in this city for twice the price. The Pall Mall Restaurant, which is frequented by fashionable people, has a table d'hôte luncheon for 60 cents which cannot be approached in this city in a restaurant of that type for that price. In all classes of restaurants, the advantage in price over New York is quite apparent.

"While the limitations on courses are treated with some laxity, they have undoubtedly cut the consumption of food. The Northcliffe papers and some others are making a vigorous campaign against abuses, with daily attacks on different varieties of 'food hogs.'

"They send reporters to restaurants to watch diners who are suspected of disregarding the ration of two and a half pounds of meat per week for individuals, and other restrictions, which Britons are put on their honor to observe. When a man is found who goes over the limit habitually, he gets into the Northcliffe papers—not by name, but he is so well described that those who frequent the restaurant, which is named, know who is meant."

SUGGESTIONS TO HELP POOR.

Health Department Issues Bulletin on Value of Foods.

The food bulletin which the Board of Health issued yesterday, giving helpful suggestions for the poor, says in part:

"Here are some of the things that it is well to remember in your buying:

"Three heaping tablespoons of baked macaroni baked with cheese, contain as many food units as one-half a pound of lean roast beef. Three heaping tablespoons of baked beans contain the same number of food units as two and one-half ounces of roast lamb and over half as much protein.

"One-half pint of split pea soup contains more food units than six ounces of Hamburger steak and nearly half as much protein. One pint of bean soap contains more food units than a quarter of a pound of roast chicken and about half as much protein.

"A quarter of a pound of boiled codfish contains twice as much protein as the same amount of beef stew, and more than three ounces of boiled ham or four ounces of chicken fricassee.

"Two heaping tablespoons of boiled rice contain as many food units as two and one-half boiled eggs. Cabbage, which is particularly high in price at present, contains very little nourishment. It requires a whole cabbage to provide the same number of food units as one slice of whole wheat bread. Cabbage is also particularly low in proteins.

"A cup of cocoa contains thirty-six times as many heat units and fifteen times as much protein as three heaping tablespoons of boiled cabbage. Three heaping teaspoons of granulated sugar, while it contains no protein, contains as many fuel units as two lamb chops from which the fat has been eliminated. Two cubic inches of American cheese contain more nourishment than a quarter of a pound of beef stew."

Accompanying this bulletin the Department of Health issued a booklet containing the following lunch menus, suggesting how an adequate meal might be obtained at small cost for one person:

LOW COST, (BALANCED RATION.)

	Calories.	Prot., Gms.
Vegetable soup, ½ pt.	150	5.0
Macaroni, baked with cheese, 3 h. tbsp.	309	10.0
Ice cream, 3 h. tbsp.	270	6.0
Whole wheat bread, 2 slices	140	5.0
Butter, ½ oz.	110	..
	970	26.0

HIGH COST, (EXCESSIVE PROTEIN.)

Vegetable soup, ½ pt.	150	5.0
Hamburger steak, 6 oz.	280	27.0
Mashed potatoes, av. helping	110	4.0
String beans, av. helping	95	2.0
Bread, 2 slices	140	5.0
Butter, ½ oz.	110	..
Chocolate layer cake, av. helping	255	4.0
Coffee, 1 cup	..	..
Sugar, 2 dominoes	50	..
	1,190	47.0

LOW COST, (BALANCED RATION.)

Cream of asparagus soup, ½ pt.	230	7.0
Lettuce sandwich with mayonnaise, 1 tbsp.	290	5.5
Apple pie, 1-6 pie	300	4.0
Cheese, 1 cu. in.	90	8.0
Glass of milk, 7 oz.	160	7.0
	1,070	31.5

HIGH COST, (EXCESSIVE PROTEIN.)

Cream of asparagus soup, ½ pt.	230	7.0
Lamb chops, 2 5-oz.	120 lean or 550 fat	12.0 or 32.0
Browned potatoes, av. helping	100	4.0
Green peas, av. helping	110	5.0
Blackberry pie, 1-6 pie	180	4.0
Whole wheat bread, 2 slices	140	5.5
Butter, ½ oz.	110	...
Coffee, 1 cup	...	...
Sugar, 2 dominoes	50	...
	1,040 or 1,470	37.5 or 57.5

LOW COST, (BALANCED RATION.)

Cream of potato soup, ½ pt.	270	5.5
Amer. cheese sandwich, 1½ oz. ch.	340	16.5
Lemon pie, 1-6 pie	280	4.0
Glass of milk, 7 oz.	160	7.0
	1,050	33.0

HIGH COST, (BALANCED RATION.)

Cream of potato soup, ½ pt.	270	5.5
Tipperary stew, 4 oz.	175	10.0
Pickled beets, 2 h. tbsp.	40	1.5
Lemon pie, 1-6 pie	280	4.0
Cheese, 1 cu. in.	90	8.0
Coffee, a cup	...	...
Sugar, 2 sqrs.	50	...
Whole wheat bread, 2 slices	140	5.0
Butter, ½ oz.	110	...
	1,155	34.0

LOW COST, (BALANCED RATION.)

Boiled rice, creamed, 3 h. tbsp.	250	7.0
Sugar and butter, 1 h. tbsp.	50	...
Milk, 1 gl., 7 oz.	160	7.0
Strawberry pie, 1-6 pie	250	4.0
American cheese, red, 1 cu. in.	90	8.0
Bread, 2 slices	140	5.0
Butter, ½ oz.	110	...
	1,050	31.0

HIGH COST, (BALANCED RATION.)

Baked flounder, 4 oz.	70	15.0
Mashed potatoes, creamed, av. helping	110	2.5
Stewed Corn, 2 h. tbsp.	110	2.5
Apple pie, 1-6 pie	300	4.0
American cheese, 1 cu. in.	90	8.0
Bread, 2 slices	140	5.0
Butter, ½ oz.	110	...
Coffee, 1 cup	...	...
Sugar, 2 dominoes	50	...
	980	37.0

In the foregoing tables these abbreviations are used: Av. for average, h. for heaping tbsp. for tablespoon, and tsp. for teaspoon.

Copies of the booklet, which contains also the fuel values of many staple foods and other information, may be obtained from the Department of Health.

SPEEDING CARS TO WEST.

Holiday and Mild Weather Aid Roads in Relieving Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Many empty freight cars rolled west at passenger train speed today from congested railroad yards of the East, according to reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission from its investigators. Mild weather and a holiday gave the roads the first opportunity in more than a week to exert their maximum energies to relieve the car shortage.

Officials of both the railroads and the commission expressed the conviction tonight that the acute stage of the shortage had passed, and that steady improvement in the situation would continue. At no time, it was said, had conditions reached the acuteness of the tie-up of a year ago. At the same time the number of cars involved in the tie-up, according to reports to the commission from virtually every read in the country, increased by more than one-third in the two weeks between Jan. 27 and Feb. 10, and on the latter date reached the total of 165,274.

Officials thus far have confined their energies to unraveling the transportation snarl and to affording relief to communities threatened with shortage of foodstuffs and fuel rather than to studying the effect of the shortage and congestion on prices of necessities. So far as reports relate to shortages, it was said both at the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Car Service Commission that there was nowhere in the country at present an actual shortage of food or fuel needed for domestic consumption.

Every city in the East, it was said, so far as was known, had plenty of food for immediate requirements, and rising prices could not be justly attributed to shortage. Reserves had been almost wiped out in the case of flour in New England, but the situation there was reported to have improved measurably.

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Women Attack Stores and One Is Trampled by a Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Food riots and strike outbreaks in the zone bounded by Moyamensing Avenue, the Delaware River, Christian Street, and Snyder Avenue today resulted in the shooting of one man, Harry Stein; the trampling of an aged woman by a mob, and the arrest of four men and two women, charged with inciting to riot. The zone was virtually under martial law during the day, picketed by an army of policemen.

The police had their hands full in quelling food riots in the Ghetto. Two women, who led a mob that wrecked stores along Fourth Street, were arrested after a fight.

Several hundred women, angered by signs which announced increased prices of fish and onions, attacked pushcarts and invaded shops on Seventh Street and attempted to destroy the wares. There was fighting between the housewives and food sellers until policemen restored order. "It is robbery! robbery! robbery!" cried the women, hurling the fish from stands and attempting to sprinkle kerosene upon foodstuffs.

A telegram was sent today to Mayor T. B. Smith, who is in Florida, by Mrs. Hugh F. Munro of 1,737 North Fifth Street, better known as "Mother" Munro. In the telegram she said:

"The workingmen's wives of Kensington met at my home last evening and made an urgent appeal for aid to save their families from starvation. It is a social problem too large for one person to handle except you, and as the official head of our city we appeal to you and respectfully ask you to return immediately to aid the people who placed you at our head."

"FEED AMERICA FIRST"

Slogan of Food Embargo Organization at Work in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—Simultaneously with warnings today from Eastern cities to St. Louis authorities to watch for alleged pro-German propaganda and agitation to bring pressure on Washington to compel an embargo on food shipments to European countries, an organization styling itself "Feed America First" posted large signs here announcing mass meetings.

The idea of the meetings is to urge demonstrations similar to those which started food riots in New York. The "Feed America First" organization opened its headquarters at 111 North Broadway and will make its first demonstration tomorrow. Otto Schultz, who says he is from Toledo and who apparently is in charge of the movement here, said he would show "St. Louis some action." He also said the organization was receiving co-operation from citizens here and from other cities.

"There will soon be a revolution in this country," he declared. "The railroads and trusts are back of these high prices. When the people get together they will soon force the hands of these magnates."

Chief of Police Young said tonight that he would assign police to the meetings, and any attempt at inciting food riots would be promptly checked, with force if necessary.

Boston Women in Riot.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—A food disturbance occurred in the West End district when 300 persons, many of them women and children, invaded a grocery and provision store and carried away some of its stock. Police reserves surpressed the demonstration, which came after speakers at an open-air meeting had protested against the high cost of food. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the West End Mothers' Club, adopted resolutions to bar social workers from the homes of members, stating that potatoes, eggs and sugar were needed, not advice.

FOOD SEIZURE BY COMMISSION

Continued from Page 1.

poultry, the day being that on which the Jewish people usually purchase fowls for the Sabbath. The activities of hundreds of women in the east side, who snatched chickens from those who bought them, practically put a stop to the sales.

It was claimed on behalf of the roads that the general situation as regards food movement was brighter yesterday than during recent weeks, owing partly to more favorable weather but due also to the new car service rules which went into effect on Wednesday. It was announced that virtually all the large roads had signed an agreement to return cars at once direct to the roads owning them. A penalty will be imposed in every case where a road diverts either a loaded or an unloaded car over a road which does not take the car back to its owner over the shortest route.

Manipulation Charged.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said he had tabulated figures on stored foods which convinced him that the present prices were largely due to manipulation. He is sure that there is at present enough food in the city amply to supply all needs at reasonable cost to the consumer.

Mr. Hartigan's figures were obtained, he said, from Government reports and represented the quantities of food stored in New York and vicinity on Feb. 1 this year and a year ago. He prepared this table:

	1917.	1916.
Frozen and cured meats held by 132 firms, (pounds)	165,062,736	132,000,000
Eggs held by 38 firms, (cases)	44,727	159,523
Butter held by 50 firms, (pounds)	8,773,441	7,159,348
Cheese held by 45 firms, (pounds)	4,467,965	8,122,057

Commissioner Hartigan added that, according to the reports, in the country as a whole on Feb. 1 last there were stored 30,102,348 pounds of butter, against 31,139,173 on the same date of 1916, which showed, he thought, how the movement of food had been to New York. In the whole country this year, he said, there were 16,243,955 pounds of cheese, against 18,908,447 pounds in 1916.

"These figures convince me," said the Commissioner, "that there is no such thing as a famine condition, and show that Federal control of food distribution is necessary."

Investigators of the Department of Charities reported that they were hastening their work of determining the extent of suffering and the Department of Health began the issuance of daily food bulletins prepared to advise persons how they could provide for their families at lowest cost.

Chief among the consumers' committees at work was the Mothers' Anti-High Price League, led by Socialists with offices in the Forward Building at 175 East Broadway, which announced that a committee of seventy or more, representing all organizations seeking to lower the price of food, would go to the City Hall this morning and present demands to the Board of Estimate which included the appropriation of $2,000,000 to relieve the situation and radical steps to prevent its recurrence. The committee will also address the State and National Governments, but their demands do not include an embargo on the exportation of food to Europe.

There will be a mass meeting in Rutgers Square this morning at which Mrs. Ida Harris, President of the Mothers' Vigilance Committee, and Marie Ganz are expected to speak, although Mrs. Harris says she is no longer associated with Miss Ganz.

Riots in Poultry Markets.

The poultry boycott and riots were the result of a situation peculiar to the Jewish people. On Wednesday and for several days preceding the Jewish women of the east side and elsewhere enforced a boycott on onions and potatoes, which resulted yesterday in practically driving those products from the market. One might walk for miles between rows of pushcarts and see no onions or potatoes displayed.

When Jewish housewives reached the butchers' shops yesterday they found poultry at 28, 30, and 32 cents a pound, having, they said, risen from 20 and 22 cents a pound since Thursday of last week. Immediately they showed their resentment. So far as could be learned, there was no meeting, no formal resolution, but simply a widespread outburst decreeing that no poultry should be bought.

The pickets who were out to enforce the onion and potato boycott turned their attention to poultry, and the hundreds of women who refused to purchase at the prevailing prices joined them. Whenever a woman, basket or bag on arm, approached a poultry market there were dozens to tell her that she must not buy fowl of any kind. If she ignored the warning and emerged with a chicken she was seized, as was the chicken, which was torn limb from limb.

The police of the Clinton Street, Union Market, Fifth Street, and other stations were called into action, and gave all the protection in their power to would-be purchasers, but their force was inadequate to keep order. Arrests were made, but the rioting continued. Outbreaks were simultaneous and successive all over the district. Several hundred women in the chicken market at Stanton Street and the East River became frenzied by the sight of a crate of chickens, and set upon it. The crate was destroyed, the chickens were seized and dismembered, and the crowd poured through the street, waving the heads and wings and mutilated bodies of chickens.

Through Pitt, Ludlow, Rivington, Essex, Suffolk, and all of the east side streets the crowds surged, passing from one shop to another, but always leaving a sufficient number of pickets at each poultry market to prevent business.

Demands of Mothers' League.

In connection with the renewed demands to be made of the city, the Mothers' Anti-High Price League announced that the delegation to the Board of Estimate would be led by Assemblyman A. I. Shiplacoff, the Socialist from East New York, and Abraham Plotkin, in behalf of the committee. It will present this plea:

We, mothers of the children of the City of New York, present the following demands to the City, State, and National Governments:

First—That the Board of Estimate of the City of New York immediately appropriate $1,000,000 for the purpose of buying food and for the establishment of municipal stores for the distribution thereof in the most congested districts of the city.

Second—That the Board of Estimate immediately appropriate $1,000,000 for lunchrooms in the public schools. The weakened condition of our children on account of malnutrition makes it imperative that this be done at once.

Third—That the Mayor appeal to the Governor, Congress, and the President to take such steps as will immediately relieve the intense suffering and misery of the people of the city.

Fourth—That the Assembly and Senate of the State pass such legislation as will empower the cities of the State to meet present conditions.

Fifth—That the shipment of foods be given precedence over all other materials, and that the receipts thereof be made mandatory.

Sixth—That the Government of the United States appropriate a sum for the investigation of the cause of the high cost of living.

Seventh—That Congress establish a commission for the purpose of regulating prices.

Eighth—That the Government of the United States take over the railroads.

The committee also plans a possible parade up Fifth Avenue to follow a meeting to be held in Madison Square at noon tomorrow.

FARMERS HOLD POTATOES.

Few Can Be Bought at Present Price of $11 a Barrel.

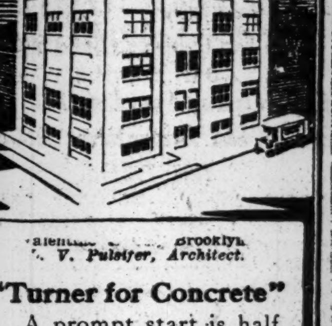
Standing in his empty storeroom where there should have been at least 2,000 barrels of potatoes, Hubert Zimmer, head of H. Zimmer & Son, produce merchants of Front Street, Long Island City, yesterday declared that he could not get any more potatoes and that the price was bound to go to at least $15 a barrel to merchants.

"The farmer has the upper hand in the potato situation," said Mr. Zimmer. "A barrel of potatoes of 180 pounds delivered in the Long Island City railroad yards from Long Island now costs the produce merchant $10.90, which does not include trucking and profit. Including these items, barrels of 165 pounds are now selling for $11. Conditions are prompting the farmers to hold on to their crops, and we can't get any potatoes even at these prices."

Beneath the shaded lamp the familiar red box lies open—

—PALL MALL—

A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here



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A prompt start is half of a prompt finish.

Turner's organization is always ready—a permanently prepared force, made competent by years of experience.

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THE old presses of this great newspaper were located 60 feet below ground. Over twenty springs poured constantly against the foundations. Water never penetrated. The presses never stopped. The foundations were waterproofed with our products.

A. C. HORN CO.
Long Island City
WATERPROOFINGS
DAMPPROOFINGS
TECHNICAL PAINTS

NEW EMPEROR CUTS VIENNA RED TAPE

Imperial Horses Haul Coal for the Populace—Military Sinecures Abruptly Abolished.

VIENNA, Feb. 20, (via London, Feb. 22.)—The intense cold weather has passed and a thaw has set in which has solved the fuel difficulty of Vienna and incidentally greatly facilitated the importation of foodstuffs. The flour mills, which were shut down owing to frozen rivers, are again in operation and full bread rations are once more in force.

Emperor Charles has been a tireless worker in the campaign to relieve economic conditions, and the imperial teams are still hauling coal for the populace. The sight of the blooded stock, heretofore only harnessed to state coaches, hauling heavy coal trucks, is one of the curious wartime incidents in the Austrian capital. The Emperor recently banished wheat bread from the officers' mess at all army headquarters, and had both wheat bread and flour removed from a special train which was taking his brother, Archduke Maximilian, to Constantinople. In issuing this latter order the Emperor remarked that if the common soldiers, the people and himself were contented with black bread the party on the train should be also.

Another result of the monarch's intervention has been that Vienna street cars are still running day and night. Dr. Weiskirchner, the Burgomaster, had decided that no cars should run between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the afternoon. The Emperor informed Dr. Weiskirchner that this step must not be thought of, and at first the Burgomaster threatened to resign. After a talk with the Emperor over the telephone, however, the head of the municipality changed his mind.

It appears that Dr. Weiskirchner told the Emperor that the cars must be stopped on account of lack of coal. He was promptly told that it was his business to find fuel, and he did so. In order to avoid side-stepping by the City Council the Emperor himself fixed the number of cars which were to run.

Some official circles in Vienna and elsewhere throughout the empire have not yet recovered from the shock caused by the energetic methods of Emperor Francis Joseph's young successor. Red tape has been cut right and left, and official heads continue to fall in the general clean-up, which is still going on. It is a sad time for certain army officers who have been enjoying staff sinecures. In one instance the Emperor sent a batch of seventy to the front and replaced them by invalided officers. While the official classes were at first inclined to offer passive resistance to the Emperor they have now resigned themselves to the inevitable. Those who feel the pace of the new regime too fast are resigning, while the rest are attempting to live up to the monarch's demand for hard work, efficiency and punctuality.

The energy and force of character displayed by the young Emperor are attributed by those who know him to the fact that he was reared in what was far from the lap of luxury, comparatively speaking. His branch of the Imperial family was notoriously poor, and before he became heir apparent he was often actually hard up.

LONDONERS SET RAID MARK.

They Brought Back 120 Germans from Trenches Near Ploegsteert.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 22, (via London, Friday, Feb. 23.)—Further details regarding the successful raid made by the New Zealand troops south of Armentières show that they entered the German lines to a depth of 300 yards and remained there for half an hour, wrecking dugouts and various trench works. They found the enemy support lines full of dead from the bombardment which preceded the raid. Forty-four prisoners were brought back by them.

This is but one of the successful raids carried out yesterday. The London troops set a new high record by bringing back 120 prisoners near Ploegsteert. The Canadians previously held the record of 100. The men from Canada say they are determined to exceed the bag of the Londoners before the raiding season is closed.

FOOD RIOTS AT PIRAEUS.

Greek Workmen Loot Provision Shops and Many Are Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An Athens dispatch to Reuter's says that food riots among workmen at Piraeus have led to the closing of all shops and the custom house.

The rioting started at a meeting for the distribution of a fund raised by public subscription for relief of the unemployed. The mob looted a number of grocery and butcher shops. A large number of arrests were made before order was restored.

PAPER FAMINE GROWS.

London Newspapers Plan Further Reductions in Size.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The scarcity of paper is rapidly increasing the difficulties of London newspaperdom.

Further reductions in the size of several daily publications are imminent, and in some cases the new arrangements will go into effect on next Monday.

Colorado Wants an Embargo.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 22.—High prices of foodstuffs and a shortage in supplies were brought officially before the State Senate today in a resolution by Senator Siewers Fincher, directing the Public Utilities Commission to conduct an inquiry into the prevalent high prices in Colorado. The resolution says that the high prices in the East threaten to drain Colorado of all her food supplies, and suggests an embargo on exports from the State.

Today and tomorrow are the

Last Two Days of the

Annual Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats

Formerly $28, $25, $23, $20

Now $17

¶ The saving afforded by an offering of this kind is of more than usual import at this particular time, the abnormal scarcity of fine woolens making an advance in the cost of clothing inevitable. Single and double breasters are included in an extensive variety of fabrics and colorings, in a range of sizes sufficient to assure satisfactory selection to men of almost every type.

A small charge for alterations.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

The Personal Touch

However well made machine clothes may be, it is undeniable that they cannot in the nature of things compare with the productions of the human hand.

Somewhere in the hum and hustle of a clothing factory, strangled in the leather belting and the fly wheels, something of the personal quality a garment should possess is irrevocably gone!

WHERE IS THE PERSONAL TOUCH IN A TREADLE?

Out of that question came the inspiration for Franklin Simon Clothes for Men.

Clothes that are hand-tailored as completely as a custom-made product is, conforming to every tradition of the Fifth Avenue custom shop, *except delay*, and conforming to every ready-for-service advantage, at a ready-for-service price.

Spring Suits and Topcoats, $25 to $50

HAND TAILORED
at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA LINK SALONIKI LINE

Land Communication Between Greece and Central Powers Now Cut.

GREAT DRIVE PREPARING

Heavy Reinforcements, Especially of Italian Troops, Arriving on the Macedonian Front.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Saloniki says that the Allies succeeded in cutting postal communication between Athens and the Central Powers when they established contact yesterday between the French and Italian troops and cleared the enemy forces from the road between Goritza, in Southern Albania, and Leskovie.

The Central Powers are now restricted to wireless and airplane communication.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Concerning operations in Macedonia, the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre: There was artillery activity on the whole front, and patrol actions near Seres and the Makovo front. A raid on Brest, near Lake Doiran, permitted us to take prisoners. Two enemy counterattacks at the same place were repulsed.

The aviators were very active, engaging in several fights. Enemy columns near Seres and Melkuk were successfully bombarded.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today gave out the following bulletin:

Macedonian front: East of the Vardar the British tried to settle themselves in front of our positions. They were driven away in a hand-grenade engagement.

SALONIKI, Jan. 26, (Staff Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—New troops, especially large Italian contingents, are arriving every few days in Saloniki, to reinforce the allied armies. The talk here is general of pushing through this Spring the offensive planned for last Spring, which the German attack on Verdun prevented.

No well informed allied officer in the Macedonian theatre of war expects any serious attack upon Saloniki by the Germans. Danger of attack from the south by the Greeks was never taken very seriously by the military experts. As the Greek Army is now in the Peloponessus, where the Entente fleet guards the Isthmus of Corinth—the only means by which the Greek forces could march northward—an attack by King Constantine's soldiers is removed from the list of possibilities. In view of these circumstances, the continued arrival of important reinforcements in Macedonia is taken through Greece to indicate preparation for an early offensive designed to cut the German line of communication from Berlin to Constantinople.

In Macedonia today there are roughly about 80,000 French, 100,000 British, 10,000 Russians, some 80,000 Serbians, and perhaps 80,000 Italians, counting the latest arrivals, a total of about 350,000 fighting men. To this number may be added three regiments of Greeks, constituting the Venizelist army. Many of the latter, however, are recruited from refugees from Thrace and Asia Minor, and have not yet completed their training in arms.

General Sarrail has frequently stated that he considers half a million men would be required before active operations can begin in Macedonia. There are, therefore, 150,000 bayonets still to come before an offensive can be undertaken with fair prospect of success. Officers of the allied transportation staff assert that this number of men can be landed in Saloniki in six weeks at a pinch.

For a period it was thought in Saloniki that volunteers to the Venizelist army might be secured in numbers sufficient to make up the required minimum of half a million men. Venizelos, on arriving at Saloniki, declared that he would be able to induce 100,000 Greeks to follow him against the Bulgarians. Today, the Entente military attachés in Athens state that they have no further hope of securing military aid of any value from the Venizelists.

Of the original French and English contingents accumulated in Saloniki for a Spring offensive a year ago, between 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. had to be invalided home, mostly suffering from the malaria which ravages the swamp lands around the mouth of the Axios River—the Vardar. To replace these French, the men who were sent were principally those who had been fighting in the Somme or at Verdun, where they had become exhausted by the long struggle and were in need of rest. It was to Saloniki they were sent to recuperate.

The British reinforcements were in good physical trim, but the Greeks used to Macedonian fighting consider the British equipment both heavy and complicated for mountain work. The Serbs, who resemble the Greeks in equipment, training, and style of fighting, are regarded as capable of making the best comparative showing. Their numbers, however, are limited, and their field of operations confined to the reconquest of their own country.

Much is expected of the new Italian troops, with their Alpine training and their knowledge of mountain warfare. Not only are large contingents being landed in Saloniki, but the forces accumulating in Avlona and Greek Epirus are advancing eastward to effect a juncture with General Sarrail's lines before any offensive is undertaken.

Italians Repel Austrian Attacks.

ROME, Feb. 22, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—"On the Asiago plateau last night enemy detachments attempted a fresh incursion against our lines in the Zebio zone," says today's official announcement. "They were promptly ejected and dispersed. Artillery actions were in progress all during yesterday. A minor enemy attack in the zone east of Gorizia was repulsed."

TRENCH RAIDS CONTINUE ON THE BRITISH FRONT

Germans Say Foes Left 200 Dead When Armentieres Attack Failed.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A sharp attack by several British companies on the German lines in the vicinity of Armentières is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement. The British penetrated the German position, but were immediately driven out, leaving behind, it is declared, 200 killed and thirty-nine prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—South of Armentières, after strong artillery prepaation, several British companies entered our position. They were immediately ejected by a powerful counterthrust. While clearing the trench 200 British dead were counted. Thirty-nine men were taken prisoners.

Reconnoitring advances by the enemy south of La Bassée Canal and between the Ancre and the Somme failed.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The War Office communication issued this evening says:

Hostile raids attempted early this morning east of Vermelles and south of Neuve Chapelle were successfully repulsed. The enemy suffered a number of casualties and left prisoners in our hands.

The usual artillery activity continued on both sides. It was most marked north of the Somme and south of Ypres.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

In Belgium yesterday afternoon German patrols which attempted to reach our lines near Roodepoort, northeast of Nieuport, were dispersed by our fire. The enemy suffered losses.

The artillery fighting was quite spirited on the right bank of the Meuse in the sector of Côte du Poivre.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The night was calm over the whole front, says the afternoon official announcement. Our artillery caught by its fire and dispersed a German detachment which was making a sortie near Bethincourt, on the left bank of the Meuse.

PREVENT TURKS GIVING AID ON EUROPEAN LINE

British Operations Near Kut and Sinai Keep Them Too Busy, Maurice Says.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The present British operations in the East are having a definite effect on the general situation by preventing the Turks from sending forces to join their allies on the European fronts, according to General F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in his weekly review of military movements, given to The Associated Press today.

"Our recent operations at Kut-el-Amara and on the Sinai Peninsula," said General Maurice, "are having an important bearing upon the general situation by reversing the condition prevailing last year, when our failures gave the Turks a chance to send troops to their allies on the eastern front. The conditions are now reversed. The Turks are not only unable to dispatch such reinforcements to Europe, but are compelled to draw on their available resources to enable them to hold their positions in the Kut and Sinai fields of operation.

"General Maude, at Kut-el-Amara, has been making a wide swing with his left, pivoting on his right, which remains stationary at Sanna-i-Yat. His advance has been steady, resulting in the taking of line after line of Turkish trenches, followed by the successful action at Dehra, when the big bend in the Tigris was cleared of the enemy. We are now in a position to invest Kut-el-Amara.

"On the right, at Sanna-i-Yat, the Turks occupy a narrow front protected by the river on one flank and by a marsh on the other, so that a few machine guns can play havoc with an attacking force. Therefore, our advance there may be held up for some time.

"In the Sinai region we have been successful in clearing out several posts that the Turks attempted to reoccupy.

"Feeling the necessity of at least holding their own at Kut and Sinai, the Turks have stopped troop movements toward Europe, and are sending all possible reinforcements to the threatened points.

"We have had another week of raids on the western front, marked by the noteworthy fact that the Germans made a successful raid at Le Transloy, (on the Somme front,) where they took thirty-five prisoners, which is the best they have to show against out total capture of more than 2,000 of their men."

LONDON CLUBS VOTE ONE MEATLESS DAY

Bow to the Food Controller's Suggestion, and Some Reduce Bread Allowance.

POTATO SHORTAGE ACUTE

Growers Believed to be Holding Back Supplies—Warmer Weather Ends the Coal Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Members of a majority of the leading London clubs learned today that their committees had, in deference to a suggestion from the Food Controller, arranged to have one meatless day a week. One club, the Authors', will have two, and the Constitutional Club also has decided to limit the amount of bread allowed to members lunching or dining.

Most of the clubs have selected Friday as the meatless day.

The Roman Catholic authorities have withdrawn the dispensation by which members of their faith were allowed to eat meat on Fridays, but on Wednesday, which is usually an abstinence day among English Catholics in Lent, meat will be permitted this year.

There are few signs of an alleviation of the shortage of potatoes, despite the last-hour intervention of the Prime Minister. Lloyd George's action was hailed by his admirers as the act of a man of quick decision, but his critics held that the dilemma he had to solve would never have arisen under the methods of the old administration. Clubs, hotels, and restaurants which get potatoes under contract have been receiving regular supplies, but the small retailers and consumers, in a great number of cases, could get none. It is believed at Covent Garden that the growers are deliberately holding up their potatoes in order to make more money when the higher prices fixed by the Government begin in April. The Food Controller is expected to use his powers of requisitioning, and at Lord Davenport's headquarters it is stated that he will not hesitate to do so if he is convinced that the food supply is being seriously menaced.

The consumption of meat has been considerably reduced by the Food Controller's appeal to the public's honor. Nearly 2,000 tons less beef and mutton were sold at the London Central Markets in the week ended Feb. 17 than in the week ended Feb. 3. Nevertheless, there has been no reduction in the price.

One result of the voluntary rationing system is that a large part of the West End of London has put its servants on board wages. Many women, after surmounting the difficulty of persuading their husbands, who lunch out, and other members of the family to comply with the restrictions and working out an arrangement to cover guests, found their scheme wrecked by their servants. In some cases the servants left rather than consent to the Davenport fare. There is one case in a semi-royal household where a servant left because she said she found the food was not nourishing enough. The mistress said: "Very well, then; go to an unpatriotic family."

Servants' board wages, which used to be 10 shillings for a woman and 14 for a man, are now at least two shillings higher. The advent of warmer weather has removed one of London's greatest tribulations. For some time past, owing to the shortage of labor, the delivery of coal had been difficult. One highly placed official had to send a servant in a taxicab every morning for a sack of coal, and there were innumerable cases of well-to-do households which, where the coal supply ran short during the cold spell, were dependent on the charity of better supplied neighbors. A story is being told of one woman, who lives next door to a Duchess, having succeeded in a years-old ambition of obtaining an invitation to a ducal tea owing to the timely loan of a few sacks of coal.

Restrictions put upon London as yet are only inconveniences. There is no privation even in the poorest districts. Observers, however, profess to foresee a time when the whole world will suffer from a shortage of food in an acute form.

MAY BUY BERLIN PAPERS.

Pan-German Party Raises a Fund to Acquire Organs.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung is quoted by the Exchange Telegraph Company's Rotterdam correspondent as announcing that the pan-German party has subscribed 3,000,000 marks for the purchase of the Berlin newspapers Neueste Nachrichten and Deutsche Zeitung.

The purchase, it is said, would be with a view to prosecuting the pan-German anti-British agitation under the direction of Professor Schaffer and Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the author, a former British subject recently naturalized as a German.

ANGEL TAKEN TO ZURICH.

Gerard's Invalid Relative and Subordinate Placed in Sanitarium.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 22, (via Paris.)—Ensign Charles Fitzhugh Angel of New York, who was appointed Assistant Naval Attaché to the American Embassy in Germany last year, but who was taken seriously ill soon after his arrival in Berlin, has been taken to Zurich in charge of relatives and placed in a sanitarium. He is under the care of Naval Surgeon Frank P. W. Hough.

Ensign Angel is a relative of James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany.

GERMAN COLONIES TO BE DIVIDED UP

Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal Likely to Readjust Their African Possessions.

JAPAN'S PACIFIC CLAIMS

Mikado's Empire Wants Kiao-Chau and Islands, While Australasia Also Intends to Expand.

LONDON, Feb. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The death knell to Germany's colonial possessions has been sounded, so far as the Entente Allies can effect that result, by the almost simultaneous announcement of the British Minister of Colonies, Mr. Long; the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Motono, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Massey, who voiced the view of Australia as well as New Zealand. Together these statements declare there will be no return to Germany of her colonies in Africa, Asia, or the Pacific.

This attitude is not only held by Japan and the British colonies chiefly concerned, but it has the backing of the British and French Governments, which have the largest interest in colonial Africa and Asia. It develops the fact, also, that the late Asquith Government was opposed to any extension of British colonial possessions in Africa, whereas the new Lloyd George Government approves this extension as in line with the aspirations of the British colonies in Africa. This in turn has established that there will be a general reshifting of African colonies, so that the possessions of England, France, Portugal, and Belgium will be made more homogeneous, instead of being as at present, scattered and irregular in outline.

Japan's attitude toward, holding the German colony of Kiao-Chau in China, and the Pacific islands occupied by the Japanese fleet, came up when the French draft of the reply to President Wilson was being cabled to the various Entente Governments for approval. Japan approved the terms as far as stated, on Serbia, Belgium, and in other respects, but pointed out that the terms omitted any reference to the German colonies of Kiao-Chau and the Pacific islands in which Japan had established an interest.

France and England thereupon replied to Japan that it had been deemed desirable, in answering Mr. Wilson's request for terms, not to make these terms embrace everything which might come up later, but to confine them for the present to the readjustment of territory in Europe. Later on, it was pointed out, the future German territorial possessions outside of Europe would be considered, so that Japan's rights would be properly safeguarded and secured for future determination. This was satisfactory to Japan, who then gave her approval to the joint reply to Mr. Wilson, stating the Allies' main terms.

The Japanese Embassy here has given Japan's understanding of the arrangement, as stated by Foreign Minister Motono. He said:

"The absence of any allusion to the future disposal of the German colonies has justly attracted the attention of public opinion in Japan. That point has, however, never escaped the attention of the Imperial Government. The reply to the American note does not certainly contain all the conditions of peace to be demanded by the Allied Powers. They reserve the right to present these conditions when the terms of peace are discussed. Reference is made to this point in the note to the United States. In order to avoid all misunderstandings we took steps to safeguard our right when we addressed our adhesion to the draft by the French Government, and I am happy to say that a satisfactory understanding exists among all the allies on this point."

The attitude of the new British Administration was announced about the same time in the statement of the new Minister of Colonies in the Lloyd George Cabinet, who, in saying he spoke with "knowledge and full responsibility with regard to the German colonies of which we had acquired possession since the war began, and as the representative of the vast overseas dominions," said as to the British policy toward those colonies:

"Let no man think that their struggles for these colonies have been in vain. Let no man think that these colonies will ever return to German rule. It is impossible. Our oversea empire will not tolerate any suggestion of the kind. We have been able to rectify mistakes since the war began, and it now rests with the people of this country to help to an early and satisfactory peace, and to take care that they prepare before the war ends to face that other bitter and ruthless contest in trade and commerce which will follow hereafter."

About the same time the view of Australia and New Zealand as to the German island colonies in the Pacific was expressed by Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister of New Zealand, and W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, both of whom will be in the coming imperial conference. Sir Joseph Ward said:

"I saw with regret in the note sent to the United States by the allies in reply to the German peace offer that there was no reference to the manner in which the conquered German colonies are to be treated. There was not a word of reference to those islands in the Pacific which Australia and New Zealand had taken from the Germans, and which those dominions were determined should never go back again to the Germans."

Prime Minister Massey said at the same time:

"New Zealand holds Samoa, and means to retain it. I am sure the Australian people feel the same as to the enemy islands which they have occupied. When the war began there was no question of taking territory. But after what we have seen in Poland, we in the Pacific would not feel secure if German bases were to be permitted in the southern hemisphere with German warships within a day or two steaming from our settlements."

These views are so uniform from all British, Japanese and dominion authorities having an interest in the German colonies, that retention of these colonies, and a readjustment of their boundaries, has become pretty thoroughly understood. The change of the map will be made chiefly in Africa, where the west coast is now a patchwork of little colonies, alternating between France, Portugal, England and Belgium, and which are expected to be merged eventually into large, connected areas, capable of development in railway, telegraph and trade communication, and each part of an imperial domain in Africa—France in the west, England in the east and south, and Belgium and Portugal sharing in this community of interests.

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For an energy food —Pound Cake!

"Sweeten it with Domino"

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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Have arranged for today a Sale of

Men's Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ A prominent hat manufacturer of Newark, N. J., is desirous of increasing his New York clientele. To make a good bid for Spring business he quoted us a price so low that we can offer these hats at $1.95—which is much below their regular retail price.

¶ The styles are the very newest for Spring wear, and there are two kinds of bands from which to select—plain or the new "Notchban," a special feature of these particular hats. Colors: Green, Brown, Pearl, Slate, and Black.

Also—500 Fine Derbies, $1.95

¶ Lightweight derbies of the better kind, made by a prominent manufacturer who specializes in hats to retail at $4 and up. Because they are a little light in the brim they were termed "seconds" by the manufacturer —hence this low price. Blacks and Browns.

We shall also hold Friday and Saturday a

Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats at $21.50

Formerly $35

¶ These coats are exceptionally well tailored, and have been reduced to this low price for immediate clearance. The selection comprises single-breasted English models, tailored in Harris Tweeds, Aquascutum Cloths, and Scotch Fleeces, and double-breasted ulsters with belted backs in All Wool Oxford Mixtures.

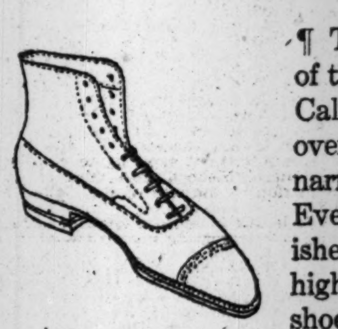
Sixth Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Will Hold To-day and To-morrow a

Sale of Men's Shoes at $5.95

Formerly $7 and $8



¶ These shoes are made of the finest grade Russia Calf, in black and in tan, over the most fashionable narrow and medium lasts. Every pair made and finished according to the highest standards of shoe-making.

¶ All sizes are included, and every pair is fitted with Saks' improved elastic heels. *5th Floor*

Notice

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Provide yourselves with articles necessary for Winter wear.
Overcoats—Olive Drab
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Were $25, $27.50 and $30

THIS means every last one of our Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats that is left, formerly selling for $25, $27.50 and $30, will be included in this offering in the Men's Clothing Section, 4th floor.

The Men's Overcoats are the Chesterfield, full satin lined, with velvet collar. Oxford Greys and Black. Will pay you to keep one till next Winter. Sizes 34 to 48.

The Men's Suits are made in this season's latest models. Plain Blue Serge, Plain Grey Serge. Many fancy patterns. Brown, Green and Dark Mixtures. Sizes 33 to 46—stouts included.

Special added feature for Friday and Saturday only.

725 Men's Fancy Street Vests at $1.85
Were $3.
Plain White, Plain Greys, and Fancy Patterns. All sizes, 34—42.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Men's Fibre Silk Shirts at $1.69

Excellent in their make, style and quality.

Fibre silk on a firm cotton warp — lustrous appearance combined with good wear.

Plain colors—blue, heliotrope, tan and pink; fadeless.

Soft cuffs; sizes 14 to 17.

516 of these Shirts, regularly $3.50, today $1.69.

$1.50 Silk Scarfs, 85c

We have some 600 of these well-made four-in-hands to sell at this price. They are Scarfs suited to the taste of men; scarfs that men will buy themselves.

Variety of patterns; fine in every attribute.

To-day at **85c** each.

Street floor, Fulton Street, East Building.

For This Week Only

PAY $395

For a Player Piano Worth $500

A high-grade Player with a standardized action; has same improved features that go into Players selling up to $500. Plays with perfect human effect. Handsome case design; mahogany or oak. An absolute $500 value. Easy terms

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Dangerously Wounded Loestabel for Refusal to Deliver Dynamite to Them.

RAID BANKS IN SANTIAGO

Commandeer Government Deposits and Seize Automobiles—Forces There About 2,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The first injury to an American as a result of the Cuban revolt was reported today from Cienfuegos, where William H. Leostabel, a mining engineer connected with the Carlota mine near Camanayagua, was shot and dangerously wounded when he refused to deliver thirty cases of dynamite to the rebels. Mr. Loestabel was brought today to Cienfuegos Hospital with five shots in his body. One hundred rebels composed the party that attacked the mining property.

Travelers arriving today from Santiago tell of stirring times in that city since the rebels took possession. A. B. Wood, representing an American automobile company, left Santiago Monday on a special permit which he induced the rebel military commander to issue. He says the rebels are commandeering everything they want, giving receipts in payment. This is especially true regarding automobiles, all in the city having been commandeered, as well as thousands of gallons of gasoline, seized on the wharves. Much rebel "joy riding" is the result.

As soon as the rebels took possession of the city they went to the banks and removed all the Government funds, amounting to $150,000. This started a dangerous run on the banks. The managers called on the rebel commander, explaining that their principal funds were at their main offices in Havana and that the run threatened them with ruin. The commander said he would attend to that, and declared seven successive holidays, which enabled the banks to remain closed.

Mr. Wood says that about 500 soldiers are with the rebels, while the civilians armed up to Monday included about 1,500. He also says that great enthusiasm was caused in Santiago by the publicity given a cable received from Dr. Ferrara in New York. This cable informed the rebels that his mission in the United States was already very successful, and that an American commission had been appointed to go to Cuba to supervise the new elections.

The dearth of official news continues, but Señor Montalvo, Under Secretary of State, said tonight: "I expect news within twenty-four or thirty hours of sensational military events."

It is supposed that he refers to the impending Government attack upon Camaguey City. A Spanish commercial agent arrived today from Camaguey after riding on horseback from Camaguey to Santa Clara. He brought the first Government report of the taking of that provincial capital by the rebels. Governor Sanchez, commanding the police, remained faithful to the Government, and when the rebels stormed the police stations, six were killed and a number wounded. The agent said the rebels had maintained good order. General Gustavo Caballero is in charge of the rebel garrison, the leading conservatives being prisoners.

Colonel Pujol telegraphs that one of his companies encountered a band of rebels and killed one. He also reports having commandeered a number of horses on the farm of General José Miguel Gomez.

Colonel Jane telegraphed President Menocal today that he had received confidential information of a quarrel between General Gomez and the deserting Colonel Quinones because Quinones discovered that Gomez intended to sail for Honduras. It is supposed that this information came from a deserting Lieutenant and Sergeant who surrendered today.

Colonel Pujol reported his movements delayed by the necessity of repairing bridges partly destroyed by the rebels.

Colonel Rasco, Military Commander of Pinar del Rio City, reported a clash with rebels at Quiebra Hacha, in which he had three men wounded.

U. S.S. Petrel Forced Captives' Release

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Information has been received here that the commander of the American gunboat Petrel, lying off Santiago Harbor, forced the rebel commander at Santiago, Rigoberto Fernandez, to free Francisco Diaz Quibus, second officer of the Cuban gunboat Enrique Villuendas, and three marines, whom he was holding prisoners.

The men had landed from the Cuban ship to reconnoiter, and when they did not return the Cuban commander brought his ship in close to the harbor. Being warned by the Petrel of the danger of entering the harbor, the Villuendas fled to Guantanamo, where the imprisoned officer and men were returned to it by the Petrel.

Charges of sedition and rebellion were filed today against General Ernesto Asbert, former Governor of Havana Province, who, with a number of officers of the national police, was taken into custody about a week ago and confined in the "Vivac."

FRIENDS DEFEND GOMEZ.

Ferrara and Fajardo Deny That He Aspires to the Presidency.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, spokesman here of the Cuban Liberals, yesterday denied the allegation attributed to President Menocal that General José Miguel Gomez, former President of Cuba, and now commanding the revolutionary forces, was actuated by personal ambition. He said it was impossible for General Gomez to deny the accusation in person, but that he would consider himself a poor friend of the former President if he did not do it for him.

"The accusation of General Menocal against General Gomez, in the interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Havana to the effect that General Gomez aspires to be President of Cuba, is gratuitous," said Dr. Ferrara. "General Gomez has been President of the republic, and in every instance a constitutional President. Besides, he knew how to leave the power and turn it over to his successor in due course of events without aspiring to re-election as General Menocal has tried to do in opposition to the will of the Cuban people.

"It is sad to see the head of a nation have recourse to such arguments. General Gomez does not want to be President of Cuba; Dr. Zayas, having been elected, will be the President if there is justice in this world.

"General Menocal says also that the situation is under control. If this were true, he is to be congratulated, but I take it that no really serious movement can be dominated by force alone in a country which knows how to demand justice and how to secure it."

Leoncio Fajardo, one of the National Committeemen of the Cuban Liberal Party, who arrived from Havana yesterday, also denied that General Gomez aspired to the Presidency. He said that General Gomez had explained his position in full at the last meeting of the national committee in Havana, when he had declared his intention of doing everything in his power to get General Menocal out of the Presidency and to put Dr. Zayas in by legal means. General Gomez at that time is reported to have promised Dr. Zayas not to have recourse to revolution except as a last extremity. Fajardo said that it was only when measures to arrest General Gomez were already under way that he left Havana and became head of the revolutionists.

Refugees who have arrived from Havana say that Vice President Enrique José Varona has withdrawn his support from General Menocal. They assert that he, together with Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, President of the Conservative Party and up to a few months ago, Secretary of State in the Menocal Cabinet, and Dr. José Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza, a former President of the Conservative Party, are working against General Menocal in private, but fear to come out openly against him in view of the large number of suspects who have been arrested by the Government.

Arrivals from Havana generally reported conditions there as much more serious than the press dispatches indicated. The revolt movement is said to be spreading rapidly, and already to have taken in more than half of the island. The rebels are reported to be avoiding engagements with the Government forces whenever possible, and to be making no efforts to hold any but positions of strategic importance. Refugees said that towns which were taken by the Government forces one day without any fighting were promptly occupied by the revolutionists as soon as the Government troops left or their number was reduced.

TAKE GOLD FROM GERMANS.

Bernstorff Party Will Receive Other Currency in Return.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22.—One of the German Embassy secretaries returning to Germany with former Ambassador von Bernstorff on the steamship Frederik VIII., which is being examined here by British authorities on her voyage from New York to Copenhagen, is reported to have 200 suits of pajamas in his possession. In the baggage of nearly all the other members of the former Ambassador's party cotton goods, known to be scarce in Germany, are plentiful, the Customs Inspectors have discovered. In view of the close association between cotton and explosives, it is understood that the examiners will take some of the excess clothing from the Germans and make an allowance for it.

It is learned also that the Germans are well supplied with gold. As this is contraband, it is believed it will be exchanged into some form of currency less useful to Germany.

The care with which the Frederik VIII.'s passengers are being watched is shown by the fact that the customs guards are kept on the ship so as to avoid any possibility of messages being taken ashore. It was learned today that the customs men themselves are kept under surveillance by Secret Service agents and are forbidden to converse with passengers.

This afternoon the Frederik VIII. left her moorings for one of the piers in the harbor, where she tied up for the night.

1,000 DIED IN EXPLOSION.

Dresden's Ammunition Disaster the Worst Since War Began.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The explosion in ammunition factories in Dresden during the Christmas holidays was the greatest disaster of the kind which has occurred anywhere since the war began, according to a Central News dispatch from Christiania quoting a Dresden dispatch to the Aftenposten.

More than 1,000 persons were killed out of 30,000 employed in the wrecked factories. Emperor William visited the scene on the following day.

A Paris dispatch, dated Jan. 27, said that, according to a letter taken from a German soldier and written from Dresden, the Dresden arsenal had been blown up and 1,000 women and young girls killed. The letter was dated Dec. 30.

CAPTIVES TILL GERMAN SOIL.

750,000 Are Now Employed, Gen. Groener Says, and More Will Be.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22, (via London.)—Germany is employing 750,000 war prisoners as farm laborers, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, which quotes General Groener, head of the army feeding department.

General Groener's statement was made before the Reichstag committee which is co-operating in carrying out the provisions of the national service law. He said that additional war prisoners would be put to work in the agricultural districts, and that in occupied territories the garrisons would do Spring sowing and harvest work.

BORDEN LAUDS BRITISH NAVY.

Canadian Premier Impressed by Way Atlantic Lanes Are Kept Open.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier, who arrived in London today, said his voyage was uneventful. The Premier said the journey across the Atlantic under war conditions impressed him most vividly with the wonderful achievement of the navy in keeping the ocean pathways comparatively secure against the "most deadly menace ever devised."

Aided 25,000 Warsaw Families.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Wort, a Yiddish newspaper of Warsaw, says the Overseas News Agency, announces that the Jewish administration in that city granted loans without interest, made gifts in money or distributed free food, milk, and medicines among 25,000 families, including 148,000 persons, during 1916.

LOST.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on the last page.—Advt.

COMES FROM PRISON TO TELL SPY STORY

Davis, Friend of Wunnenberg, Will Be Asked About Latter's Activities.

BLAMED BY ARRESTED MEN

Convict Knows, He Has Said, of Dynamite, Fuses, Chemical Writing, and Sander's Visits.

Robert Davis, who is serving a two-year sentence in Sing Sing for larceny, and who until his arrest several months ago was an intimate friend of Charles W. Wunnenberg, one of the alleged agents of the German spy system in this country, will be brought to New York today to be questioned by the Federal authorities. He will be asked what he knows of the past activities of Wunnenberg and Albert A. Sander, the dramatic editor of The Deutsches Journal, who were arrested last Monday night charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to make war on Great Britain from American soil. Davis was a shipmate of Wunnenberg on the American steamship Leelanaw when that ship was torpedoed by a German submarine in July, 1915.

Both Sander and Wunnenberg blame Davis for the predicament they are in. Davis charges that while with Wunnenberg in the latter part of last year he accidentally found out that Wunnenberg had a quantity of dynamite and a supply of fuses. Sander, he said, was the only visitor who called on Wunnenberg at the house in which they lived in Brooklyn. Davis also stated that he had received mail intended for Sander, some of it postmarked Copenhagen, where, according to Government officials, much German secret service work is directed.

He also told of seeing German agents chemically treat letters written from abroad, and he said that "after applying the stuff to the paper the letters came out as plain as day." The United States agents have verified that part of the statement. Davis has also charged that the alleged spies received large quantities of mail which was brought over by seamen employed on neutral ships.

A writ of habeas corpus for the production of Davis was obtained from Judge Sessions by Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who is in charge of the prosecution of the case against Wunnenberg and Sander. Whether or not Davis will be taken before the Grand Jury had not been decided last night. The Grand Jury, which was summoned by telephone Wednesday afternoon, will convene at 2 o'clock this afternoon and will continue in session, it is stated, until the latest of the German plot cases is disposed of.

Mrs. Ida Fisher, in whose house in Brooklyn Wunnenberg and Davis lived, will probably be the first witness before the Grand Jury. It was said yesterday that Mrs. Fisher would be able to corroborate much of what Davis has said, especially his charge that Wunnenberg had dynamite in his possession while living in her house.

The Federal authorities admit that among the men who were sent to Europe by Sander and Wunnenberg are Charles E. Hastings and Rutledge Rutherford, both former newspaper men. Hastings has worked on various New York newspapers and was one of the press agents for Governor Whitman during the latter's first campaign for District Attorney. Two men who will be questioned by the Federal agents are proprietors of a small news gathering agency. A noted pacifist who once held a high position in the Government is also a friend of long standing of one of the men referred to.

Great Britain, it is understood, will honor the application of the United States Government for the extradition of any of the men now in England whose testimony may be needed in the case against Wunnenberg and Sander. If the Government decides it wants these men the name of the ship which will bring them to New York will be kept a secret.

TO TRY BACON IN CAMERA.

British Promise Sander's Alleged Accomplice Full Defense Privileges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—George Vaux Bacon, an American newspaper man under arrest here in connection with the alleged espionage plots involving Albert Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg in New York, will have an opportunity to defend himself in a trial in camera.

The American Embassy has been informed by the British authorities that every chance will be given Bacon to clear himself, and that he will receive ample notice of the date of his appearance before the court.

STOP GERMAN MASS RUSH.

Russian Guns Drive Attackers Back to Their Trenches.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Teutonic troops in massed formation made an attack yesterday on the Russian positions near Dorna Watra, on the northern end of the Rumanian front. Today's official statement says they were halted by the Russian fire. The announcement follows:

Western Front—Scouting reconnoissances and reciprocal fire are proceeding.

Rumanian Front—After artillery preparation the enemy in dense formation attempted to attack our positions in the region northwest of Dorna Watra. He was arrested by our fire when 300 paces from our trenches. With the approach of darkness the enemy withdrew to his original position.

In the remaining sectors of the front the usual infantry firing is proceeding. We conducted successful scouting operations in the region north of Braila.

Caucasian Front—There were rifle firing and engagements among advanced guards.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Continuation of raiding operations along the Russian front is reported in today's Army Headquarters announcement. In Macedonia, near the Vardar, the British were defeated in a hand-grenade engagement. Bad weather prevails on the Rumanian front. The statement reads:

Eastern Front.—Front of Prince Leopold—Southwest of Riga and on the south bank of Lake Narocz enterprises of Russian detachments, up to the strength of one company, were failures. Near Labusy, on the Shara, and at several points between the Dniester and the wooded Carpathians some surprise attacks were successfully carried out by our raiding detachments.

Storming detachments advanced east of Zlochoff (Galicia) and brought in 250 prisoners.

Front of Archduke Joseph and Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—During the prevailing snowstorm there has been but little fighting activity.

IMPRESSED BY BRITISH LOAN

Swiss Opinion Sees in It Proof of Confidence Against U-Boats.

GENEVA, Feb. 22, (via Paris.)—The great success of the British war loan has astonished Europe, says the Lausanne Gazette. "This prodigious loan," says the paper, "shows, to employ a sporting phrase, the English in splendid form. The German press has lately been publishing articles showing that England was in a financial gulf and prepared to quit the fght, whereas the success of the loan proves that the English people are as strong financially as militarily. There is the truth which the nation that began the war is now realizing."

The Geneva Tribune says: "Since the world existed such a huge sum has not been offered any Government in one operation. It can really be said that the resources of the British Government are unlimited. The loan is also a proof that the English people have every confidence in their Government being able to dominate the submarine danger."

POPE IN NEW PEACE MOVE.

Said to Have Told Hungarian Prelates Time Has Now Come.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Tyd, the organ of the Dutch Roman Catholics, publishes the following:

"An answer has just been received to the address sent by the Hungarian Episcopate to the Pope. In this answer the Pope says that he considers the time now come to make new attempts to stop the war and bring about peace."

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH S NEW YORK

Information just received from our Personal Representatives now in Paris advises that the Gidding Collection of Foreign Models is being assembled as usual and transportation will be made as speedily as possible

MANY IMPORTATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED—AND ARE NOW ON DISPLAY IN THE GIDDING SALONS, TOGETHER WITH REPRODUCTIONS, ADAPTATIONS AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

Landay Bros

VICTROLAS
On easy payments

You Select Your Victrola at Landay's

You are not compelled here to take just any Victrola, but you can select the one best suited to your tastes and requirements. We not only carry on hand all the new Victrolas, but several of each model and in all finishes.

Special Terms
$5 will place the $100 Victrola with $5 in records (total $105) in your home. Balance in small weekly or monthly payments. Other Victrolas $15 to $400 on easy terms.

"New York's Leading Victrola Stores."

Landay Bros Inc
4 Stores
563 FIFTH AVE.
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BET. 5TH & 6TH AVES.
427 FIFTH AVE.
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Open Evenings
at 23 W. 42d St.

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Hats, Gowns,
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Mourning House
375 Fifth Ave.,
at 35th St.

Boston—Copley Sq.

Established 1879
Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Women's Tailor-Made Suits
and Motor Coats

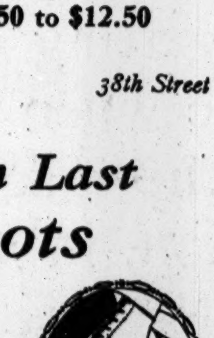
2nd Floor

Broken Sizes \ No Approvals

Are Now on Sale at

Extraordinarily Reduced Prices

"You Never Pay More at Best's"



Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Today and Tomorrow
1200
Men's Scarfs
Distinctive and Correct

With the full cut of fabrics and the subtle touch in shaping that give to Lord & Taylor Neckwear the inspiration and expression of sprightly elegance.

Special $1.10

These are Open-end Four-in-hands, brocaded silks and satins, heavy textures for a luxurious knot, but carefully cut to avoid binding in the collar. Contrasting color combinations and self color effects, with floral designs on a deep background. Quality to make one scarf a valued addition to your collection and variety ample for the choosing of a dozen.

Shirts of Tub Silk in fine, firm weaves, striped in new Spring colorings . $2.95
Silk Half Hose, plain or with clocks . 75c

Scarfs, 55c to $5.00
Shirts, $1.50 to $9.00
Half Hose, 25c to $4.50
Golf Hose, $1.50 to $3.75
Pajamas, $1.50 to $12.50

Fifth Avenue Ground Floor Direct Entrances 38th Street

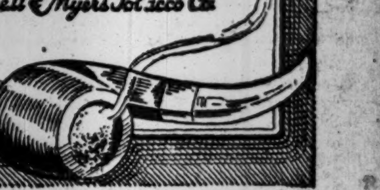
Smart English Last
Men's Boots
$5.85

Trim of line as a clipper ship, sturdy of build as a sea-going tug. Priced on low leather cost of an opportune purchase months ago. Laced styles, in dark tan and black Russia Calfskin.

Boots, Buckskin Tops, $10.00
Walking Boots, $7.00
Dress Shoes, $8.00
Spats, $3.00
Boys' School Shoes, sizes 1 to 6, $3.45
Boys' Dress Shoes, sizes 1 to 6, $5.00

Direct Entrance Ground Floor 38th Street

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street



Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO

A GOOD colt driven too young is a good hoss ruined. A good tobacco smoked too "young" is a good smoke spoiled.

Velvet Joe

VELVET is a "two year old." You can't buy a pipe load of Velvet until after Nature has brought out the *very best* that's in it—by two years ageing in wooden hogsheads.

You will never realize how much better *natural* ageing makes tobacco, until you've smoked some Velvet.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

Will Close Out To-day and Saturday
Men's Winter Overcoats
remaining from their remarkable sales
at $13.50 and 17.50
Regular Values up to $30.00

Special Purchase of Men's Shoes
Will be offered To-day on the Main Floor
at $5.75 a pair
"Ko-ko" brown and black calf lace models, made on flat English lasts, with low broad heels.
These shoes are excellent values at this price.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Fifth Floor, Broadway. Macy's Fifth Floor, Broadway.
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

TO-MORROW—The Last Call of the Annual Clearance Sale of
Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

The end of the season is here with a clearaway of well tailored, rightly fashioned, serviceable garments at mighty low prices. The next few days will be full of opportunity for men who look for service, style and savings.

At $12.75
220 Winter Suits
260 Winter Overcoats

At $18.75
225 Winter Suits
91 Winter Overcoats

Of course, the sizes are incomplete, being mostly 34 to 38—the garments left over after an unusually active season. Almost every popular model will be found, but not every style in every size; some stouts, longs and shorts.

Why not buy your Overcoat for Next Winter When Prices Are So Low?

Men's Spring Coats, $8.75
A limited number of smart knee-length models of tan Covert Cloth, left over from last season. Full box and form-fitting styles. A chance to get an extra coat for little money. Sizes 34 to 42.

R. H. Macy & Co.

TO SEE HISTORY IN THE MAKING.

The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only 24-page rotogravure illustrated publication issued anywhere in the United States. It appears every Thursday, presenting what is most historic, most beautiful, most thrilling, and most interesting on land and sea in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America! What a privilege to see History in the Making, to possess as priceless souvenirs the precious mementos of the most eventful episodes of history in the incomparably soft tones of rotogravure! All news stands. Every Thursday—24 pages, 10 cents a copy. Mailed, postage prepaid, to any address, one year, $5.00. Times Annex, New York.

M'CABE CHARGES PARTY TREACHERY

Albany Democratic Leader, Answering Seabury, Reviews the Presidential Campaign.

HINT OF A GLYNN BOOM

Former Governor, Albany Believes, May Be the Leader of the Proposed Up-State Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—In what ostensibly was intended to be an answer to the attack on the Democratic State organization, made by ex-Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals at the Westchester County dinner in New York last Saturday, Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany County, more than hinted tonight that treachery in high party places was responsible for the loss of the State to President Wilson in the last election.

The public utterances of McCabe are few. When made they are regarded as of significance, not always apparent except in the light of subsequent developments. The answer to Judge Seabury was issued by the Albany County leader in typewritten form and apparently was the product of considerable deliberation. The only interpretation, apparently, possible points to some connection with the present movement, backed by the so-called Federal crowd in the Democratic State organization, which seeks the isolation of Tammany in State politics and the rallying of the up-State Democrats under a separate leadership.

Color is lent to this interpretation from the fact that while Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy's name is not mentioned, the "treachery" allusion is plainly directed at him, as is another allusion to underground influences weighty enough to bring about the nomination of Judge Seabury as the party candidate for Governor. It is well known that Mr. Murphy, when the Democrats gathered at Saratoga last Fall, frowned on every suggestion that anybody but Judge Seabury should be the nominee.

"All the wealth of the nation," said Mr. McCabe in his statement, "could not have lost the State to Wilson were it not supplemented by treachery on the part of some of those who were in a position to destroy the honest efforts of others, trying for the best candidates as well as for success on Election Day."

Early in his statement Mr. McCabe made the flat assertion that "I myself am not in much favor with the leaders just now, and the difference which exists was brought about by the selection of Judge Seabury as our party candidate last September." Mr. McCabe has always been regarded as one of Tammany's trustiest lieutenants up-State, and his admission that he is at odds with the Tammany leader will prove interesting news to Democrats all over the State. Continuing, the McCabe statement says regarding Judge Seabury:

"At present the Judge is very much concerned and wrought up about what is to become of the up-State Democracy. He is quite insistent that New York City shall keep her hands off up-State politics. He lives somewhere on Long Island, but he isn't going to bother with the politics where he lives. He thinks he is going to eliminate New York City influence from our up-State politics and usurp the position for himself. While on this question it will not be amiss to observe that the next up-State leader won't come from either Manhattan or Long Island."

Hint of Boom for Glynn.

This statement is believed to bear out recent rumors that ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, who just now stands in high favor with President Wilson and the Democratic powers in Washington, will be the probable choice for up-State leader. Mr. McCabe tonight would not say that Mr. Glynn was not the man he had in mind in the "neither from Manhattan or Long Island" reference. Mr. McCabe has enjoyed the confidence and been the political adviser of ex-Governor Glynn for years. Edward S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who first proposed the plan of segregation of Tammany Hall and the up-State Democracy and received approval for it from the Federal leaders, is also very close to Mr. Glynn.

That something is going on within the Democratic State organization which will soon cause a stir on the surface has been indicated by recent developments. Chairman Harris, who returned from Washington on last Saturday, made a hurried trip to the capital on Monday to attend a general round-up of the up-State Democratic Postmasters. He made an address to them which, it is expected, will keep them from succumbing either to Tammany blandishments or to the lure of the independent movement headed by Judge Seabury and other Democrats of his type which is being organized.

McCabe Attacks Seabury.

There were other parts of Mr. McCabe's statement which were of interest to politicians here.

"I have never understood," said Mr. McCabe at one point, "how Judge Seabury's sudden nomination for Governor was effected, the influence which obtained for him the Gubernatorial nomination of the Democratic Party, of which he is a doubtful member, is still unknown to me. The inability of the Democratic State organization was never more palpable than in the selection of Samuel Seabury. To think that one who has absolutely no standing in the party should have been chosen to represent it in the office of the highest dignity and potency in the State is surely enough reflection on the sense of appropriateness of its leaders. It seems impossible that any sort of a politician could possibly mistake Seabury for Gubernatorial timber.

"Every one in New York State who was acquainted with political conditions and anxious for the success of the Democratic Party knew the futility of Seabury's nomination excepting a few leaders, and why they didn't know is susceptible of several interpretations.

"The political inability of Seabury was well understood by the voters last Fall, if not by the leaders. He had been a single taxer, a Socialist, a member of the Independence League, a favorite with the Guardians of Liberty, a society of bigots, in fact he has been in the activities of every political scheme and 'ism' exploited in New York State for the last twenty years. To have been prominent in so many negative adventures proves his incompatability for stable or constructive questions of government.

"The Seabury tour of the State last Fall left in the wake a gloom and disappointment which seemed to penetrate the very marrow of the party. What he didn't know of the State Government is unbelievable, and when he touched on national questions it was pitiable. The night he spent in Albany County left the party so depressed that it was a month before it recovered."

Mr. McCabe said that Albany County had favored the nomination of Senator Robert F. Wagner, and he expressed the belief that Mr. Wagner would have walked away with the nomination, and in any event would have saved the State to President Wilson.

MAINE WILL VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Measure Passed by Legislature After 40 Years' Fight—Favorable Action in Indiana.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 22.—Woman suffrage advocates in this State today won a fight of nearly forty years for submission of the suffrage question to popular vote. The Senate, acting in concurrence with the House, passed unanimously a resolution providing for a special election on Sept. 10 to act on the adoption of a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. Governor Milliken announced he would sign the measure tomorrow.

Maine is the second State in New England to adopt a referendum on the question. Massachusetts defeated the proposal in 1915, and suffrage leaders here announced tonight their belief that this would be the first equal suffrage State in the East.

Officials of the Maine Equal Suffrage League, which for ten years has been actively at work for the cause, and of the Suffrage Referendum League of Maine said that their forces are well organized and that a vigorous campaign will be carried on to obtain the approval of the voters. Opposition to the adoption of the amendment will be led by the Maine Anti-Suffrage Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Woman's Suffrage bill passed the lower branch of the Indiana Legislature late today. It previously had been passed by the Senate, and now goes to Governor Goodrich. According to the terms of the measure, the women would receive the right to vote for Presidential Electors and practically all State officers except Governor and Secretary of State.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEES PART

City and State Suffragists Abandon Joint Headquarters.

The City Committee and State Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage which recently opened new headquarters at 50 East Forty-second Street have separated. Miss Alice Carpenter and the City Committee of which she is Chairman will remain at the Forty-second Street headquarters, and the State Committee will return to the old headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, which they recently left. Among these women are Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is State Chairman, and Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Marian May, Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Miss Doris Steven.

It is alleged that the cause of the separation is the announcement recently made by Miss Carpenter that the City Committee would offer its services to the Government in case of war. The national officers of the Congressional Union announced that they would work only for the Federal Amendment. It is alleged that Miss Carpenter has disapproved of picketing the White House, which is being done under the auspices of the National Association.

BRITISH HELD AMERICAN SHIP

Captain of Steamer Hornet Complains of Detention in Guiana.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 22.—Captain Nicola F. Marxsen, of the small American steamer Hornet, which arrived here today from Cape Gracias, Nicaragua, with mahogany lags, gave out a statement saying that on his recent outward trip from Pensacola, when he put inti Georgetown, British Guiana, to unload a cargo of lumber, he was not allowed to land, and the vessel was detained twenty-one days by the British customs officials.

Captain Marxsen said British officers asserted he was a German subject and refused to accept his naturalization papers as proof that he was an American citizen, declaring that Marxsen had no proof that the papers were his. The crew of the Hornet, however, was allowed to land, the Captain said, and later the Hornet was allowed to proceed to Cape Gracias.

Captain Marxsen has made no formal complaint to Federal officials, but after publication of his statement it was intimated that officials had begun an investigation.

ENGINEERS ARE TOLD ARMY LOOKS TO THEM

Capt. Godfrey Outlines Plan for General Military Training to Mining Institute.

TO DEVELOP SPECIALISTS

Instructor Says at West Point Meeting Youths Should Be Equipped for a Particular Task.

Members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who closed their annual convention here yesterday with a trip to West Point, were told at a meeting held at the Military Academy that the army was not the only factor in modern battles, and that the country must rely on its engineers to solve the greatest problems of war as it is fought today. The statements were made by Captain Stuart C. Godfrey, a military engineer and one of the instructors at West Point, in an address to the visitors, of whom there were about 400.

"While you may be interested to see how the nation trains its future officers," he said, "it is important for you to realize that in a modern war the work of the army is but a small part of the nation's task. War today is largely a series of engineering operations; the problems of equipping an army with offensive and defensive weapons, of transporting it rapidly from place to place, of keeping it properly supplied with food and ammunition—such engineering problems are no less important than the task of manoeuvring the battalions on the firing line. War is the business of the whole nation, its financiers, its business men, perhaps most of all, its engineers.

"This is not the place to go into details as to how this problem should be worked out; but may I suggest one further thought? In a recent editorial, The New Republic, after describing the inadequacy of the volunteer system for the large force which should now be trained, continues: 'Reluctantly, we suggest the adoption of compulsory training for certain age classes—with certain large exceptions and safeguards.'

"This represents sound conservative American opinion. But why 'reluctantly'? For two reasons, perhaps; first, because there has unfortunately come to be associated with military preparedness that aggressive spirit of militarism that is so abhorrent to this country and which can never gain a foothold therein; second, because of our national aversion to the economic waste which it is thought that a year or even six months taken from every man's productive life would necessitate. Without for the moment advancing as arguments the compensating gains in strengthened bodies and disciplined responsive minds, let us ask whether it be not possible to plan a system whereby even this objection might be eliminated, to evolve a 'national service' under which every young man would devote a certain period, preferably not less than a year, to becoming a trained unit in the national organization for defense. He need not necessarily serve in the combatant army—only a fraction, from one-fourth to one-third of a nation's man-power ever goes to the front—but he would learn, perhaps in a Government munition plant or on a Government operated railroad, to fit into some niche, to perform some task that would be presented in case of war.

"Not more than 250,000, perhaps, of the million annually available, need ever be trained continuously with the colors, this quota to be made up for the most part from those without particular bent for the specialized services."

Captain Godfrey said that it was perhaps a far cry from "the individualism which stamped our national life today to such a Statewide, almost socialistic, organization as he sketched, but he said that considerable progress had been made in this direction, and that there had been a significant change in public sentiment in recent years. Camps like the one conducted at Plattsburg, the recent inventories of our industrial resources, the healthy bodily and mental training of the Boy Scouts organizations, the forming of officers' reserve training units, and similar developments were hopeful signs, he said.

"To solve the problem of preparedness under our system of Government and in the face of inertia and active opposition, is a truly staggering task," he said, "but the problem will be easier if we have the faith to believe that it can be solved. And it is the engineers more than any other one class who will be called upon to solve it."

Besides the engineers and their wives, who, during the convention, formed an auxiliary preparedness committee, there were present at the West Point meeting Major Gens. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the General Staff in Washington; Erasmus N. Weaver, Chief of the Coats Artillery and Brig. Gen. William M. Black, head of the engineering department of the army.

WARNING TO ALL PACIFISTS.

Senator-Elect Frelinghuysen Quotes Washington on Preparedness.

Washington's firm foreign policy and his advocacy of preparedness that would insure this country against invasion and insult from foreign nations were emphasized in a speech delivered yesterday in Newark by J. S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator-elect at the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of St. John's Lodge, 1, F. and A. M.

"The national crisis through which we are passing," he said, "may lessen in sharpness, but the menace of war is on this land and cannot be removed until our mighty forces are organized and visibly arrayed. I believe that the full measure of the aroused indignation of a valiant people should be visited on all who lift a finger to halt our movement for defense, or who speak a word calculated to hoodwink the public into challenging the motive that inspires it.

"I take these words of Washington as warrant for my own: 'If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire peace, it must be known that at all times we are ready for war.' What manner of American is he who now would oppose his lazy sophistry to this solemn utterance of the greatest statesman of the age in which he lived?"

St. John's Lodge was honored with the presence of Washington when he was campaigning about Newark during the Revolution. The oration on Washington was delivered by the Rev. Harry Y. Murkland, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. The day was also observed by the Sons of the American Revolution with a dinner in the Robert Treat Hotel. The Newark Branch of the Surgical Committee held a house-warming at its headquarters, 6 Park Place. Mrs. Mary Hatch Williard, National Chairman, delivered an address on "My Experience in Three War Zones," and the theme of the Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson was "England in War Times."

Patriotic exercises were held on all of the Newark city playgrounds. The Ladies' Aid Society of the Fewsmith Memorial Church held a Washington's Birthday supper, and the Ladies' Aid Society of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church conducted a Martha Washington tea.

GIVES LIQUOR MEN TIME TO SELL OUT

Chairman Moon's Resolution Would Postpone Effectiveness of the "Bone-Dry" Bill.

TO MAKE CAPITAL DRY

Move to Push a Measure Now in Committee—Dry Forces Win a Test Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Moon of Tennessee, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, introduced a resolution in the House this afternoon postponing the effective date of the "bone-dry" prohibition amendment to the Post Office bill adopted yesterday until Oct. 1 next. Mr. Moon said that he would press the resolution as soon as the Post Office bill itself was finally disposed of.

During debate on the "bone-dry" amendment in the House there were urgent appeals on behalf of liquor dealers who ship into dry territory that time should be given to them to dispose of stock and to readjust their business. Prohibition leaders turned deaf ears then, fearing that any change in the provision as it passed the Senate, making fourteen more States "bone-dry," might mean its defeat, but many of them are disposed to vote for a postponement once the bill has been sent to the President for his signature. The preamble of Chairman Moon's resolution says:

> The States which have passed laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors and the storing of the same within their borders have recognised the fact that such business had, therefore, been legal, and have, in view of this, by their enactments, given to dealers a reasonable time within which to dispose of their stocks or remove the same from the state before the becoming effective of such laws. The course followed in this respect is clearly right and just, and it would be a manifest injustice and would work a great hardship for the Federal Government to deprive these parties of the rights guaranteed by the States by immediate denial of interstate commerce for the shipment of such liquors, which effect will, in its present aspect, automatically follow the enactment of the prohibition amendment.

Differences between the House and Senate on other features of the appropriation bill will be taken up in conference tomorrow.

Legislation which will make the National Capital "dry" after Nov. 1 was advanced today when the House Rules Committee unexpectedly took up a resolution to discharge the District of Columbia Committee from the further consideration of the District Prohibition bill, which has already passed the Senate.

The Rules Committee voted to hold a hearing tomorrow on the motion to take the bill from the District Committee, which is accused of dilatory tactics. Unless the District Committee reports the bill within the next forty-eight hours, there is little doubt that the Rules Committee will recommend that it be discharged. Approval of such a resolution by the House is regarded as certain, following the overwhelming vote yesterday on the "bone-dry" amendment.

The plan of House Prohibitionists is to force a vote at this session on the Senate Prohibition bill, and not to amend that meaure, thus avoiding a conference and a possible filibuster against the "dry" bill in the closing hours of the session.

A test vote in the Rules Committee today showed that it was in control of the "drys" and a special rule can be reported at any time. This test vote came on a motion to hold two days' hearings before the Rules Committee. The committee voted seven to four to limit the hearings to an hour and a half, those voting for the motion to prolong hearings being Representatives Henry of Texas, Chairman; Pou of North Carolina, Patten of New York and Cantrill of Kentucky. The "drys" say that on the final vote the rule will be reported by a vote of at least eight to three and possibly nine to two.

FAVORS DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Parliamentary Committee Urges Britain to Reintroduce the Scheme.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The reintroduction of the daylight saving scheme was today unanimously recommended by the committee appointed by the British Parliament to consider the subject. The Government is being urged to bring the schedule into effect in April instead of in May.

A Copenhagen dispatch on Feb. 15 said the German authorities had decided to begin the daylight saving schedule on April 15 instead of May 1, the putting forward of the clock to continue until Sept. 15.

WOULD CURB AUTOCRACIES.

David Lubin Suggests an Active League of Democracies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 22.—David Lubin of San Francisco, originator of the International Institute of Agriculture, founded here with the support of the King, read today, before a select Anglo-Italo-American audience, a paper which he has sent to the English and American Governments. It dealt with means to be adopted after the war to prevent a repetition of a similar conflagration.

Mr. Lubin suggested a league of democracies against autocracies. He said that the mere existence of a King as the head of a state did not constitute autocracy, since sovereigns like Kings Victor and George had less power and fewer prerogatives than some Presidents of republics. An autocrat was a ruler whose will was law and who considered treaties as scraps of paper.

He urged that the league of democracies should abandon the old plan of disarmament, which would put them under the yoke of armed autocracies. He insisted that democracies must have a standard armament. Autocracies should be asked to decrease their armaments. If they refused, the democracies should increase theirs to surpass that of the autocracies, charging the latter for the extra expense by heavy duties on their goods, taxes imposed on their citizens when visiting countries of the democracies, &c.

Several among the audience also spoke, all agreeing that Mr. Lubin's plan was praiseworthy as an effort to put into practice the noble program expounded by President Wilson. Mr. Lubin declared it was also the program of the King of Italy, and that the latter agreed to begin as a first step with the International Institute of Agriculture.

Iowa Senate Passes 'Bone-Dry' Bill.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 22.—The Iowa Senate passed a "bone dry" bill today, making the place of delivery of intoxicating liquor the place of sale. The bill, if passed by the House, would, in the opinion of its backers, shut off importation of liquor into Iowa for any except medicinal purposes.

CONTRACTORS

Contractors are like actors, in that neither is ever willing to admit that any *role* however big, is beyond his talents.

But the fact remains that great *Hamlets* are the exception rather than the rule, and that contractors are not so uniformly equal in their abilities as to dispense with the need of judgment in selecting YOURS.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Retailers' 30c. Quality
COFFEE
Direct from Wholesaler
Fresh Off the Roaster
5 Pounds for $1
BEAN OR GROUND
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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back
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233 to 239 Washington St., New York
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SEE LAST PAGE.
You have searched fruitlessly everywhere for the valued article. Now try the last page of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH
ALBODON
AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

When you lose the cap from your tooth paste *it hardens!* The cap on ALBODON DENTAL CREAM is very large, not easily lost yet easy to handle. But *with or without* the cap ALBODON *never hardens*—America's premier dentifrice!

Every dentist knows the formula
Every dealer sells it

THE CHOICE OF 3,000,000 PEOPLE IN THE U.S.

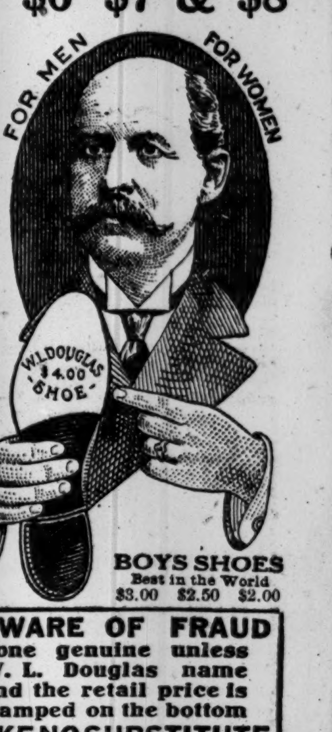
W.L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W.L.Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 103 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.



BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00

BEAVER OF FRAUD

BEWARE OF FRAUD
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W.L.Douglas
President
W.L.Douglas Shoe Co.
210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

98 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON-101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas shoes for women.

A BUSINESS FORECAST

Polarine
STANDARD
OIL CO.
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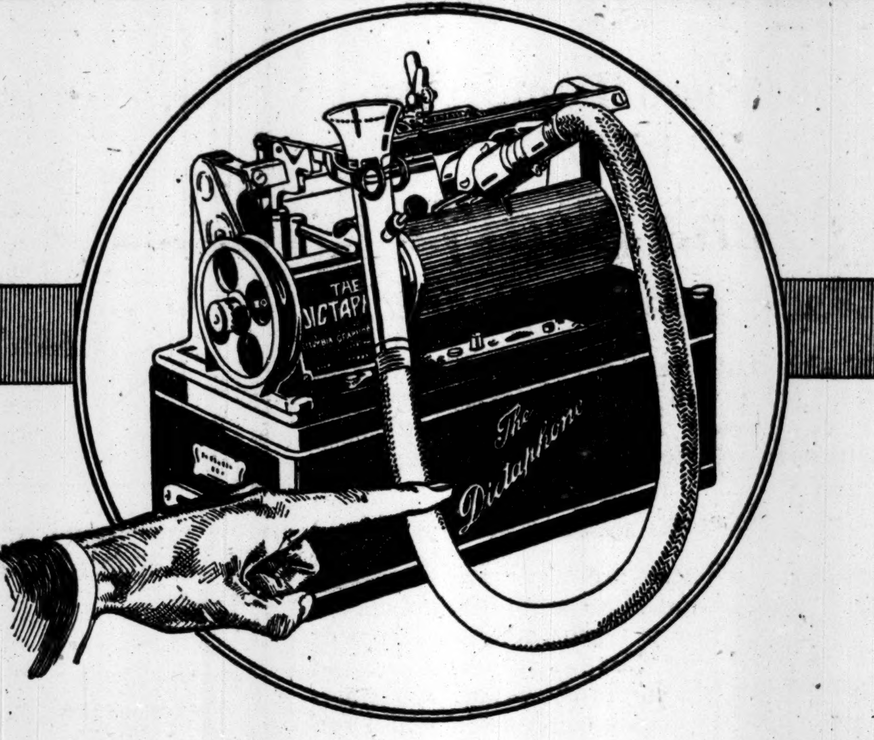
STANDARD OIL COMPANY Agents have been adding to their motor truck equipment since February 1. They are buying Autocars.

They know that an especially active spring is opening up, and that they will need motor trucks they can depend on.

Our repeat orders show that houses in every line of business are preparing for a big spring.

THE AUTOCAR CO., ARDMORE, PA.
NEW YORK FACTORY BRANCH
The Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 West 23rd St.



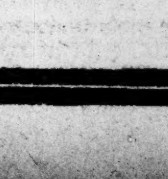
You can tell The Dictaphone by that name on it.

And you only can be sure that you are getting the genuine Dictaphone when you see *that name* on the machine itself, in that position, in that style of lettering.

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name.
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
83 Chambers Street
Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment for a demonstration on your own work.

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone



FOUNDED 1856

PERHAPS your Winter wardrobe needs replenishing—prices now are lower than they will be next Winter.

Or you may be contemplating a trip South—everything in suits, hats and haberdashery for the tropical zone. Special showing of riding clothes and sport garments.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

OLD CROW
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OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N.Y.

CAR LEAVES RAILS, KILLS BOY IN CROWD

Twenty Others Are Injured on Bridge Plaza at Washington's Birthday Celebration.

7 CHILDREN UNDER TRUCKS

All but Dead Boy Escape with Slight Hurts—Baby Falls Unharmed from Wrecked Carriage.

More than 5,000 persons were crowded into the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to take part in the Washington's Birthday exercises when a New York-bound Madison Avenue car jumped the tracks and plowed its way into the crowd, instantly killing an eight-year-old boy and injuring twenty other persons. The Forty-seventh Regiment of the National Guard was marching into the Plaza at the time, and there were many prominent persons in the throng, among them Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn and F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner of the Department of Plant and Structures.

The boy who was killed was William Welty, son of Charles Welty, a tailor, of 144 Union Avenue. David Weiss, a boy of about the same age, of 282 South Third Street, Brooklyn, was standing beside the Welty boy, but he escaped serious injury. A baby carriage in which rested a baby girl, was struck by the car and the carriage was wrecked. The baby was thrown from the carriage but was not injured. All the others who were injured, among them the Misses Rose and Mary Naples, escaped with slight hurts and were attended by ambulance doctors and sent home.

The accident occurred at 2:20 o'clock. The Plaza was jammed, and President Pounds and the other speakers were in the stand, which had been erected near the Liberty Pole, which stands at the centre of the Plaza. The Plaza is a network of railway tracks and cars were slowly coming and going in all directions. At the eastern edge of the Plaza where the New York cars make the turn people were, perhaps, more densely packed than elsewhere, most of them being women and children.

The car had just discharged its passengers and was proceeding at moderate speed. Motorman John McCafferty of 158 East Ninety-seventh Street, Manhattan, held the controller. The car was just about clear of the sharp turn when suddenly the front wheels left the track and although McCafferty did everything he could to stop the car, it ran twenty feet before it was halted. When it finally stopped seven children, five boys and two girls, were under it. One of them, the Welty boy, was dead. The others were screaming and begging for help, and it was thought that most of them were seriously injured. How it happened that they were all practically unhurt seems little less than miraculous. Not until Hook and Ladder Company 54 and the wrecking squad from the railway company's barns arrived was the car jacked up and the body of the dead boy and the six injured children rescued.

The baby girl who was thrown from her wrecked carriage was Rose Minitz, daughter of a Williamsburg merchant. Her mother was with her and went into hysterics thinking that the baby had been killed.

McCafferty the motorman was arrested and taken to the Bedford Avenue station. When the excitement that followed the derailment subsided the exercises around the Liberty Pole began and the program, as arranged, was carried out.

Weighs Less
Works Harder
Lasts Longer

Nearly 2,000 lbs. lighter than most motor trucks of its 5- and 6-ton capacity. Gets under its load with terrific strength. Conquers service obstacles without a whimper.

You can depend upon this pioneer of internal gear-drive trucks. Solve your long-haul problems with

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What Cuticura Does For Your Skin

May be demonstrated easily, quickly and inexpensively in most cases by a week's trial. On retiring, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water, making the lather on the hands and then on face, using plenty of Soap and continue bathing with Soap for a few minutes. Repeat on rising. The softening, soothing, purifying influence of this treatment on clogged, sluggish, irritated pores cannot be fully realized until tried. Having cleared the skin, keep it clear by using the Soap, and no other, for every-day toilet uses. Your druggist sells them. Samples free for a postal. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

THE SIGN OF SERVICE
SOCONY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR GASOLINE

The sign of a good supply dealer is service. And the sign of service is the Red, White and Blue SOCONY Sign. It marks a safe place to stop. The dealers listed below display the SOCONY Motor Gasoline Sign. Gasoline bought from them is sure to be the full-powered, uniform, "quality" gasoline—"So-CO-ny." Ask for it by name.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
AMSTERDAM AVE.
[illegible], Hudson River Garage.
AVENUE A.
970, Interboro Delivery Company.
AVENUE D.
88, G. M. Morrissey.
BEACH ST. AND VARICK ST.
Engle and Havenor.
BEEKMAN ST. AND WATER ST.
Volunteer Hospital.
BELMONT AVE.
1827, Lion Garage, Inc.
BOSTON ROAD.
1615, The Speler Garage, Inc.
1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1873, McKinley Sq. Auto Co.
BROADWAY.
1876, New Departure Garage.
2333, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Company.
3255, Claremont Garage, Inc.
3553, Childs Garage Co., Inc., S. W.
4162, Arrowhead Garage, Inc.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4896, Arras Garage and Supply Co.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 90TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Street Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND DYCKMAN ST.
Russell's Gasoline Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3181, Whelan's Garage, J.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
BROOME ST.
23, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Selling's Garage, R.
CATHARINE ST.
38, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
869, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1967, Crotona Garage.
DELANCEY ST.
178, I. Sevin.
DOWNING ST.
45, R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
422 W. 209th St., Inwood Garage.
EAST 3D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
324, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company.
EAST 11TH ST.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 13TH ST.
19, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
EAST 24TH ST.
324, Horton Ice Cream Company.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 32D ST.
305, Oppenheim Collins Company.
EAST 37TH ST.
238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 38TH ST.
229, Hupfel Brewing Company.
EAST 39TH ST.
And 10th Ave., D. Stevenson Brewing Company.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
132, Biltmore Garage.
142, Boylston Garage.
EAST 42D ST.
And 1st Ave., Postal Transfer Service.
EAST 45TH ST.
315, Wilson & Co.
EAST 47TH ST.
204, Biltmore.
EAST 48TH ST.
337, A. Dury.
EAST 54TH ST.
126, Monmouth Garage.
218, Mercedes Garage.
236, Mercedes Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. W. Cavanagh.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hare.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oleger.
EAST 63D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
227, Town Taxicab.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Tuxedo Park Garage.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, Armory Garage.
EAST 67TH ST.
31, J. McEwen.
321, Berwicke Garage.
315, G. M. Stump.
EAST 68TH ST.
E. River, Central Brewing Company.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River, Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 75TH ST.
115, Spengler Auto Company.
178, Nathan Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
53, Black and White Cab Company.
423, Lind & Co., Gus.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
327, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
205, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 89TH ST.
55, Wm. Pollock.
57, Fifth Avenue.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Artman's Garage, J.
EAST 91ST ST.
422, Fisher's Garage Co., Inc., J.
EAST 96TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
EAST 99TH ST.
21, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. C.
EAST 104TH ST.
435, Eagle Garage.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
EAST 120TH ST.
154, Strathmann Auto Company.
165, Corinthian Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
155, Hahn's Garage, L.
EAST 133D ST.
447, Byrnes Garage.
EAST 137TH ST.
252, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 139TH ST.
379, Mott Haven Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 147TH ST.
430, Hub Garage Co.
EAST 149TH ST.
457, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163RD ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
412, Hewson's Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 215TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrain.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
GOERCK ST.
71, Eastern Garage.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
2173, Concourse Service Station.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
2458, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Gasoline and Oil Supply Co., cor. Echo Pl.
Bergen Garage, cor. 181st St.
J. Rice's Garage, Cor. 182d St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No. 2.
IRVING PLACE.
59, Gramercy Park Garage.
JACKSON AVE.
609, Santini Bros. Garage.
JEROME AVENUE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St., Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
JUMEL PLACE.
29, Burke's Garage, W. J.
LAFAYETTE ST.
14, Victor Ruggiero.
363, Michael T. Watts.
LAWRENCE ST.
90, Voelke's Garage, P.
MANHATTAN ST.
175, Fort Lee Ferry Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St., Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Muliner Ave., Morris Park Garage.
NO. MOORE ST.
54, North Moore Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Willett & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
4596, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly
PERRY ST.
132, Seeman Bros.
140, Fleischman Company.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hulberg Garage, F.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1006, Goff's Garage, F.
SEDGWICK AVE.
1407, Economical Garage.
1828, Bronx West Side Garage.
SEVENTH AVE.
730, Drenco Garage.
SOUTH ST.
383, Brunner's Garage, O. C. Brunner.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2244, Overlook Ave.
TOMPKINS ST.
43, Helpenhauser Bros.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
UNION AVE.
1046, Model Garage.
1117, Union Garage.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
73, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
645, Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling.
WATTS ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
3645, R. Bentley's Garage.
WEBSTER AVE.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage, J.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Duggan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2669, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGee Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
87, Doty Demos Co.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
205, Williams & Morsford.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 12TH ST.
245, Twelfth Street Garage.
WEST 15TH ST.
422, Pirrey Contracting Company.
WEST 16TH ST.
408, Steinhardt Bros.
WEST 18TH ST.
130, Clinton Taxi Service.
157, Chelsea Garage.
245, Empire Garage.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich. Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
520, Twentieth Street Garage.
WEST 24TH ST.
540, Herman Kohn, Inc.
WEST 25TH ST.
541, Superior Motor Garage.
WEST 26TH ST.
537, Swartz Gaskell Corp.
WEST 27TH ST.
242, J. Strout Garage.
WEST 28TH ST.
543, Henry Henken.
WEST 30TH ST.
220, Albert Garage.
WEST 31ST. ST.
150, Keystone Garage.
154, Penn. Garage.
WEST 35TH ST.
513, National Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland G.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
187, Greeley Square Garage.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 38TH ST.
523, United States Motor Car Company.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
252, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 43D ST.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 44TH ST.
307, Astor Garage.
548, Park & Tilford.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
502, Forty-fifth Street Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.
WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
WEST 49TH ST.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
606, Pabst Brewing Company.
WEST 50TH ST.
114, Bord's Garage.
118, Singer Sewing Machine Company.
124, Packard Acme Garage, Inc.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 52ND ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115, 52d Street Garage, Blake Luke.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Proud Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Beaney-McMahon.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
247, Auto Club of America.
Cor. B'way, Reo Motor Car Company.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
621, Perfection Spring Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
152, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
436, Curley Garage.
515, Clinton Garage.
518, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt Stratton Company.
WEST 60TH ST.
20, Lewis, S. H.
25, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 62D ST.
8, Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
23, B'way and Sixty-second St. Garage.
42, Marmon, N. Y. Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
245, Town Taxicab.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 67TH ST.
52, West 67th St. Garage.
245, Hudson Motor Car Company.
WEST 68TH ST.
230, Modern Garage.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
252, Economical Garage.
WEST 69TH ST.
213, W. B. Thom.
237, George Legg.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
263, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
330, F. D. Underwood.
336, Haas & Heath.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
344, Chas. Thorley.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
208, Superior Motor Garage Co.
Cor. B'way, Aeon Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 82D ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83RD ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
WEST 87TH ST.
252, Belnord Garage.
265, Jerome Garage.
267, Astor Garage.
271, Riverview Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
121, St. Urban Garage.
137, The Robt. Thedford Garage Co., Inc.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
WEST 93RD ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
215, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Jas.
WEST 100TH ST.
11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102ND ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 105TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 109TH ST.
254, Bonavista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 123D ST.
532, University Garage.
WEST 124TH ST.
208, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
2959 B'way, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 132D ST.
163, Kingwood Garage.
WEST 133D ST.
Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 142D ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Baker R. & L. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th Street Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
WEST 150TH ST.
457, Convent Garage, Inc.
WEST 151ST ST.
451, Hilltop Automobile Station, Inc.
WEST 153D ST.
466, May Garage Co., Inc.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 155TH ST.
414, Speedway Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbec Sales Co., No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST.
512, Beaver & Son, J. P.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 207TH ST.
602, Laird Bros. Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station, P.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
Gasoline Station Inc., 2331.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.

BROOKLYN.
ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ATLANTIC AVE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
Atlantic & Albany Garage, 1628.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Hart & Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
Van Siclen Garage, 2814.
C. J. Williams, 2783.
W. S. Bridjette, 359.
Brooklyn Auto Service, 1209.
Diuguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348.
Moll's Garage, 420.
E. P. Palmer, 1355.
AVE. O.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge Garage, 681.
BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 639.
Bedford Auto Garage, 942.
I. C. Kirkham, 1365.
Parkside Gaso. Station, 2066.
Powell Garage, 2038.
United Auto Radiator and Lamp Shops, 860.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
Windsor Auto Service Co., 1410.
BERGEN ST.
Pitkin Auto Co., 2180.
Bergen Garage, 38.
BOERUM PLACE.
Boerum Place Garage, 37.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 282.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 394.
CHAUNCEY ST.
Marquis Garage, cor. Patchen Ave.
CHURCH AVE.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 482.
CLINTON ST.
Abbott Garage, 361.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Kensington Garage, 712.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 483.
Oakcrest Garage, 1201.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage 288.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 2310
COURT ST.
Fox Garage, 135.
COVERT ST.
Covert Garage, 155.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 28.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DECATUR ST.
Regina Garage & Auto Sales Co., 173.
W. Kahl, 1084.
DUFFIELD ST.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
International Parkway Taxi Co., 1878.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1780.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. C. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 353.
Goodwin's Garage, Cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Geo. Krier.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
18TH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8226.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
E. H. Dilges, 478.
EMERSON PL.
Emerson Place Garage, 94.
52ND ST.
Monadnock Garage, 1061.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 259.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Bklyn Riding & Dry. Club, Cor. Plaza St.
Tobias Schwartz, Cor. Fulton St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Regenhard & Kotter, 1487.
Michael T. Watts, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Platz Bros., 87.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6520.
James Quigley, 6506.
FOSTER AVE.
Eisenhauer, Mario, Cor. E. 21st St.
Liptrott & Allen, 909.
FOURTH AVE.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigno, 280.
FOURTH ST.
Cress Garage, 331.
44TH ST.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1342.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 72.
W. M. Tieman & Co., 53.
KENMORE AVE.
Penn Glen Garage, Pennsylvania Ave.
GATES AVENUE.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
GREENE AVENUE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1065.
HALL STREET.
Sloan Engineering Co., 240.
HANCOCK STREET.
Hancock Garage & Repair Co., 940.
Pupki Auto Co., 488.
HENRY STREET.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER STREET.
American Auto Service, 681.
Beach-Knowles & Hill, 7.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, Cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, Cor. Eastern Pkwy.
HUMBOLDT STREET.
Lasky Motor Car Co., Inc., 58.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Ave. Garage, 25.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 102.
JAMAICA AVE.
S. Kaufman, 75.
KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Ave.
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 118.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 3.
Woods Garage & Sales Co., 431.
LEONARD ST.
Rodnon Garage, 483, Rodnon Bros., Prop.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
Yunker & Ellems, 415.
LENOX ROAD.
Private Owners' Garage, 21.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1162.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 149.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Greenpoint Garage.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.
MARCY AVE.
Big Four Garage, 633.
MAUJER STREET.
Maujer Garage, 264.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
351, Metropolitan Garage, H. Besem, Prop.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1459.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman Garage, 107.
J. H. Waite, 493.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage.
NEW UTRECHT AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5905.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1167.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Yacenda's Garage, 127.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkwy.
Sutter Co., Inc., 4.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
ORMOND PLACE.
Ormond Garage, 10.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 756.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 65.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Sapir's Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1726.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 72.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterre, 1229.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 295.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 200.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1845.
ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
P. C. O'Neill, 1424.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 162.
SENATOR ST.
Senator Garage, 416.
ST. MARKS AVE.
Court Garage, 233.
Pratt Hendricks Co., 239.
Sweeny Garage Co., 201.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 203.
SEVENTH AVE.
Seventh Ave. Garage, 5703.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH ST.
Dennis Garage, 282.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
STEPHENS COURT.
B. F. Stephens, 39.
STERLING PLACE.
Sterling Garage, 1864.
Voll's Garage, 109.
65TH ST.
Ridge Garage, 568.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 98
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2232.
20TH ST.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 8827.
24TH ST.
American Garage & Machine Works, 237.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 195.
UNION ST.
Hurwitz Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 784.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
Hohweisner & Son, 378.
Keystone Garage, 301.
WALLABOUT ST.
Meyer's Garage, 112.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 352.
WAVERLY AVE.
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
WEST 8TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2862.

LONG ISLAND.
ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Ave.
Brust Bros. Garage, 236 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave.
Sachse & Marks, 177 Vandeventer Ave.
Uhl & Metz, 383 Lockwood St.
Michael T. Watts, Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
BAYSIDE.
Auto Repair & Machine Works.
Otto's Gasoline Station.
COLLEGE POINT.
Geo. Duer.
Horn & McCracken.
CORONA.
Chatfield Garage, Jackson Ave., nr. 41st St.
Corona Motor Car Co.
Jackson Garage.
Chuck's Garage, Jackson Ave.
Jack's Garage, Jackson Ave.
ELMHURST.
Elmhurst Bridge Garage, Kingsland Ave.
Elmhurst Gaso. Station, 38 Queens Blvd.
W. A. Pulis Garage, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
Schmidt Bros. Garage, Jackson Ave. & Trainsmeadow Rd.
FLUSHING.
Flushing Auto Garage, 110 Broadway.
John Geddes.
Mold's Garage.
Queensboro Garage, 66 Broadway.
Wilson's Garage.
Dunn's Gaso. Station, B'way & 234 St.
Excelsior Motor Cycle Garage, 58 B'way.
Upper Flushing Garage, 49 Murray St.
Fielitz Bros., 5 Jaeger St.
FOREST HILLS.
Continental Garage, Continental Ave.
Forest Hills Garage, Queens Blvd.
Fred Frey, Metropolitan & Cooper Aves.
GLENDALE.
A. Geier, 2904 Myrtle Ave.
Wm. Rupp, Cooper Ave.
F. Schoenseigel & Co., Cooper Ave.
Myrtle Garage, Cooper & Myrtle Aves.
HOLLIS.
Hollis Gaso. Station, Fulton St.
JAMAICA.
Baker Bros. Garage Co., Inc., 20 No. Washington St.
Frank Berman, 134 Rockaway Rd.
Disbrow Bros., Hillside Ave.
Franklin Garage, 5 Franklin St.
International Garage, Smith St.
W. B. Jones, Merrick Rd. & Springfield Ave.
D. Koster & Son, Hillside Ave.
Mott Bros., Hillside Ave.
New Hope Garage, Merrick Road.
Palm Garage, Hillside & Flushing Aves.
Wiegel's Garage, Union Hill St.
Strang Auto Garage Co., Inc., Fulton & Smith Sts.
Mrs. Schmidt, Hillside & Columbus Aves.
LITTLE NECK.
Cornell's Garage.
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Astoria Taxicab Co., 369 Jackson Ave.
C. J. Brown, Bridge Plaza.
Burke's Gaso. Station, Thompson Ave. & Hulst St.
Crescent Garage, 324 Jackson Ave.
Ford Motor Co., Jackson Ave.
Model Garage, 95 Paynter Ave.
Perrine's Garage, 207 First Ave.
Richensteen Bros., Bridge Plaza.
Taft's City Garage, 110 First Ave.
Watt's Gasoline Station, Bridge Plaza.
Webster Ave. Garage, 4th & Webster Avs.
Long Island City Garage; F. C. Bredemeyer, Prop.
MIDDLE VILLAGE.
Hirsch, Jacob.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
OZONE PARK.
L. F. Meliere, Jerome Ave.
QUEENS.
Queens Auto Repair Shop, Hempstead Road.
Mrs. C. Kammerer, Hempstead Rd.
RAMBLERSVILLE.
Anderson & Sierk.
H. Paulson.
RICHMOND HILL.
Apex Garage, Lefferts, nr. Jamaica Ave.
J. E. Cameron, Hillside & Metropolitan Aves.
Kew Gardens Garage, Metropolitan Ave.
K. & S. Garage & Repair Co., Lefferts Ave.
J. J. Lake & Son, 3813 Jamaica Ave.
Park Garage, Lefferts & Jamaica Ave.
Richmond Hill Garage & Machine Co., Hillside Ave. & Vine St.
Jerome Garage, Jerome & Greenwood Aves.
John Johnson & Son, 2804 Jamaica Ave.
SOUTH OZONE PARK.
Connell, John, Rockaway Rd. & Lincoln Av
SPRINGFIELD.
E. B. Abrams, Merrick Rd. nr. Springfield Ave.
WHITESTONE.
Beechurst Garage.
O'Fee's Garage.
WOODHAVEN.
Geehan's Garage, 1166 Jamaica Ave.
K. Keller, Rockaway Rd. & Ferry St.
A. E. Louvet, Jerome Ave.
Manor Garage, 1998 Jamaica Ave.
Woodhaven Garage, 6 Bigelow Pl.
Woodhaven Garage, Jamaica Ave.
WOODSIDE.
Kunar's Garage, Flushing Rd.
H. Migge, Jackson Ave. & 8th St.

LAUNCH NAPHTHA POINTS IN GREATER NEW YORK.
Jacobs, Robt., City Island.
Lechler, C. J., City Island.
Malakoff, A., City Island.
Marquandt, Franz, High Island.
Quinn, C. F., Clason Point.
Rehm, Jno., Bronx Kills Boat House, Ft. Walnut Ave.
The Anna Service, N. Y., Yacht Club Anchorage, Ft. East 23d St., N. Y. C.
Wood & McClure, City Island.
Welch, F. R., Ft. West 140th St.
Ft. West 90th St.

LONG ISLAND.
BROOKLYN.
Anderson, A. L., Ulmer Park Pier.
Polling, C., Ft. 60th St.
CANARSIE.
Sutter Marine Eqp. Co.
COLLEGE POINT.
Kraemer, Herman.
Needham, Wm.
CORONA.
Mulcahy, Jno.
NORTH BEACH.
Wiener Motor Works.
ROCKAWAY POINT.
Reid, P. H.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Burgland, Edw.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
RICHMOND.
Cattermole, Capt. Sch. Lawrence, off Stapleton.
Solheim, C. N., Great Kills.
Wincapaw, C. C. & Sons, Princes Bay.
GREAT KILLS.
Amboy Garage, 3941 Amboy Road.
Brower, H. S. 3987 Amboy Road.
Solheim, C. N., Ft. Hillside Ave.
NEW DORP.
Atlantic Garage, 2062 Richmond Road.
Wilcox & Taylor Auto Co., 2415 Richmond Road.
PLEASANT PLAINS.
Pleasant Plains Garage, 6449 Amboy Rd.
PORT RICHMOND.
Port Richmond Garage, 33 Ann St.
Richmond Garage, 159 Richmond Ave.
PRINCES BAY.
Wincapaw, C. C., & Sons, Ft. Princes Bay Road.
RICHMOND.
Danker, John, 602 Richmond St.
Dobler, Julius, 320 Centre St.
STAPLETON.
Cattermole, C. M., Sch. "Lawrence," ft. of Vanderbilt Ave.
J. D. Killian Auto Co., Inc., 388 Bay St.
Neuman's Garage, 30 Roff St.
Schenck's Garage, 1825 Clove Road.
Stapleton Garage, Bay & Congress Sts.
United Tire Co., 146 Canal St.
Wagner's Garage, Gorden St.
TOMPKINSVILLE.
Brighton Heights Garage, 419 Castleton Ave.
Evans, Edw. I. & Co., 36 Griffin St.
St. George Garage, Stuyvesant Pl.
TOTTENVILLE.
Peto & Boyd, 240 Main St.
Tottenville Garage, 21 Bentley Ave.
WEST NEW BRIGHTON.
Castleton Motor Car Co., 1022 Castleton Ave.
Interboro Auto Repair & Supply Co., Elm St. & Richmond Terrace.
Progress Auto Co., 1786 Richmond Turnpike.
Shortt & Wisely Garage, 1784 Richmond Terrace.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY *of* NEW YORK
PRINCIPAL OFFICES: NEW YORK BUFFALO ALBANY BOSTON

JAPANESE PUBLICIST ISSUES A WARNING

Dr. Iyenaga Says Clash Might Come if Alien Land Laws Are Pressed.

HIS PEOPLE ARE RESTLESS

Tells World Court Diners It Is High Time America Remedied the Situation.

Addressing 500 prominent Americans, among them many pacifists, gathered at the Hotel Biltmore last night at the Washington's Birthday dinner of the World's Court League, Dr. T. Iyenaga, regarded by many as the semi-official spokesman for the Japanese Government, said that the Japanese rulers would have difficulty in restraining their people from a clash with America if discriminations continued against the Japanese in this country. He offered as the first task for the proposed World Court an adjudication of what he saw fit to call unfair treatment of his fellow-nationals on the Pacific Coast. It was the frankest statement Dr. Iyenaga has made in his career as a Japanese publicist in this country. The climax of his address came when he said, in reference to the proposed alien land law of Oregon:

"If this kind of pinpricking is often repeated I fear the time may come when Japanese rulers cannot restrain the people."

The first half of Dr. Iyenaga's speech was taken up with a review of the relations of America and Japan. He had nothing but high words of praise for the American attitude toward Japan in the past.

"Whatever America's policy has been toward Japan," he said, "it has always been on the side of justice and of good fellowship. There has been no record of international relationship so noble and so beautiful."

Then, his voice lowered earnestly, the speaker asked:

"Will this beautiful friendship be lasting? I can see no reason why it should not be so." Here there were cheers. But the speaker added in a high tone: "If—if the principles of justice, square dealing and equality upon which Washington founded and Lincoln reconstructed this Republic remain as ever the guide for action to the leaders of America—as well as of Japan. These are the basic ideas upon which the World Court League stands.

At this point Dr. Iyenaga was long applauded. The frequent applause that had interrupted him ceased in the next few moments and was not repeated until the end of his address.

"Appreciating the opportunity I now have of standing before such a body," he resumed, "I would ask you to grant me the privilege of talking very frankly on a subject which touches vitally the American-Japanese relations. I do not intend to dwell upon the Japanese-Californian question. That local question will solve itself when the more fundamental problem is settled by the American people.

Treatment of Japanese Now Here.

"What I would like to invite your attention to is the treatment and protection of aliens in your country, especially the Japanese now domiciled here. This subject, however, should not be confounded with the immigration question. So far as Japan is concerned, her policy with regard to the immigration of her subjects into this country was definitely settled in 1907, when she entered into the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' with the American Government.

"So long, therefore, as the cause of international friction arising out of the presence of a large number of Japanese laborers remains active we may rest assured the 'gentlemen's agreement' will be rigidly kept. In fact, for the last ten years it has been most faithfully lived up to, as is sufficiently proved by the decrease rather than the increase of Japanese residents since 1907.

"These considerations cannot be too strongly presented to the American public, for there are American publicists and lawmakers who are constantly harping upon their own assumption that Japan is bent to force the issue of unrestricted immigration of her subjects into this land. Japan wants nothing of the kind. I can definitely assert that in the American-Japanese negotiation there has not been a single instance where attempt was made to augment the number of immigrants.

All Not Treated Alike.

"What I am referring to is, then, the treatment and protection of a small number of my compatriots now residing in your country. We all have come in obedience to and under the protection of the treaty that exists between the two countries. Strangely enough, however, we are not all treated or protected alike. Those who live east of the Rockies are most hospitably and royally treated by Americans. Such, however, is not the case with those who happen to reside on the Pacific Coast. They not only receive sometimes harsh treatment, but there have been instances when they were deprived of some rights and privileges which are accorded to other aliens and to the Japanese also who reside in more happy quarters. This is totally incomprehensible to those Japanese who are not conversant with the peculiar nature of the American Constitution. Whatever may be the difficulties surrounding the amendment of that venerable document, is it not high time for the American people to devise some means so as to unify the method of fulfilling their treaty obligations and of dispensing equal justice to all aliens?

"It would be preposterous for a foreigner like myself to suggest any measure for the solution of the trouble. We can depend with utmost confidence upon the resourcefulness of American statesmanship and the inborn sense of justice of the American people. That something must be done to mend the anomalous situation will, however, admit no doubt. It is reported that one of the States of the Union is today contemplating to enact the same kind of land law which once strained the Japanese-American relations. If this kind of pin-pricking is often repeated, I fear the time may come when the Japanese rulers cannot restrain the people.

"Will it not be, I wonder, one of the functions and a noble mission of the World Court League, whose watchword is justice, to set in motion a force that would go to eradicate once for all the root of trouble that lies between America and Japan, and thus place their relations upon the solid rock of everlasting friendship?"

Following Dr. Iyenaga's address Charles Lathrop Pack, who presided, said:

"He has given us food for thought upon which, I am sure, all Americans will ponder."

John Hays Hammond, President of the World Court League, who was ill, sent a letter to the dinner, which was read by Mr. Pack. In it he said:

Not an Anti-War Organization.

"I hope the presiding officer will clearly and emphatically state that the World Court League has no connection with any anti-war organization. The sole object of the league is to promote the creation of a world court after the war to setttle international disputes.

"Those prominent in the world court movement have from the first recognized that an adequate military defense is indispensable to our national security under the present deplorable state of international relations. One of the lessons we have learned from the great world war is that neither political neutrality, nor geographical isolation, when coupled with military preparedness, has prevented the agony of pacific and industrious Belgium, and the humility and despoliation of inoffensive and submissive China.

"We believe that the greatest though unwitting enemies of our national security are those whose efforts create the impression abroad that our people are divided in their allegiance to the President in a time of national crisis."

Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton said that no one loved peace more than George Washington, yet there was never a more ardent advocate of national preparedness. He expressed approval of a world court.

Forget Race Prejudices, Says Ridder.

Bernard H. Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, said that all Americans had now forgot race prejudice.

"The World Court League rests upon the principle that here in America we forget race prejudice and bitterness," he said. "We have learned in America to forget race passion for that better thing, the spirit of America. This has been shown in the last few weeks, when 15,000,000 persons have come forward to renew their pledge to the United States. These new pledges meant a sacrifice—upon such sacrifice the gods themselves throw incense."

Dr. James Brown Scott, President of the Neutrality Board, pictured Washington as a great world pacifist. He read the instruction in the will of the first President in which he bequeathed to his nephews his four swords with the instruction that they were "to be drawn only in self-defense or in defending the rights of the country."

There were in the audience many delegates to the pacifist congress being held at the Biltmore. They are widely at variance on peace propaganda. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, a member of the World Court League, advised that they unite at once on some object.

William B. Millar, director of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, said that many wars had been caused by talk—talking war. He urged the newspapers and the public to cease talking war and to talk peace.

There was then drafted a telegram to President Wilson, which said in part:

"We call upon all true citizens of the nation to reaffirm in no uncertain voice their loyalty and their unshakable determination to stand by the Government in the present crisis."

POLICE LIEUTENANTS DINE.

If War Comes the Force Will Stop Lawlessness, Woods Says.

Charles M. Schwab, for the iron and steel industries with which he is identified, and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, for the police force of this city, promised last night for the defense of the country, in case of need, the services of the men they command. Both were speakers at the annual dinner of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association at the Waldorf.

"The industries with which I am connected," said Mr. Schwab, "will, in the event of a crisis, be offered for the preparation of articles which make defense possible. In the minds of the people connected with the iron and steel industry will be only what we can do to save our country. Let me place the numberless men of the iron and steel industry, if not in the first rank, then at least in the second and third ranks of defense.

"I believe that the brains and initiative which will make us a prepared nation repose in the minds of individuals and not in the Government alone. It has been citizens, and not the Government, who in times gone by have made inventions and developed the things needed."

Mr. Schwab deplored the step which the Government was taking in regard to a Government armor plant. He compared it to a dog running after a train. The dog would not know what to do with the train if he caught it, Mr. Schwab asserted.

Commissioner Woods said the police force was prepared for any kind of service. "We may have troublous times before us," he said, "but the Police Department has been preparing for troublous times. If great trouble comes to this country, the whole force will be a unit in putting down lawlessness. The man who believes that this country will go to war divided is making a great mistake. If anything does come up, in the front ranks of the defenders of America will be the New York police."

Lieutenant Richard E. Enright, President of the association, compared the Police Department to a midway, "with giants and midgets, astrologers and crystal gazers," and the Commissioner, developing the simile, said that he wanted to be the "barker" for the Police Department.

"It is a job of great difficulty," he said; "a job in which men are called upon for danger of life. During the trying times of the last five years the police have done their work well without murmur and without recognition. We want the public to give this recognition, not in words, but in deeds. We want the public to recognize the good work of the police by paying them as they should be paid."

The Rev. Frederick W. Burgess, Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, sat on Lieutenant Enright's right. He suggested caution against the passing of laws which were not in accord with the will of the people, and in that connection referred to the temperance legislation. "If in this great country," he said, "against the will of the people, we drive drink out, a more insidious and subtle evil may be brought in."

SAYS PATRIOTS NEVER RAN.

Sons of Revolution Hear of Their Fathers as Fighters.

Doubt of the willingness of patriotic Americans to submit to the Kaiser's edict that the vessels of the United States must be "marked like zebras" while occasionally navigating the seas was expressed last night by Alphonse T. Clearwater, an ex-Justice of the State Supreme Court, in a speech to the Sons of the Revolution at their annual dinner at Delmonico's. The occasion for his remarks was the presentation of a cocked hat to Robert Olyphant, President of the society. One of the privileges of a free nation, Judge Clearwater insisted, was to send its ships to whatever port it desired.,

The 500 diners rose and waved flags when he praised the patriots of the days of Washington "who were neither afraid nor too proud to fight," and who, so far as he was aware, "never ran away from one."

Patriotic fervor rose again when James Mortimer Montgomery gave to Signal Quartermaster Leo H. Luksich of the United States Coast Guard a gold medal for knocking down a man who wiped his hands on the American flag. The incident occurred not long ago at the Battery, and Luksich was subsequently commended by the Secretary of the Navy. He was accompanied to the dinner last night by a detail of seamen from the Coast Guard cutters Seneca and Mohawk, at anchor in the lower bay. Mr. Montgomery emphasized the fact that Luksich was an Austrian by birth.

General Leonard Wood, Admiral Usher, Martin W. Littleton, the Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, and President Olyphant spoke for preparedness.

LOST.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on the last page.—Advt.

GEN. SCOTT PLEADS FOR ADEQUATE ARMY

Chief of Staff Tells The Cincinnati We Can't Even Patrol the Border Now.

NEED UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Present System Inefficient—Gardiner Hears German Reservist Was Called to Mexico.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, in an address delivered at the Washington's Birthday dinner of the New York Society of the Cincinnati at the Waldorf last night, described the sort of army the country should have. He came out strongly for universal military service, and for a force not partly under control of the States, but entirely under Federal management. He spoke also of the punitive expedition into Mexico, and while he praised highly the officers and men he condemned the army system as "inefficient, inequitable, undemocratic, and dangerous."

"I am invited," he said, "to respond to the toast to the Army of the United States, that little army which is guarding tonight our overseas possessions, our sea coasts, and is protecting the homes of our people in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, patrolling the border for 1,200 miles day and night, in storm and dust, faithful, efficient, and uncomplaining.

"When the town of Columbus was raided by Mexican bandits, a pursuing force was hastily gathered up from a distance which pursued the bandits more than 400 miles in the interior of Mexico, killed more than 200 and scattered the remainder as fugitives through the State of Chihuahua. When ordered to halt, this force established itself 200 miles south of the line, built its own shelter of adobe and perfected its drill and discipline in large units. The Inspectors report that for spirit, organization, supply, drill, discipline, and efficiency it has never had a peer in America. Its treatment of the native was such that 3,000 Mexican refugees left Mexico with it, preferring the tender mercies of the American soldier to those of their own people. In every way the force commanded by Generals Funston and Pershing has lived up to the highest ideals of the American soldier.

"The National Guard, the flower of our patriotic young men, was hurried to the border for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and although 60 per cent. were new men without any kind of military training before the call, they went to the border with great patriotic enthusiasm, and by their mere presence with guns and uniforms completely changed the attitude of the Mexican people, and we no longer hear of threats against our border. Their mission was accomplished without the firing of a shot.

"But consider, my friends, had their mission been one to confront 500,000 trained and disciplined foreign troops, what a massacre of the flower of our young men we would have seen. It took all Summer to get 158,000 partly trained men of the guard on the border. A large majority of the organizations were below war strength, and many were even below peace strength; and today the regular army is 12,000 men below its authorized peace strength. This is all the fault of our system—one found wanting at every crisis of our history, and condemned by every regular soldier from Washington down. If Americans will analyze the messages to posterity vouchsafed by two of the greatest Americans, Washington and Lincoln, they will be forced to the following conclusions:

"1. That a constant course of discipline and service can alone make a soldier, by whatever name you choose to call that soldier.

"2. That service in the army and navy is the duty of every able-bodied citizen and not a matter of choice.

"3. That the Constitution gives to Congress the power to establish a system of universal military training and service, not only in war, but in peace.

"4. That only in time of peace, according to Washington, can we prepare intelligently for war.

"5. That the American Army and Navy must both be under the control of the Federal Government and completely under that control and not partly under the control of the States.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, the next speaker, declared that at some time in the future, either the near or distant future, the navy of the United States would have to meet powerful navies brought against it, and that we must anticipate being called on to defeat navies thrown at our Eastern and Western coasts simultaneously.

"Your navy has never failed you yet, and will do the best it can, but you've got to give the navy a chance!" he exclaimed at the end.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner caused much comment by narrating an incident which he heard yesterday afternoon. A friend's chauffeur left him, Colonel Gardiner asserted, and when pressed for a reason said that he was a reserve officer of the German Army and had just been ordered to hurry to Mexico. Colonel Gardiner, when asked about the incident afterward, said that a friend had told him of the affair, and that he did not know the name of the chauffeur's employer.

The society passed a resolution indorsing President Wilson's speech to Congress on Feb. 5 and pledging him support in whatever action he might take "to maintain inviolate the rights and liberties of the American nation."

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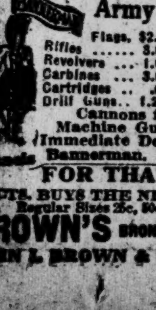

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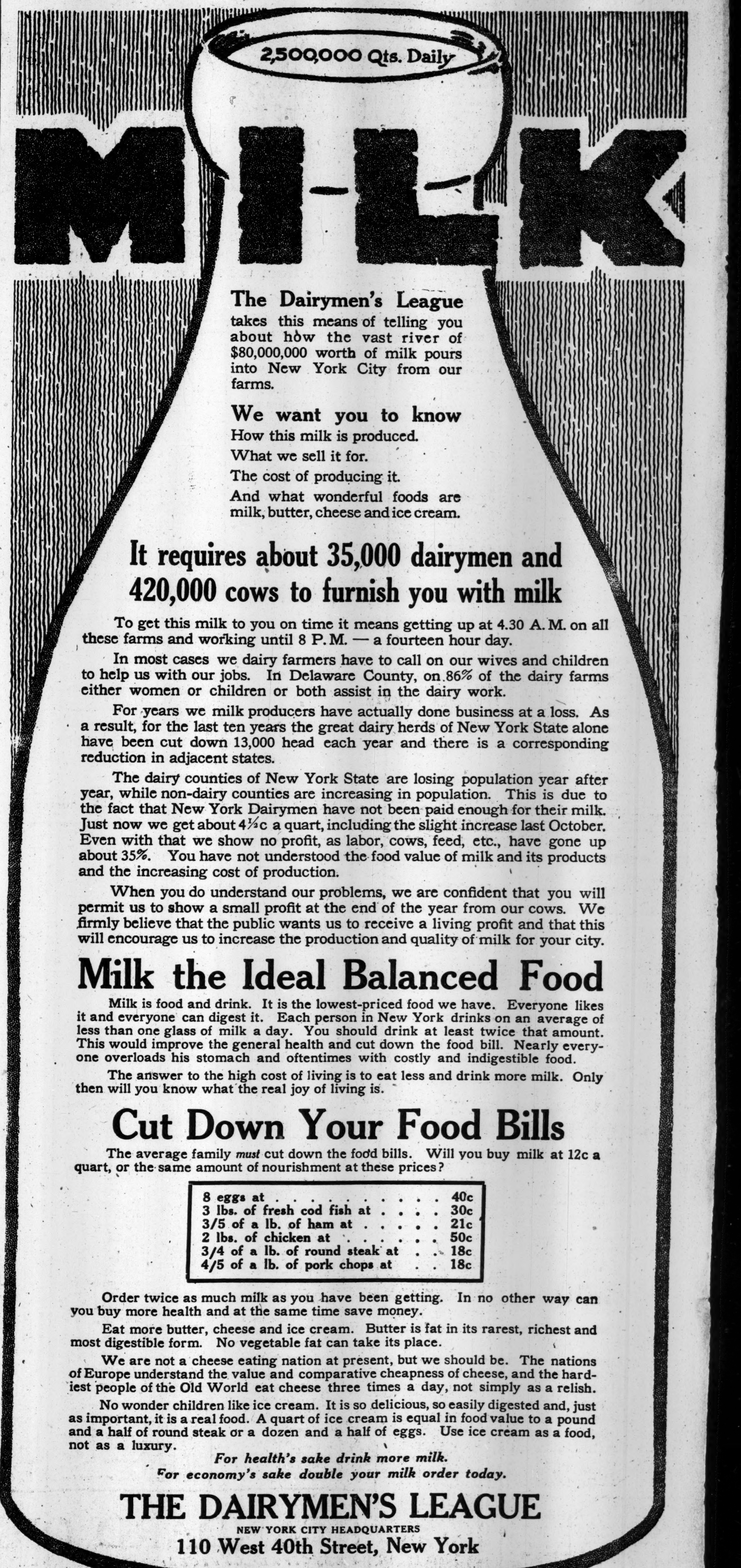

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For years we milk producers have actually done business at a loss. As a result, for the last ten years the great dairy herds of New York State alone have been cut down 13,000 head each year and there is a corresponding reduction in adjacent states.

The dairy counties of New York State are losing population year after year, while non-dairy counties are increasing in population. This is due to the fact that New York Dairymen have not been paid enough for their milk. Just now we get about 4¼c a quart, including the slight increase last October. Even with that we show no profit, as labor, cows, feed, etc., have gone up about 35%. You have not understood the food value of milk and its products and the increasing cost of production.

When you do understand our problems, we are confident that you will permit us to show a small profit at the end of the year from our cows. We firmly believe that the public wants us to receive a living profit and that this will encourage us to increase the production and quality of milk for your city.

Milk the Ideal Balanced Food

Milk is food and drink. It is the lowest-priced food we have. Everyone likes it and everyone can digest it. Each person in New York drinks on an average of less than one glass of milk a day. You should drink at least twice that amount. This would improve the general health and cut down the food bill. Nearly everyone overloads his stomach and oftentimes with costly and indigestible food.

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Order twice as much milk as you have been getting. In no other way can you buy more health and at the same time save money.

Eat more butter, cheese and ice cream. Butter is fat in its rarest, richest and most digestible form. No vegetable fat can take its place.

We are not a cheese eating nation at present, but we should be. The nations of Europe understand the value and comparative cheapness of cheese, and the hardiest people of the Old World eat cheese three times a day, not simply as a relish.

No wonder children like ice cream. It is so delicious, so easily digested and, just as important, it is a real food. A quart of ice cream is equal in food value to a pound and a half of round steak or a dozen and a half of eggs. Use ice cream as a food, not as a luxury.

For health's sake drink more milk.
For economy's sake double your milk order today.

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'BARBER OF SEVILLE' A HOLIDAY NOVELTY

Mme. Barrientos Excels as Rosina in First Performance This Season of Rossini's Opera.

DE LUCA A FINE FIGARO

The Wagner "Ring" Cycle Ended with a Matinee of "Goetterdammerung" to a Vast Audience.

The first performance this season of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" waited for the arrival of Mme. Maria Barrientos, who was heard last season in the part of Rosina. It is one of her best parts, not only vocally, but also histrionically, and, indeed, her Rosina is the best that has been seen here for a nummer of years. She is admirably fitted in appearance, in presence, in manner, to represent that arch and mischievous personality. There is a characteristic charm, an elegance of aristocratic poise in the ebullition of her spirits that are wholly appropriate.

Her singing of the music is an expression of the same thing; it has something more of the facile brilliancy that is needed than she has shown in some of her other parts, and there are delicacy and accuracy in her delivery of the florid music. The voice seems small, as it has before; but there was less attempt to force it into a larger mold which has sometimes resulted in an injury to its quality. She sang brilliantly in the lesson scene Strauss's waltz song, "Voce di Primavera," to which she added the air from David's "Perle du Brésil."

M. de Luca's Figaro is likewise one of his best achievements, and M. de Segurola provided a Basilio that has qualities soundly in accordance with the established traditions, so far, at least, as appearance and action were concerned.

Not so much could be said for his voice. It is something to have in Mr. Malatesta a buffo who can sing; there was a considerable period when the Metropolitan did not have. Mr. Carpi's powers do not extend to making an Almaviva such as the Metropolitan can admire unreservedly, or perhaps even reservedly. The performance, which was under Mr. Papi's direction, had much of the crisp volubility and vivacity that are an indispensable part of "The Barber of Seville."

The "Ring" Cycle Ended.

The cycle of Wagner's trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was brought to a close yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House with the performance of the final drama, "Götterdämmerung." As has been the case in the other performances, there was a very large audience. The whole cycle has properly been recognized by the lovers of Wagnerian music drama as one of the most notable incidents of the musical season, and there can be no doubt that it has made a deep impression on them. There have been matters open to criticism in the way in which the scheme for the cycle has been devised and details of the performances, but they have, on the whole, maintained a high standard of excellence.

That of "Götterdämmerung" yesterday offered much that was fine. Mr. Bodanzky's conducting gave it dramatic spirit and profound musical value; the orchestral part was played with great euphony. The singers were for the most part those who have appeared in the casts of recent performances of "Götterdämmerung": Messrs. Urlus, Weil, and Braun, Mmes. Kurt and Ober. Mme. Sundelius, one of the new acquisitions of the company this season, took the part of Gutrune for the first time here. She did not on this occasion earn a place among the best of those who have appeared in a part not often competently presented. Her voice has been admired here in concerts and in performances of oratorio, and she has established the fact that she has a good, even a beautiful, one; but it would have needed something more than her singing yesterday to establish it. Mme. Sundelius was an attractive figure in the part, though she did not give it much dramatic distinction.

BRITISH BUY THE WARRIOR.

Alexander Smith Cochran's Yacht to be Made a Cruiser.

Fifteen members of the crew of Alexander Smith Cochran's steam yacht Warrior who arrived here yesterday on the United Fruit Company's steamer Zacapa from the West Indies reported that the yacht had been sold to the British Government for conversion into a cruiser. The formal transfer took place at Kingston, Jamaica.

The Warrior figured in Honolulu dispatches during November last. The yacht, with her owner on board, had been barred from Pearl Harbor by the Navy Department because she was suspected of being a British warship. Although she was of British registry, she then flew the American flag. The Warrior is one of the largest sea-going yachts afloat. She was built at Troon, Scotland, in 1904 for F. W. Vanderbilt. She is 255 feet long, 32 feet beam, and of 1,266 tons burden.

WASHINGTON RELICS SHOWN

Spreadeagle Chairs and a Marble Bust Once Owned by Lafayette.

A pair of fine old English chairs with the spread eagle and shields, presented to Washington in 1790 and sent to him at Mount Vernon with a beautiful marble bust of the first President, owned by General Lafayette, were set out in the main gallery of the American Art Association yesterday under a couple of American flags to celebrate the day. The chairs had been sent to the association some time ago to be sold at private sale and had remained there since.

The eagles on the chairs are large ones and form the tops of the backs, the spread wings forming the top rail. The shield is inlaid with thirteen stars in brass. The ends of the arms of the chairs are formed by eagles' heads and there are claw and ball feet.

There is a tradition that at the time the first American dollar was designed Washington and his committee copied the pose of the eagles on the chairs. The chairs were later taken to South Carolina by the son of Augustus Washington, brother of George, who married into the Clemson family of South Carolina, he having come into possession of some of the furniture before Mount Vernon went out of the possession of the family.

The bust is a beautiful one of white marble by F. L. J. Pilon, dated 1781. It shows Washington as a young man with the shoulder straps of a General. It held a place of honor in the study of Lafayette in the Château de Lagrange, having been presented to him by the City of Paris. It was exhibited in this country by the French Government in the Exposition of 1893.

LOUIS XIII. CURTAINS, $800.

Edson Bradley Pays Top Price at Benguiat Sale of Rare Tapestries.

Edson Bradley paid the highest price at the Benguiat sale of rare antique tapestries at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, $800, for a set of four jardiniere velvet curtains of the period of Louis III., delicate leaves and flowers in cut velvet upon a white silk ground. A tapestry panel Brussels of the seventeenth century with a Teniers subject went to L. Jellinek for $660.

David Belasco was a buyer, paying $205 for an embroidered French silk banner of the period of Louis XVI., the design in raised silver on a robin's egg blue ground, with the monogram, "M. A.," Marie Antoinette, in the centre. A set of fine cut velvet valances, ruby silk with gold fringe, of the period of Louis XIII., went to N. Martin for $425, and Bernet, agent, paid $250 for a silk brocade cope, Spanish, of the seventeenth century, and $400 for a pair of banners, Italian, of the seventeenth century.

The returns for the day were $15,690. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Mlle. de Lambert to Speak Today.

Mlle. Marguerite de Lambert, a young literary woman of Paris, where she has given many lectures, will speak on "La Poesie de la Guerre," under the auspices of the John Sanford Saltus Foundation of the Museum of French Art, 599 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon at 3:30. The talk will be interspersed with recitations. Mlle. de Lambert received in France in recognition of her lectures upon the gallantry of the French soldiers a crown of white violets from Verdun, sent to her by the regiment of the Third Zouaves.

A WAGNER PROGRAM.

Mme. Julia Claussen Sings with the New York Symphony.

The "Wagner program" is an accepted fact in the season of every symphony orchestra apparently, and is eagerly listened to by large audiences. So the time came around yesterday afternoon for the New York Symphony Orchestra's Wagner program, which was performed in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch has exerted himself to increase the somewhat limited and oft-repeated list of overtures, preludes, excerpts, and arrangements that make up most Wagner programs, by making new arrangements of his own. Several of these found a place in his list yesterday; as the love duet and Brangaene's warning from the second act of "Tristan" and the scene of Siegfried and the dragon from the second act of "Siegfried."

The selection from "Tristan" had singular features; the song of the two lovers was represented by a solo violin and two 'cellos, but the song of Brangaene that immediately follows it was more fortunate in its reproduction by a living voice back of the stage (as in the music drama), that of Mme. Julia Claussen. Mme. Claussen was also heard in the scene of Kundry's wooing from the second act of "Parsifal," and in "Brünnhilde's Immolation," the finale of "Götterdämmerung"—the latter at about the same time that it was performed with its proper scenic surroundings at the Metropolitan Opera House by Mme. Kurt. Mme. Claussen sang superbly, with real splendor of tone and dramatic declamation. Her voice had a particularly fine effect in the song of Brangaene. The orchestra's playing was richly sonorous and well finished.

CHORAL UNION CELEBRATES.

People's Gives a Concert of Oratorio Gems on Its 25th Birthday.

The People's Choral Union, founded by Frank Damrosch twenty-five years ago, celebrated its own birthday along with that of its country's first President by holding a gala concert last night up in the Great Hall of the City College on Washington Heights. This earliest of the popular musical organizations, now led by Edward Marquard, had the help of Florence Hinkle, Justin Lawry, W. D. Tucker, and the orchestra of the Symphony Society in a program of all the famous gems from oratorios given by the big chorus in its last quarter century.

Among the old favorites were Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus from "The Messiah"; Haydn's "Come, Gentle Spring," from "The Seasons," and others of Bruch and Mendelssohn, alternating with solo airs, ensembles, and orchestra excerpts from the same works in review.

As many of the hall's 3,000 chairs as were not filled by the chorus were occupied by a holiday audience of great numbers and enthusiasm.

Soprano and Pianist in Recital.

Frances Sonin, soprano, and Adele Katz, pianist, gave a concert in Aeolian Hall last evening before a capacity audience, that showed its interest especially in Miss Sonin's Russian folksongs, such as Gourilliew's arrangement, "Dear Little Dove of a Mother," following the "Se Tu M'Ami" of Pergolesi. The singer prefaced each of the "Mother" songs with a speech in English, then sang them in a light, peculiar, but expressive voice, and later gave some children's songs by American composers. Miss Katz in turn displayed good technique, if less rhythmic spirit, in her piano pieces from a minuet of Beethoven to Debussy's "Reflets dans l'Eau."

SENATORS HIT MAYOR IN ROCKAWAY FIGHT

Wagner, Boylan, and Foley Seek to Justify Opposition to the Mills Bill.

CALL IT A "GRAB" MEASURE

Say Realty Company Would Have Made Profit of $610,000 and City Lost Valuable Waterfront.

State Senators Wagner, Boylan, and Foley joined last night in an attack upon Mayor Mitchel, who, they alleged, misrepresented the facts in asserting on Wednesday that they had attempted to make political capital of a national need in opposing the so-called Rockaway Fortification bill introduced by Senator Mills. They charged in turn that the bill which found favor with the Mayor, and which they defeated, was nothing more or less than a "grab measure which would have worked for the benefit of the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company, a private corporation."

"This bill," the statement read, "permitted the City of New York to transfer to the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company the city's waterfront property, not for fortification purposes, but for private development. It was stated to us that unless the realty company secured this waterfront from the city it would refuse to sell its other property to the Federal Government for a fortress. It was obvious that the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company, as disclosed by the contract, was extorting very unfavorable terms, both from the Federal Government and from the city, as shown by a mere cursory examination.

"The Federal Government was to pay the realty company for 134 acres the sum of $700,000. The realty company was to pay the city for 160 acres of land under water $80,000. Thus the realty company would receive in cash net $620,000. Deduct from this the cost of filling in the land under water, which would not be more than $160,000, and it would leave a balance of cash to the company of $460,000.

"When the deal was completed, therefore, the realty company would have 160 acres of land, or thirty acres more than it originally owned, and $460,000 in cash."

It was pointed out that the increased acreage, at the price of $5,000 an acre quoted to the Government for the property it was to purchase, would have a value of $150,000, thus making the total profit of the realty company $610,000. The city, the Senators asserted, would have parted forever with invaluable waterfront property. The statement continued:

"The Mayor further says in his statement that the Brown bill will cost the City of New York $1,000,000. This is not the fact. The State originally pays for the property; it will then transfer the property to the Federal Government, and the latter will pay to the State every cent which the State pays for the property.

"We are at a loss to understand on what basis the Mayor appraises this property at this tremendous value, for he exceeds even the claims of the realty company. Any claim for consequential damage is fictitious. The city can easily and inexpensively build a highway along the Government property, thereby avoiding any claim for damages by reason of the shutting off of real access to the unsold property.

"The Mayor further charges that we first opposed and then offered to support the Mills bill. Although that measure contained several jokers we would have supported it if those jokers were removed and no alternative plan offered. When the Brown bill was introduced, which we favored from the very beginning, we were glad to vote for it as the most economical, prompt, and proper solution. As to the Mayor's charge of insincerity on our part, we are little concerned with what his opinion may be in view of the fact that the grab bill was defeated. We are, however, anxious to have the people know the real facts.

"As to the Mayor's statement that 'Tammany opposition' defeated the measure, he pays us an undeserved compliment, for he would have the public believe that we few Democratic members in the Legislature direct, not only the course of the Republican majority of the Legislature, but also that of Governor Whitman, all of whom approved the passage of the Brown bill. The defeat of the measure was due to the activities of the press in disclosing the facts, and to the opposition of every legislator, with the exception possibly of Senator Mills, the introducer of the original bill."

In conclusion, the three Senators hold that the defeat of the Mills bill saved the city $500,000 and preserved a large area of waterfront. "We can appreciate the disappointment and chagrin of the realty company," the statement read, "which desires to have this contract consummated; we cannot understand the expressions of disappointment by the Mayor."

MONTEREY RESUMES VOYAGE

Match in Seaman's Bag in Hold Responsible for Fire Scare.

A single safety match in the pocket of a coat in a seaman's bag is believed to have been the cause for the return of the Ward liner Monterey to port and the loss of twenty-four hours in her trip for Havana and Mexican ports. The vessel got back to her East River pier yesterday morning and she sailed away again shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

She was proceeding on her outward voyage and had just passed the Scotland Lightship when one of the firemen reported to the chief engineer that smoke was coming from No. 4 hatch. Captain Smith, after an investigation, was unable to trace the odor of burning cloth, and so, for the safety of his thirty-four passengers and his 2,000-ton cargo, he decided to run back to port.

After part of the cargo was discharged on the pier the crew was able to reach the bottom of the hold. There they found a sailor's dunnage bag partly charred. Examination showed that the fire had started in the bag, presumably from a match, and had burned itself out. After the cargo was replaced the Monterey started on her interrupted voyage.

Charged with Swindling Yale Club.

Daverin Biddulph, a salesman, living at Rye, was arrested at the Yale Club, Forty-fourth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, last night, by Detective McCann on the charge of passing a false check for $25 to which the name of Harry Machette was signed. The complaint was made by John Engel, cashier of the club. He alleged that Biddulph had personated Machette. The police say that Biddulph is a graduate of Georgetown University.

Harvard Waiters Form Military Unit

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 22.—Harvard's sixty negro waiters employed at Memorial Hall have organized a military company, and for the remainder of the year will drill three times a week under the direction of Captain Gene Simpson, one of their own number.

RIVER OF DOUBT TO BE PLACED ON MAP

George K. Cherrie Tells of Brazil's Work on the "Rio Roosevelt."

The "River of Doubt" is to get on the map, and if the Brazilian Government can make it possible this jungle stream in Brazil will perpetuate for all time the exploration trip of Colonel Roosevelt under the name of the "Rio Roosevelt," which will leave only one question open for continued discussion by explorers and geographers—the question of whether or not the waters at certain points of the river flow uphill or down. This information was brought here by George K. Cherrie, naturalist and collector for the American Museum of Natural History, who returned from an exploring trip of ten months on Tuesday, via the steamship Rio de Janeiro, from Para. He was a member of the Roosevelt expedition and was forced to return on that previous trip with his work incomplete because of the serious illness of Colonel Roosevelt from jungle fever.

"An official map is being prepared by the Brazilian Government to mark the river as the Rio Roosevelt," said Mr. Cherrie yesterday. "Records concerning the river and its adjacent territory and other sections traversed by the Roosevelt expedition are being prepared from copies of the data obtained by Colonel Roosevelt. It may be recalled that Colonel Rondon, chief of the Brazil Telegraph Communications, discovered the source of this stream, but the main part of the river, then unexplored, he named the 'River of Doubt.' He says Colonel Roosevelt has removed the 'doubt.'"

Mr. Cherrie brought back some 3,000 bird and animal skins and specimens and 1,500 photographs of wild animal life for the museum. This was his twenty-eighth tropical exploration trip. He had only native guides for companions throughout his long stay in the jungle. After weeks of travel on small boats, muleback, and afoot, Cherrie and his native guides reached their headquarters near the Paraguay River, in the marsh regions of the State of Matto Grosso, Brazil.

"From this point we worked back and forth for a distance of 100 miles," said Mr. Cherrie. "Contrary to popular impressions of the bird life of this part of the tropics, we found that most of the birds were inconspicuous in colorings, although there were a few exceptions of brilliant plumage. Most of them were birds of dull-gray color."

Some of the specimens obtained include birds, eggs, and nests not known to science. One of the photographs shows a Brazilian ostrich, which is less than one-half the size of the African specimens. This picture was taken when the male ostrich was sitting on a nest a yard square, containing thirty-seven eggs. The naturalist spent many hours and many days in approaching birds and animals for these pictures.

"Snakes didn't bother us much in daylight, but at night they moved about in such numbers that we had to keep close to the campfire," said he.

"We found the greatest paradise of deer that I had ever come across anywhere, and I have had large experience with that game. One day we came across a group of forty deer. They inhabited the marsh regions, where we had to hunt them on horseback. An American ranchman supplied us with the hunting mounts. There are no deer in the United States like the small Brazilian type. The Brazilian marsh deer are red-coated, with black tails."

The naturalist made the notable discovery that the giant anteaters of Brazil climb trees. He obtained good specimens of the jabiru, or giant stork, and the woodhewers, a bird somewhat resembling the American woodpecker. The woodhewers build the most remarkable nests, he said, which have entrance tunnels like miniature subways. The nests average two to three yards in length, divided by numerous apartments, all opening to the tunnel entrance. Nests of parrots, not previously described or gathered for the museum, were found to be twelve feet in diameter, where colonies of 100 or more birds dwelled.

DEFENDS PROFITS TAX.

Needed After Emergency, Says Simmons, to Pay for Warships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—After three days of general debate on the Emergency Revenue bill, the Senate tonight got down to detailed consideration of amendments. Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee defended the excess profits tax as a special preparedness levy. He opposed an amendment by Senator Watson of Indiana to have the tax expire Dec. 31, 1919, instead of July 1, 1921, saying the extra money was needed for the five-year naval building program. If the preparedness program was completed earlier, Senator Simmons said, the tax could be repealed.

Senator Watson insisted that the four-year tax was unnecessary, because if war should occur Congress could meet any emergency.

Senate Republicans will caucus tomorrow morning on the bill and also formulate a general legislative program for submission to the Democratic leaders in the hope of reaching a definite agreement. Recent negotiations to this end failed.

Plans for Bronx Hospital Filed.

Plans for the Bronx Hospital at South and Charlotte Streets, Crotona Park, were filed yesterday. The building, which was designed by Louis A. Abramson, will be three stories. Alexander Goldman, President of the Hospital Board, announced that the work would begin immediately.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Daniel Frawley, well known as a stage director, will sail from San Francisco in three weeks with a company of entertainers for a tour of the Orient. Programs of plays, sketches, vaudeville specialties, and motion pictures will be given by the company, and in addition a camera man will be taken to photograph educational and scenic movies on the trip.

The Manhattan Opera House's attendance record for one performance, heretofore held by the first performance of "Salome," with Mary Garden in the title role, was shattered yesterday, according to a statement issued by the management of "The Wanderer." Seventy of the spectators occupied chairs placed on the stage near the proscenium arch.

Alla Nazimova will end her New York engagement in "'Ception Shoals" tomorrow night at the Fulton. After a four weeks' tour she will return to Manhattan to revive some of her Ibsen successes.

Margaret Romaine and Louise Dresser will be the guests of the Theatre Assembly in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor this afternoon. Miss Romaine will sing some of her numbers from "Have a Heart."

Nikolai Sokoloff, Russian violinist, and Katherine Hayman, pianiste, will play at the Neighborhood Playhouse tomorrow and Sunday evenings preceding the performances of the dance drama "The Kairn of Koridwen."

Clare Kummer's sketch, "A Choir Rehearsal," will be retained on next week's bill at the Palace. Sallie Fisher, who plays the leading role in the sketch, has received an offer to present the sketch as a curtain-raiser to a current dramatic attraction.

Elsie Ferguson will end her engagement in "Shirley Kaye" at the Hudson two weeks from tomorrow night, and will then present the comedy on tour in the larger Eastern cities. Miss Ferguson will not be seen here again for some time, as she has a contract to act for motion pictures for a long period beginning next Summer.

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IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Tonight 8:15. Sat. Mat. & Eve., "The Concert." Comedy in 3 acts by Hermann Bahr.
Architectural League, 215 West 57th St. ANNUAL EXHIBITION Open day and evening, February 4th to 24th, inclusive. Admission 25c. Saturdays free.
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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. EVES. 8:15. Mats. TO-MORROW & WED., 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Incomparable
MISS SPRINGTIME
Concededly Best Musical Show in Town!
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE.
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
EMPIRE, B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed., 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH
LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees To-m'w. & Thurs., 2:20.
Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE
"Here is a typical play which always holds its own alongside of the many newcomers to the stage."—Dramatic News.
HAVE A HEART "Hearty humor, overflows with delightful music."—American. Liberty W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20 MATINEE TOMORROW Cast includes: Margaret Romaine, Louise Dresser, Billy B. Van, Thurston Hall, Flavia Arcaro.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:20.
KLAW & ERLANGER present
Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's Comedy. SHIRLEY KAYE
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20 Mats. To-m'w. & Wed. 2:20
Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed., 2:20.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment.
Johnny Get Your Gun
CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.
Turn to the Right
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Matinees To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-m'w. & Wed., at 2:20.
Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"
Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees To-m'w. & Wed., 2:20.
NAZIMOVA FULTON West 46th St. Eves. 8:30 Sharp. Mat. TOMORROW. in "'Ception Shoals"
NEXT MON. NIGHT—Seats NOW.
WILLIAM COURTENAY—THOS. A. WISE in Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy, "PALS FIRST"
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-m'w. & Thurs., 2:20
FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Last 3 Times. Last Mat. TOMORROW 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER
MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 26. Seats NOW.
GEORGE ARLISS In J. M. Barrie's Comedy The Professor's Love Story
PLAYS ON YOUR HEART STRINGS.
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Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344
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Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
Sparkling Youth, Beauty.—Herald.
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→ Absorbing THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
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48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w. & Thurs, 2:20.
The 13th Chair By Bayard Veiller
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Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.
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Messrs. Saslavsky and Lifschey.
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LEGINSKA
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Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1.....Emesco
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Tonight 7:45, Walkuere, Gadski, Kurt, Matzenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2, Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Eve. at 8 (75c to $3). Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. Eve. Concert. Societe des Instruments Anciens.—Gabrielle Gills, soprano, Carpi, tenor. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Garrison, Delaunois; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. at 8, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Marta. Barrientos; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Urlus, Whitehill, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Sans Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
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Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1917.

THE "BONE-DRY" AMENDMENT.

The affirmation by the Supreme Court in January of the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law giving effect to State laws prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of liquor consigned to persons in prohibition States abandoned the principle, long held by that tribunal, that the regulation of interstate commerce belongs to the Congress exclusively. It was approved even by opponents of prohibition, in spite of the obvious danger of future diminutions of the Federal power over interstate commerce, for which it might serve as a precedent. The enforcement of prohibition in States that believe in prohibition is in every way more desirable than the imposition of it by a Federal amendment on States that are opposed to prohibition. This Congress seems to be as enthusiastic for prohibition by all methods as too many members of it are lukewarm or hostile to the enforcement of American rights. A week ago a majority of the House Judiciary Committee conceived it to be the duty of Congress to submit a prohibition amendment to the States. Now the House has passed by a vote of 319 to 72 the amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill offered by Senator REED and passed by the Senate, absolutely prohibiting the shipment of intoxicants to any State or Territory that prohibits the manufacture or sale of them for "beverage purposes."

Prohibition is a term of varying meaning in the States classed as "dry." Some States allow a certain monthly ration of strong or milder waters to be imported for personal use. Other States put no limit on that use. "Bone-dry" prohibition is, or soon will be, the law in ten States, and similar measures are before seven or eight Legislatures; and there is a bill in Congress to make Alaska "bone dry." At present, however, only eight of twenty-two States now or soon to become "dry" prohibit the importation of liquor for individual consumption.

The decision on the Webb-Kenyon law courtesies to States rights, yields to prohibition States a part of the exclusive Federal power to regulate interstate commerce. "We can have no doubt," said Mr. Chief Justice WHITE, "that Congress has complete "authority to prevent paralyzing of "State authority." Now Congress uses complete authority to paralyze in more than a dozen States the authority of the State to permit the importation of liquors for personal use. Both by the assertion and by the waiver of the Federal power over interstate commerce is "bone-dry" prohibition to be served.

It would be interesting to speculate on the respective shares of sincerity, of politics, of the desire of statesmen to "get on the band wagon" now that prohibition is become popular, and of "wet" finesse in the great vote by which this measure was passed. Many opponents of prohibition hold cynically that the best way to fight it is to make it unpopular and odious by making it as severe, hampering, and absolute as it can be made. They hold that many prohibitionists hate the saloon but not the drink; that they wish to benefit others, to improve the good order and economy of the community without sacrifice of their personal habit. THE TIMES has no means of knowledge as to the merits of that theory, and no objections, save on principle, to a prohibition that rests on the belief and practice of the majority. It passes over here the questions of property rights and loss of Federal revenue under this bill. Grave doubts must arise, however, as to some of its provisions and implications.

It excludes from the mails "every "letter, postal card, circular, news- "paper, pamphlet, or publication of "any kind containing any advertise- "ment" of or order for intoxicants of any kind if the addressee is in a State or Territory where such advertising or soliciting of orders is forbidden by law; and it enacts that:

> If the publisher of any newspaper or other publication, or the agent of such publisher, or if any dealer in such liquors or his agent, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, he shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished, either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to direction thereon or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

The question of revenue from liquor advertisements in newspapers is here beside the purpose, but it is worth noting that an advertisement lawful in New York, for example, is made unlawful if the journal in which it appears is mailed to Alabama. A Federal statute is to make a publisher, innocent in New York, a criminal in Alabama. The alternative haling of the innocent-guilty, the criminal, limited, publisher to another jurisdiction is characteristic of the sentiments of too many politicians toward newspapers. That is a mere expression of zeal or malice; but is the freedom of the press safe under legislation of this kind? If the Government can edit advertisements, why can't it edit news and editorials? Take out liquor advertisements, and accounts of a meeting of brewers or distillers, or an editorial opposing prohibition, might be next to be excised.

The Postmaster General is to make known by bulletins from time to time the names of States that prohibit liquor advertising. The map of innocence and crime by mail will change from year to year. It will be curious to see, in case this bill is signed by Mr. WILSON, whether it impairs any constitutional rights or guarantees.

MENOCAL AND GOMEZ.

President MENOCAL's clear statement of the situation in Cuba, made in an interview with the correspondent of THE TIMES in Havana, carries conviction with it. The so-called revolution, a small but noisy and dangerous uprising easily incited among the impulsive and ignorant by money and specious promises, has been dominated by GOMEZ for his own purposes. It is extremely doubtful if the seating of ZAYAS in the Presidential chair has ever been one of its objects. Advantage was taken of the excitement caused by the failure of the election and the order for a recasting of ballots in some districts. But GOMEZ, if he could gain the upper hand, would probably not bother about votes. There is no doubt that the firm stand of President MENOCAL, who refused to be scared, and met the demonstrations of the rebels with well-directed military opposition, has already thinned the ranks of the Gomez contingent, convinced the few traitors in the army that their chance of advancement through treason is hopeless, and will in time pacify the country. In time, too, for the special elections, for the President of Cuba is not inaugurated until May 20. As for foreign interference with the peace of Cuba, which our contemporary The Key West Morning Journal believes to be at least partly responsible for the audacity of GOMEZ, it is not likely to count for much. There will be no naval bases for any foreign power in Cuba while MENOCAL is President, and he is still in control. In the circumstances, American intervention is utterly uncalled for.

"REPRESENTING" THE VOTERS.

The theory that Congress and the Legislatures represent the voters and seek to ascertain and enact their will receives a hard jolt every now and then. One such jolt it received on Tuesday, when the New York Assembly passed the woman suffrage amendment by 125 to 10. The Senate, it is expected, will pass it next week. The amendment was submitted to the electorate in 1915 and was defeated. The majority against it was 188,313, so that the Legislature cannot be under the impression that it was an indecisive vote, or that the will of the voters was not fully ascertained. Neither can it be supposed that there are 125 members of the Assembly who are so blazing with zeal for woman suffrage, so fanatical in their crusading devotion to that cause, that they feel called upon to throw their own futures to the winds and defy the will of the voters in self-sacrificial quixotism. It is not improbable that a majority of them are not suffragists at all.

They have not enacted a piece of legislation for which they think the voters thirst, nor have they overruled the voters for the voters' own good. They have simply indulged in the pastime known as "passing the buck." They know that if they oppose resubmission the suffragists will make it hot for them. They also know that if they indorse it the voters who voted it down in 1915 will not take the trouble to make it hot for them.

The theory on which representative government rests is somewhat exaggerated. It is that the voters search the records of their representatives with microscopes and pass augustly on those records at the polls; that, therefore, if a legislator supports a measure which the voters do not favor, they will majestically punish him at the polls; that, therefore, his actions reflect the will of the voters. In practice his actions often represent neither that will nor his own wishes, but the will of an organized minority which he dare not antagonize. The same thing is to be seen in Congress, especially at the present time, where Congressmen know well that the pacifist-alien combination in their districts does not represent the will of the voters, but know also that that combination is organized to make trouble if they do not "vote right" on some particular measure, whereas the unorganized voters will pass judgment at Election Day on their records as a whole, and that, no matter how their vote on that matter of pacifist-alien interest may be regarded, they may hope to slip by if their records are otherwise good. It is a gross defect in our system, but one that is irremediable. It is one of the reasons that lie back of the conclusion to which Senator FALL gave expression on Monday, when he told the Senate:

> It is a question now as to whether this democracy is capable of continuing and perpetuating itself. * * * I say to you now that you yourselves, this legislative body, are incompetent and inefficient. You are proving to the people of the United States every day your inefficiency and incompetency to take care of the affairs of this Government. You are doing it by either acts of omission or acts of commission every day.

THE CLAMOR FOR FOOD.

The cause of the street disturbances is not starvation, but the high prices of food. The present supply of food in the markets would be sufficient for the sustenance of all the people if waste could be avoided and extravagance stopped. We have been abusing our prosperity and there has been a shameful waste. All of us, for a time, should follow the example of the inhabitants of the belligerent countries, restrain our appetites and make enough do on our tables. If only one hundred thousand families in this city would do without potatoes and onions one day in the week, without meat another or two other days, would be sparing of bread and milk and the other necessaries of life, the result would be immediately beneficial. If a larger proportion of the people would be as prudent, until the crisis is passed, would display so much of the altruistic spirit or, as it might more truthfully be called, enlightened selfishness, the trouble would soon be overcome. Then there would be enough for all and no danger of anybody being hungry.

The high prices are the natural economic result of temporary food shortage. There is no need of attributing them to speculation. The shortage is due to a variety of causes—the failure of crops, a scarcity of coal, delayed transportation, and a blockade of freight caused by a lack of cars. For each of these causes there is a good enough reason. The food shortage is not altogether due to increased exports of foodstuffs. It is well to remember that for two years and more we have been exporting no foods to Germany and Austria and other countries to which we have hitherto sent large supplies. Food exportation at the worst has been only one of the causes of the short supply. Measures are under way to hasten the distribution of food supplies. Meanwhile, everybody can help to lessen the evil. The clamorous mobs have not been impelled to riotous acts by starvation, but by high prices. Supplies will be quickly increased and prices quickly lowered if the rich and the well-to-do are willing to deny themselves a little. There is plenty of work and wages are high, so that there is plenty of money to pay for food at fair prices.

GIVE THE ROADS FAIR PLAY.

Now that the country can be fed and warmed only by special trainloads of coal and food, the railway situation is visible to all but the blind. The situation is too serious to be dealt with in a nagging spirit. It would be easy to trace blame to the railways or to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as many are doing. It would be easy for them to defend themselves by pointing to the laws. That throws the blame back upon those who elected the lawmakers and supported them in the policy which it may be hoped is now culminating. Placing the blame for the past is not a remedy. What is needed is a forward-looking policy which shall correct the errors of the past. In that aspect the crisis has its uses, and they are proportioned to its seriousness. Once it was necessary to correct railway abuses and convince the companies that they are subject to the law. They are as humble now as ever they were arrogant, and are suppliants rather than dictators. It was also necessary to convince the Interstate Commission that something besides "power" and "orders" is necessary. The best of intentions have met obstacles in execution of a sort which ought to give the Commission a feeling of sympathy with the railways in a task more difficult than has been appreciated. The lawmakers also have fallen below their intentions and the expectation of the railway haters. Largely that, too, was because of the difficulties of the case. The explanation of the people's share of the blame for misdirected legislation and administration is the same. Now even the people must see that they are punishing themselves over the railways' shoulders. Only experience could have produced this frame of mind. If the educational process is now complete, a great first step toward a new departure has been taken, and the outlook may be regarded hopefully.

Assuming that all concerned are in a regenerated frame of mind, probably there will be no dissent from the proposition that the root of the trouble is the lack of funds for the railways to use in the public service. Within a few days the New York Central has had to abandon its plan for an issue of stock, and the Southern Railway has been unable to issue bonds. If such railways cannot finance themselves, what is the prospect for others in less leading positions?

There is just one way to enable the railways to finance themselves. They must be allowed profits large enough to attract the capital to enable them to serve the public. In the old days there was danger that liberality in funds invited waste of resources for service and danger to investors. For the present that chapter must be regarded as closed.

SAVING TIME.

The recent British advance on the Ancre attracted little attention, because it was not a "big drive." The significance of it, however, is that it bears testimony to the sincerity of the belief expressed by the British that the war can be ended this year—testimony having been already adduced to that effect by the beginning of the German submarine campaign. The advance on the Somme last year was a success, but it began late and was halted by the rains of September, and finally stopped altogether with the November deluge. Until the weather intervened, the Germans were pushed steadily back, the creating and pinching out of salients went on uninterruptedly, and the German resistance became feebler with each new attack. When the advance finally lost itself in the mud, Field Marshal HAIG was convinced that he and the French could end the war by such an attack if it could be kept up without interference by the weather.

Since the feat of JOSHUA with the sun cannot be repeated with the rain, the only way to achieve HAIG's purpose is to begin the advance earlier than in 1916, to begin it in Spring instead of Summer. This is the British plan, and the advance on the Ancre so early as February is preliminary. There is no time to be lost, and no intention of losing any. The February weather does not permit a general attack, but, in places where the ground has become such as to warrant it, the attack is being made, so that that much will have been gained when the general advance does begin. It is noteworthy that the attacks on this small scale bear out HAIG's prediction, so far as they go, by being successful; the Germans give way. Not much territory can be gained in this way, probably, but every attack made in February, if successful, saves that much time and fighting to the general advance. It is observable that wherever possible the Russians are carrying out the same tactics in the east and that in Asia the British have pushed their work so far as to hem in the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, and are carrying on a real campaign on the Tigris.

The British hope of ending the war this year has two wings; one the Spring advance on the Somme, the other the pressure of the blockade. This does not mean the weakening of the spirit of the Germans at home by "starvation," but the decrease in the army's power of resistance by cutting down its supplies. HAIG noted the decreasing power of resistance last Fall. The Allies hope by hammering the army in front and diminishing its supplies in the rear to decrease that power so greatly that the advance this Spring will move at a faster rate than the advance last Summer.

Germany's thorough understanding of this situation and this intention is back of her declaration of ruthless submarine war. She hopes to derange the enemy's plans by starving England, and believes that it can be done before the Spring advance on the Somme has had time to progress very far. If the English blockade decreases Germany's resisting power, the German submarine war will decrease, or rather destroy, the attacking power of England and France; so the German reasoning goes. This is why the Germans speak of the submarine war as their "last card," and the phrase bears unwitting testimony to the German belief in the sincerity of HAIG's conviction and the probability of its correctness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Submarine Losses Discussed.

From the speeches made this week by Sir EDWARD CARSON in London and Vice Admiral VON CAPELLE in Berlin there can be obtained what might be called the official, if not a necessarily and wholly accurate, presentation of the present state of affairs in the area where Germany is conducting its submarine operations. The two statements, naturally enough, as the purposes of the two speakers were different, did not coincide.

By one of them it was stated that, while the injury inflicted by the U-boats was serious, their work was not alarmingly effective, and defensive measures had resulted in the destruction of a considerable, though not disclosed, number of the raiding craft. For not offering detailed information on that subject Sir EDWARD gave two reasons. One is familiar and no better now than in the past—that the Germans were more troubled by not knowing the fate of a submarine than they would be by learning of its loss. The other is a really good reason—that often there was doubt whether a submarine had been destroyed or merely driven away. Obviously it would not be well for the British to claim the destruction of boats that later turn up in active service.

Admiral VON CAPELLE, on the other hand, made the cautious assertion that "there is no reason to reckon with the loss of even one U-boat since the beginning of unrestricted submarine war." That is far from being the same thing as saying that none of them has been lost, though doubtless it will be so interpreted by those who either much hope or much fear it. If the Germans trust only to reports from their own submarine commanders, it is plain that they will never, or at least very rarely, hear of anything except successful cruises. Dead men cannot tell any tales, and the British are seeing to it that captured submariners are for the present equally silent.

In this case, both sides have a motive for minimizing losses—the German Government in order to prevent popular discouragement and the British Government in order that its people may not think the danger at an end and become unwilling to make further sacrifices.

They Mean to Know Next Time.

A report by the Prussian Ministry of Education on "foreign studies," the result of an investigation begun in February, 1914, has just been published in Germany, and it contains at least one passage of decidedly curious interest—so curious that one cannot help wondering why it should have been allowed to come out at just this time. It begins with a statement that the Germans will become a "world people," not through anything done abroad by their Consuls and diplomats, but only "when our academic youth adapt themselves to the new tasks of the Empire and fill themselves with world-political thinking." Then, it seems, "will the necessary ground be provided in Germany for the labor of the German pioneers in foreign countries in the economic and kultural spheres." There follows this truly significant sentence—a clear confession of what has often been declared by non-German critics to be the fatal defect in German efficiency:

> The war has made plain to those who did not know it how terrible our ignorance of foreign thinking has been, and how bitterly we need scientific understanding of the present time.

Germany's failure to foresee that England would enter the war is, of course, the greatest of proofs that this statement is true, but the mistakes of her propagandists in the United States in 1914 and for a year or more later illustrate the same thing. That the errors then committed are realized by the draftsmen of the report is clear, for, continuing, they write:

> Our field is the world. Every member of a university must regard it as a duty of honor to inform himself, whether in economics, law, or politics, and to make up his mind about the great problems of world politics and world economics. The judgment of questions of foreign politics according to our domestic points of view, which has been seen even during the war, can be overcome only if we make a thorough scientific training about foreign countries a goal of our national education policy. The necessary consequence will be better possibilities of education and more understanding and help for Germans abroad from the Germans at home. Then a German "Kultur" policy in foreign countries will be possible on a greater scale than hitherto.

The last phrase has obvious reference to what may be expected, in certain contingencies, as to German activities "after the war." Is it a warning or a threat?

A Pacifist Milder Than Most.

As defined in a letter from Professor KIRCHWEY that was printed on this page yesterday, the pacifist, it must be admitted, is marked by not many and not great dissimilarities from those whose claim to be good and patriotic citizens is generally recognized. His views as to the relative excellence of peace and war in the abstract, his preference for resort in the settlement of international quarrels to the methods of diplomacy and arbitration whenever possible, his hope that the world is moving toward, if not yet very closely approaching, the time when reason will replace force as an argument in every controversy—in all this there was nothing to arouse the rage of any of us or threatening the existence of the nation.

But the Professor confessed—frankly, whether mournfully or not—that some pacifists lack his ability to make an occasional concession to facts, and that they insist on thinking that the way to turn Things as They Are into Things as They Should Be is to talk and act as if the change had already occurred.

What he ignored is that if it were not for the pacifists, among whom he refused to number himself—if they were not so many and so vociferous—all of us who are not candidates for the lunatic asylum would gladly accept the name as our own.

Only in one respect did Professor KIRCHWEY excite any particular dissent from his opinions. That was in reference to leaving the question of peace and war to a referendum. The practicability of that he did not even attempt to demonstrate, and, no more than any other pacifist, did he give even a hint as to just what he would have the popular vote decide. That it could settle anything more than a preference between peace and war he did not show, and of course that does not need showing—that question is not at issue.

ART NOTES.

Some Barye Bronzes from the McGuire Collection.

At the American Art Galleries are two collections that will be sold next Monday afternoon. One consists of a group of brasses, lacquers, and porcelains owned by Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth Wood, and includes a number of interesting ceremonial objects. The other comprises Japanese art and the Barye and Mene bronzes collected by the late Frederick B. McGuire, who for many years was director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art at Washington.

The Barye bronzes are the real prizes, few in number, but fine in quality, and coming from the studio of the artist. One of the important pieces is the "Lion Smiting Serpent," of which the larger version is in the Tuileries Gardens at Paris. There is a decided difference in conception between the two versions. In the smaller the lion is in an attitude of rage and terror, apparently on the defensive against the serpent, his paw raised to strike, his tail lashing. In the larger version he is in possession of the field, his paw rests on the serpent's coiled body, and his aspect is that of a victor.

It is interesting to recall that Barye received from Mr. Walters in 1875 an order to supply the Corcoran Gallery with an example of every bronze he had made. The sculptor was moved to tears by the tribute and exclaimed: "Ah! M. Walters, my own country has never done anything like that for me." The late Cyrus J. Lawrence was another American whose appreciation of Barye's great art took a practical form, and since the death of the sculptor his fame has increased in Europe and America to such a degree that it is now almost impossible to form a collection of early and fine proofs, the great collections having already been formed and the authentic early examples having risen to prohibitive prices.

MR. KIRCHWEY'S STAND.

Would He Have the President Recede from His Position?

New York, Feb. 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has seemed to me that the times in which we live did not call for public discussion from private individuals, but after reading Dean Kirchwey's letter this morning I should like to ask two questions.

In the Spring of 1915 Germany began to kill citizens of the United States on the high seas. For nearly two years we tried patiently to get her to promise to give up doing it, and last Spring she promised not to do it again; adding that the promise might be withdrawn at any time. Three weeks ago she told the world that she would sink any ship found near Great Britain, leaving those on board to drown unless they had the luck to escape. The President, speaking for the republic, answered this threat in words as restrained as they were clear, breaking off all intercourse with the German Government, and telling the rulers of Germany that if they carried out this threat we would use any means necessary to protect America's rights, ships, and citizens.

We are now waiting to see whether the German Government will do to our ships and citizens what they have threatened to do.

Does Dean Kirchwey think what the President said in the name of the republic was wrong?

Does Dean Kirchwey think the President ought to take back what he said?

PAUL VAN DYKE.

Wilson and His Predecessors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deep interest the editorial in THE TIMES of Feb. 14 dealing with Patrick Henry. The interest I feel in him arises in part from the fact that he was a native of my own county in Virginia, and that his mother was a kinswoman of mine. The descendants, you know, of the great Virginians of those stirring days are almost as numerous as those New Englanders whose forbears came over in the sainted Mayflower. Having had Jeffersonian principles of Government instilled into me at his great institution of learning, I have been appalled at the enormous expenditures which are now being made for war purposes, and the systematic propaganda now being carried on by the army and navy men for the purpose of causing the American people to revolutionize their ideas of the relation of the civil to the military authority fills me with deep apprehension, but let me hasten to add I am not a Bryanesque pacifist.

I hope the writer of the articles "The Pacifist Propaganda" and "In John Adams's Day" will not overlook for a text Jefferson's hobby, "Peace Is Our Passion." Upon this C. F. Adams has a stirring address: "Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1812, 6:30 P. M.; the Birth of a World Power." Dr. Eckenrode in his scholarly "The Revolution in Virginia" says: "Jefferson never understood that efficiency in war, like efficiency in everything else, is only secured by preparation." Oliver in his "Life of Hamilton" doesn't do Jefferson justice; Morse's biography of him is unsympathetic, and Randall's elaborate work is exceedingly partisan. Adams's history is, of course, a classic.

Does not President Wilson resemble the great Virginia politician in his idealism, but with this difference—that he, unlike Jefferson, is not incapable of action, though he may, under great provocation, exercise the patience and forbearance of a Lincoln?

J. E. WINSTON.

University of Mississippi, Feb. 18, 1917.

Suffragists and Pacifists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Alice Carpenter concludes her letter in today's TIMES with the words:

> If hostilities come I am confident that the women of America will give a good account of themselves. * * * All the more reason, therefore, for giving them the ballot.

But of these women who "will give a good account of themselves" the majority will be anti-suffragists. Why should their "reward" so clamorously asked for by pacifist suffragists be the ballot which they do not want? It is about time that suffragists should cease claiming the ballot because anti-suffragists have proved their patriotism. Remember, there is not one prominent pacifist who is an anti-suffragist—or if there be one, she has not made herself heard. The leaders among the pacifists are all also leaders among the suffragists.

Remember, although the offering of service to the nation in its hour of peril has rent the suffrage party in twain, the National Association of Anti-Suffragists put themselves officially on record at their congress last December as in favor of universal training, and have been ardently supporting preparedness since the outbreak of the European war. I have failed to hear a single protest made by one anti-suffragist the country over. If war comes to us, although I sincerely trust it will not, let us see to it that the suffragists cease their arrogant manner of claiming all the service of women as their own, let us see to it that some of us who will devote our lives to our country's need do not find that our very sacrifices are seized by our opponents as arguments to have their way against our own wishes and judgment.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, Feb. 20, 1917.

For the Broad Principle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the realm of public law, as in the realm of private law, decisions in particular cases should rest upon broad principles. Only such decisions are of lasting value. Mere rules may be changed: sound principles of law endure. A valid general rule is but the corollary to a sound principle: given such a principle, certain rules follow necessarily.

In the days of savagery every tribe was a law to itself; intertribal law was unknown. In war nothing which the combatants thought would make for victory was barred. Frightfulness found its full expression in action. Combatants and noncombatants were slaughtered indiscriminately, and noncombatants were spared only to be carried into slavery. Civilization brought modifications in the methods of conducting war, and of these modifications the most important were based upon this principle:

> The lives of noncombatants, enemy or neutral, men, women, and children, ashore or afloat, are inviolate.

Will some of our wise men tell us whether the Government of the United States of America stands for this principle and against all practices which violate this principle?

JAMES W. PRYOR.

Fox Lane, Flushing, Feb. 17, 1917.

TOO OLD!

Oh, that the fires of youth still burned
Within my eager veins—
That woe of years I had not learned
Through bitter griefs and pain!
My country needs me! In the stress,
The strain of war, she calls!
Would that my form were strong to press
Where death or glory thralls!

Oh, that the strength of yore were mine,
The tensioned muscle, will,
That zeal of patriot fire divine
Might not, all helpless, thrill!
My country needs me! In the throe
Of honor's strife, she waits;
Alas! the young in years may go—
I stay within the gates!

Mid-age, you torture wantonly
With mock of what might be,
Had feeble flesh and penury
Not seared the soul of me!
My country needs me! For her weal—
Had time not stolen might—
How would I cherish fire and steel,
How glory in the fight!

LURANA SHELDON.

THE CHANGE SINCE 1898.

Those Who Then Clamored for War Now Labor for Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some mournful and cynical amusement may be obtained by contrast of the positions on the question of peace or war of some individuals and newspapers in 1898 and this present year of 1917.

In 1898 we were in trouble with Spain. The Government of that country had done us no direct harm; had not insulted us or injured any considerable number of our citizens. The immediate provocation we had to face was the destruction of the American ship of war, the Maine, lying in Havana harbor on a mission not exactly friendly. The Spanish Government disavowed responsibility for this crime in the most solemn way. Incidentally, after eighteen years of investigation we have failed to fasten the guilt of it on anybody. Some of those who now assail the public ear with shrieks for peace and dismal wailings of the horrors of war and the wickedness of it then crowded the air with howls and clamorings and bellowings for war—for war on the instant and without parley. There was no talk then of submission of the issue to the people. President McKinley was denounced as a coward because he hesitated to hurl us into a conflict for which the event proved us to be pitifully unprepared and for which we had but the thinnest of pretexts. William Jennings Bryan hurried from Nebraska to Washington to urge Democratic members of the Congress to support the war measures. There was quite a race between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan to get into uniform first, and each strove to organize a regiment more bloodthirsty and more intent than the other on slaughter and on being slaughtered.

Those of us who, in these lush and lovely times, are afflicted with long memories or carry the inconvenient burden of knowledge of recent history are left to marvel and to grin. We cannot see that the blowing up of the Maine was more of an offense against our dignity and honor than the stealthy murder of our citizens of all ages and both sexes using the seas for their own peaceful and lawful purposes, some of them children in arms and not responsible for their own movements or presence. We cannot understand why the hearts that were roused to glorious indignation and the duty of interposition by the wrongs of the Cubans find nothing to excite their protests in the fate of the Belgians or the Serbians or Armenians.

So we are left to surmise whether, if there had been a considerable Spanish-American vote or an indefinite sum of Spanish money available, there would have been an American-Spanish war. We are left to guess whether the theory that Mr. Wilson was re-elected by the "he kept us out of war" slogan appealed to and impressed the eager imagination of a chronically and laboriously conspicuous citizen and persuaded him that an attitude of servile and whimpering crouching would mean a nimble leap to the White House. We are left to wonder whether those who were so desperately intent on having us force a quarrel on a weak nation and now are so fervently anxious to shirk, at any cost of lives or honor or welfare, combat with a formidable force can realize that they are trying to put this Republic in the position of a cowardly and truculent bully, quick to seek cause of offense and to strike while dealing with a small power, cringing miserably and whining abjectly of love for peace when confronting a dangerous one.

ALFRED B. WILLIAMS.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1917.

THE PACIFISTS FORGET.

They Are Reminded That There Are Worse Things Than War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is something radically wrong when men and women signing American names can feel and express such sentiments as have been published in the New York papers, recently, in the form of advertisements, and disseminated from lecture platforms.

Every true American earnestly desires that it may not be necessary for his country to go to war. But he just as earnestly prefers, at any hour, whether the first or the eleventh, an honorable war to a dishonorable peace. In their natural and justified horror of war's brutalities, these writers forget that history teaches there are far worse things for a people to endure than war. They also appear to forget that the only reason they and all of us are now enjoying the blessings of peace and freedom of development is because these rights were won for us by brave men and women who sacrificed blood and treasure in more than one war to firmly establish and strongly defend our national rights, when assailed from without or within. Can they be so short-sighted as not to see that the trouble they selfishly wish to avoid in the present is simply, by their methods, being shoved on into the future for their or other people's children to bear, since the reputation for nonresistance invites oppression and disrespect for every right until finally one must fight, or meekly lie down to die, thus giving place to those who choose and know how to hold what is theirs and to take what is held lightly by others?

No one can for a moment believe that President Wilson has not tried and will not continue to try to keep our country from war. Now, when every legitimate method seems about to fail and he is forced to act, is the worst possible time for the pacifists to press their propaganda. Not one voice of dissent should be raised when it is practically the universal desire of the American people that justice take its course whatever the consequences and inconveniences to individuals. These so-called pacifist sentiments against which I register a protest are a direct reflection upon the men who have made our country's history and the principles upon which our Government is founded. To such an extent is this the case that if persisted in and war should unhappily prove necessary, every subscriber to such unpatriotic sentiments would rightly be looked upon as a traitor endeavoring to defeat the organized forces of the country under whose enforced laws he has so long lived in prosperity and safety. Let the misguided folks awake to the situation, cease to place themselves in so false a light, and with loyal and eager enthusiasm at once pledge themselves to protect the lives and uphold at all times the just rights of American citizens in their dealings with other nations. Let them offer to take their full share of the burden which will fall upon our nation if called upon to once more defend our rights, which should also be the rights of humanity, against armed foreign oppression.

LORENA STEWART MEIGS.

Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 20, 1917.

Nobody Wants War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why continue all this pacifist talk of, "I do not want war"? Who does want war? Do you? Or I? Nobody, broadly speaking, "wants war." We do not want cancer. But when cancer attacks us we take a knife and cut it out.

We should not be afraid to use a knife—to fight, even though fighting hurts, when the fight is to cut out a foul sore in the body of humanity.

A HUMANITARIAN.

New York, Feb. 19, 1917.

EDUCATING MEXICO.

Consul General Says American Teachers Are Not Wanted.

New York, Feb. 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your today's edition is published an interview with one Paul Kennaday, General Secretary of the Mexican Coöperation Societies, who is planning an "educational movement" for the benefit of the Mexican people.

When the last soldier of the so-called punitive expedition that went into Mexico to bring back Villa dead or alive recrossed the Mexican border into the United States, all the Mexicans were hopeful that the people and the Government of this country were relieved of their worries about Mexico, and that they would let her and her people attend to their own business and follow out their own destiny. But now we learn that a movement of education is about to be launched for the benefit of the Mexican people. The people of Mexico are more inclined to be afraid of the teachings and the "educational agents" of the United States than of its soldiers.

The new Constitution just put into effect by the Congress at Queretaro forbids the right of exercising of any cult to foreigners, which includes the "American missionaries," who have been considered as "educational agents."

Mexico does not need any educational help from the United States, neither would it be accepted. The United States cannot give education to Mexico. If it could, this education would have been reflected by now, simply through the contact of the two peoples, and without any effort, because we are only divided by one river, crossed by many bridges, and which has water only half of the year. Notwithstanding that Mexico practically since its independence from the mother country, Spain, has been in an unsettled economical and social condition, and the United States has been a materially progressing country, the latter has not been able either to conquer the former's markets or even to teach one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of its people English, much less this country's ideas, not to mention its ideals.

I sincerely and most earnestly wonder how Mexico could be educated by the United States, and am at sea to know what new things you would be able to teach our intellectuals, who have for generations been bathed in the better learning of Europe; what new things, aside from the practical methods of making dollars, could you teach our middle classes, and what but slavery could you give to our lower classes, when the civilization of this country has not yet conceded that a person who is not strictly white is not human?

The damage against the property of Americans in Mexico and the social state of affairs, immediately after the tremendous upheaval of the nation, which has destroyed the ancestral foundation of society, is not an advertisement for American teachers, but an example of the vitality of a race, above, not only its own defects, but beyond the understanding of this country, which we do not consider our superior in any respect except in strictly material progress. The latter we have not been able to attain on account of having come to life in different circumstances, and because we have not opened our doors to all the world, being afraid of losing our traditions and natural resources at the same time.

JUAN G. BURNS,
Mexican Consul General.

Food Value and High Cost.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the very high price of the three vegetables, cabbage, onions, and potatoes, about which there is so much discussion just at present, it is well to stop and consider what is the food value of these vegetables, even at the very lowest prices.

Cabbage contains 91.4 per cent. of water. The solid part consists mostly of cellulose, the substance of which wood, cotton, straw, &c., are composed; and sugar. The cellulose is indigestible by the human stomach and has no food value whatever. The sugar has food value. When a cabbage is cut in pieces and boiled and the water drained off into the sink the only constituent of the whole cabbage, the 2 or 3 per cent. of sugar, goes off with the water down the sink, and what is left is a framework of cellulose, which has almost no food value whatever. In order to get the number of heat units requisite to supply a man for one day he would have to eat about fifty pounds of cabbage. This quantity is, of course, wholly out of the question, even assuming that he could digest it.

In the case of onions the story is about the same. Onions contain about 87.6 per cent. of water. The solid matter consists mostly of cellulose with a little sugar. When an onion is cooked in a stew that sugar remains and is available as food. When the onion is boiled and the water drained off, most of the sugar goes down the sink. What remains has little food value.

It is said that cabbages and onions contain salts which are valuable and necessary as food. They do, but in the ordinary mixed diet of bread, milk, and fresh meat these salts are supplied in sufficient quantity so that it makes little difference whether cabbages and onions be eaten or not.

Potatoes contain about 78 per cent. of water and 14 per cent. of starch and 2.2 per cent. of protein. The protein and starch are very valuable as food, and not being readily soluble in water, do not go off with the waste water, especially if the potatoes be boiled with the skins on.

Cabbages and onions as food to support life and enable a man to labor are dear at any price. At the present prices they are an inexcusable extravagance for a poor man.

D. T. MARSHALL, M. D.

Hollis, L. I., Feb. 20, 1917.

To Buy Marshall's Lincoln.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The painting of Abraham Lincoln by William Edgar Marshall, reproduced in THE TIMES of Feb. 11, is the only portrait that received the commendation of Mr. Lincoln's family and friends as being the best likeness of the great emancipator. Probably the best summing up of the impression given by this portrait was that of John G. Whittier, poet. After complaining that most likenesses of Lincoln were unsatisfactory, and remarking on the superiority of the Marshall portrait, the poet added:

> The old, harsh lines and unmistakable mouth are there, without flattery or compromise, but over all and through all the pathetic sadness, the wise simplicity and tender humanity of the man are visible. It is the face of the speaker at Gettysburg and the writer of the second inaugural.

Marshall was a noted American artist, and his Lincoln was his best work. Had he lived in England he would have received high honors, and a historical painting like his Lincoln would be hanging in the Royal Art Gallery.

Oscar Marshall, surviving brother of the late artist, who owns the painting, has had offers to sell it to private collectors both in this country and abroad.

It would indeed be a sad reflection on the patriotism and love of the American people for Abraham Lincoln if this portrait were taken out of the country, but Mr. Marshall has refused these offers. It is for these reasons that the Marshall's Lincoln Memorial Committee has been organized to raise a fund by popular subscriptions to buy the painting and present it to the nation as a gift to the American people.

G. PETIT LE BRUN.

Municipal Building, Feb. 12, 1917.

4,000 AT BIRTHDAY FETE IN PALM BEACH

Glittering Scene at Ball at the Royal Poinciana in Honor of Washington.

DECORATIONS ARE FANTASTIC

Many Dinners in Garden Grill and Beach Club Precede Resort's Annual Event.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22.—The Washington's Birthday fête at the Royal Poinciana was given tonight and was attended by upward of 4,000 persons. This fête a year ago was called the Neutrality Ball, but there was no such sentiment expressed this year.

The decorations were elaborate. The ceiling and balustrades were massed with smilax, marked with deep drapes of heavy laurel ropes, twisted with festoons of purple and green and red electric lights. The heavy dark mass of this decoration, 400 by 250 feet, was suspended lightly on the supporting columns of the room, covered with broad bands of red and blue stenciled in Persian patterns. Upon pedestals at the far end of the room were crouching lions, holding glass balls in their paws, shedding a glow of moonlight blue. Behind them hung the skins of tigers, lions, and other beasts of the jungle.

Preceding the ball many large dinners were given in the Garden Grill and the Beach Club, among the hosts being Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Dillworth, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Henry Drummond, ex-Governor and Mrs. John M. Slaton of Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Macomber, H. J. Haskill, Harold Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Russel G. Colt, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Lewis.

Among those attending the ball were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, ex-Judge and Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanius L. Schoonmaker, ex-Secretary of State and Mrs. Philander Chase Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Lewis, Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phipps, Congressman and Mrs. George W. Loft, Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. John C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene W. Pargny, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, Colonel and Mrs. Willis S. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling S. Beardsley, ex-Governor and Mrs. John M. Slaton, Mr. and Mrs. David Randolph Calhoun, and Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Marston.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Ral Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter, Mrs. Harry Darlington, Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher, Mrs. Fred Edey, Mr. and Mrs Robert D. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunn Douglass, Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sweatt, Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Miss Mary Brown Warburton, Condé Nash, Henry Coleman Drayton, Henry Ellsworth Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Luke, Miss Claire Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Witherbee, John D. Crimmins, Miss Mercedes Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Duff Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pierce Frazier, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Hanan.

MISS STILLMAN ENGAGED.

Suffragist to Wed Emmet A. Quarls, Game Protective Official.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anita Mary Stillman, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Stillman and of the late Dr. Thomas Stillman of 938 Hudson Street, Hoboken, to Emmet A. Quarls, Vice President of the American Game Protective Association.

Miss Stillman was President of the Equal Suffrage League of Hoboken, now affiliated with the State association, and was formerly Financial Secretary of Christ Hospital, Jersey City. Her father founded the Chair of Chemical Engineering in the Stevens Institute.

Mr. Quarls was educated at the Washington and Lee University in Virginia, and came here from Lexington, Ky. He was at one time on the staff of The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The marriage will take place in the Spring, and Mr. Quarls will take his bride to Greenwich, Conn., to live.

Hyman-Mendelson Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Peggy Mendelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mendelson, and Lawrence A. Hyman, took place last evening at 6 o'clock at the Hotel Netherland. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Isabelle Mendelson. Maxwell Hyman was best man for his brother. The couple left later on a trip to the Pacific Coast, and will reside in New York on their return.

Mr. and Mrs. Brill Entertain.

A musicale and dance was held last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Max D. Brill, 40 Riverside Drive. About 100 guests were present. The artists who appeared were Lucile Orrell, Idelle Patterson, Jean Cooper, Victoria Boshko and Robert Armour.

To architects and prospective building owners the Spring Exhibit of new and original designs in Lighting Fixtures of

VANCO-BRONZE

The New Metal

is interesting, both because of the beauty and originality of design and the economy made possible by the new metal.

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Successful advertising man who can get and handle business of large figures—particularly the kind requiring seasoned merchandising judgment that has been satisfactorily tested by big organizations—wants to hear from agency anxious to do worth-while work in this line, or organization not satisfied with present returns of merchandising dept. Business already in hand and capacity to close big deals should interest organization having good reputation and ample finances. Prefer growing, progressive agency offering real opportunity. D 100 Times.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH
SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

SENDS FOR PUBLISHERS.

Trask Commission Seeks Conference on Print Paper Price Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—More than 100 representative newspaper publishers were asked by the Federal Trade Commission tonight to come here early next week for conferences regarding the proposal of the paper manufacturers that the commission fix prices for news print paper.

Until the publishers are heard the commission probably will not decide whether to accept the manufacturers' suggestion. In the meantime Francis J. Heney, conducting the commission's news print paper investigation, is conferring with manufacturers who did not sign the proposal, and it is generally believed many more of them will join the move, and that the commission will then agree to act. These manufacturers began arriving here today. Manufacturers representing about one-third of the production of the United States and Canada have signed the proposal.

Publishers invited tonight to come here represent every class of the business in the country. Many of them print small papers, hardest hit by the present high news print paper prices. Any agreement fixing prices will carry with it the stipulation that publishers limit their paper uses to a minimum, and that point will be taken up particularly at next week's conference.

The Print Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held a meeting here tonight to consider the paper situation. The general attitude of the committee, it is understood, is toward co-operation with the manufacturers and the Trade Commission in any reasonable price-fixing plan.

ATTACKS DYE EXEMPTION.

Editor Sees Danger to Country's War Preparedness.

Caesar Cone of Greensboro, N. C., a cotton goods manufacturer and large user of certain dyes, has been named in the controversy that has grown out of the exemption by Congress of certain coal tar compounds from the special tax of 5 cents a pound imposed last year. Congressman Claude Kitchin, who is also a North Carolinian and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, has been blamed for the exemption, which some of the leading chemists of the country maintain will make it impossible fully to develop the dye industry.

In the next issue of The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry Charles Holmes Herty, the editor, will print a long editorial dealing with the situation and blaming Congressman Kitchin for the exemption. He will further say that, so far as is known, Mr. Cone is the only large user of dyes who favors the exemption.

Mr. Herty's editorial opens with the statement that war is imminent and that Congress is getting behind the President. But he adds that the exemption is discouraging the building of plants for making dyes that may readily be made to serve for making high explosives for national defense.

SUN HELPS FETHERSTON.

Three-Inch Fall Quickly Turns to Slush—More Snow Today, Perhaps.

The snow storm yesterday left behind three and three-tenths inches, which soon turned to slush beneath a warm sun. There was just enough to make walking unpleasant for the holiday crowds and to spoil the skating. Increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature, probably follow by snow, is the forecast for today.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston made rapid progress in removing the snow. He got on the job himself at 6 A. M., and made a whirlwind inspection in an automobile. By 1 o'clock 5,800 extra men were at work, in addition to the regular force of 3,000. Early in the afternoon the main thoroughfares were clean.

More than 100 motor plows and twenty-five horse plows were at work during the day. A call was sent out for the contractors in all boroughs for extra carts. The snow was dumped into sewers or carried to the rivers.

Inbound trains were slightly delayed early in the morning, but all trains were arriving on time yesterday afternoon.

WEDDED AT THE MAJESTIC.

Miss Virginia R. Holstein the Bride of William F. Schulhof.

The wedding of William F. Schulhof of this city and Miss Virginia Ruth Holstein, a daughter of Mrs. Hattie R. Holstein and granddaughter of Mrs. Bianca B. Robitscher of New York, took place yesterday at the Hotel Majestic, in the Red Room, the decorations being quantities of Spring flowers.

The bride was in a white brocade gown with train to match, trimmed in silver lace. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was orchids and lilies of the valley. Her uncle, Jonas E. Robitscher, gave her in marriage, and her only attendant was her cousin, Miss Elsie Brauer, in Nile green tulle and silver lace, who carried radium roses. Mr. Schulhof had Joseph M. Brossak as his best man, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ephraim Frischof of the New Synagogue in West Eighty-sixth Street. A dinner and dancing followed. Mr. and Mrs. Schulhof will spend their honeymoon in Florida and will afterward make their home in New York.

Charles A. Munn Dines Hobby Club.

Charles A. Munn, editor of The Scientific American, gave a dinner for his fellow-members of the Hobby Club last evening at his residence, 62 East Sixty-fifth Street. He also gave a brief talk on his portraits of Washington and on his rare old engravings of distinguished men of the eighteenth century, of this country, a collection recently exhibted at the New York Public Library.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool were:

William Armour, R. W. Baldwin, N. E. Bartlett, Robert Bowman, D. R. Carter, T. B. Cochrane, H. R. Davies, Miss L. L. V. Devenny, W. B. Driver, H. L. Feinberg, Charles P. Geyr, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Godfrey, William Griffiths, John Hawthorn, B. E. Halloway, George Kent, Henry Kerr, J. H. Kearsley, the Rev. P. E. Magennis, Alexander M. Moon, Henry D. Nogues, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Perkins, H. W. R. Perkins, Miss C. M. E. Perkins, H. W. Ranier, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Ranson, M. P. Reinhart, Josiah Robinson, Mrs. B. M. Borie, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Shanahan, Dr. A. W. Stevenson, Alexander M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thorns, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Toomay, George H. Toulson, E. W. Waldron, and Thomas B. Hohler.

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VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

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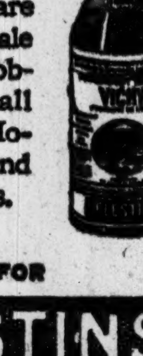

CARNEGIE GIFT AIDS EPISCOPAL PENSIONS

Appropriation of $324,744 Will Supply Loss of Interest on Deferred Payments.

FUND OPERATIVE AT ONCE

Contribution Recognizes Fact That Project Is First of Its Kind on Sound Actual Basis.

Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee which is raising a $5,000,000 reserve fund with which to establish a plan for pensioning the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, announced yesterday that the Carnegie Corporation, "in recognition of the unique fact that the Church Pension Fund is the first of its kind to be established upon sound, actuarial principles," had appropriated $324,744.87 to make good the loss of interest which may arise from deferred payments in the subscriptions toward the fund.

"The contributions toward the $5,000,000 reserve are in many cases in installments, payable annually for five years," said Bishop Lawrence. "The contribution of the Carnegie Corporation is on condition that the full amount of $5,000,000 in cash and good subscriptions shall have been shown to have been raised by March 1, 1917. Assuming that condition to have been fulfilled, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation will make it possible to put the pension scheme into immediate operation."

Although additional contributions are expected, enough money and pledges already have been received by J. Pierpont Morgan, the Treasurer, to insure the success of the undertaking.

The following letter sent to Bishop Lawrence by Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Corporation was made public yesterday:

> Dear Bishop Lawrence:
>
> With this you will receive the formal notice from the Secretary of the Carnegie Corporation that at its meeting yesterday the trustees voted the amount named in your request, namely, $324,744.87, in aid of the Church Pension Fund.
>
> The trustees have taken this action not only because of their sympathy with the large body of devoted men who will in the years to come need the protection of a pension system but also for the additional reason that the pension system you propose rests upon the sound condition that a reserve be accumulated year by year from the contributions of the parishes which by actuarial computation will provide for the pensions as they may accrue. The recognition of this fundamental principle is of such importance in any pension scheme that the trustees of the corporation are glad to make this contribution to a pension plan in which it is a condition.
>
> Let me at the same time express my appreciation of the energy and devotion with which you and your associates have conducted this important enterprise. Very sincerely yours, HENRY S. PRITCHETT.

The pension fund is to be continued by each parish contributing 7.5 per cent. of the rector's salary annually. All annuities will amount to at least $600. The annuity of a widow will be a minimum of $300 provided the marriage was contracted before her husband's retirement. Certain annuities will also be provided for children until the end of their dependence.

CHURCH BUDGET $6,250,000.

Presbyterians Will Take Up Seminary Problem on April 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 22.—Final action on the proposed modification of the compact of 1870 with the theological seminaries to bring about a closer bond of relationship with the Church will be taken at an adjourned meeting of the Executive Commission of the General Presbyterian Assembly on April 4 in New York City.

The Committee on the Relations of Theological Seminaries put their recommendations in concrete form and will submit their report to the institutions themselves. Respective delegations will then gather to discuss the new agreement with a view of clearing the clouds that have hovered over the Church for the last twenty-five years as the result of controversies in this respect. Overtures will be made to Union Seminary, it was learned today from an authoritative source. Efforts will also be made to draw both Auburn and Omaha more closely to the assembly, and a general reaffirmation of allegiance will be asked.

The council voted a budget of $6,250,000, $1,000,000 more than in 1916, and included $2,500,000 for foreign missions, $2,000,000 for home missions, and an equal amount for other boards and beneficial agents.

WINS INCREASE IN ALIMONY.

Actress Convinces Court Frank Powell Can Pay Her More Money.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger has just granted an application by Mrs. Eleanor Powell, a vaudeville actress, for an increase of alimony from $25 a week to $75 under her decree of divorce from Frank Powell, one time stage director for Ellen Terry and now President of the Frank Powell Producing Company, a movie concern. Although Mrs. Powell got $25 a week less than she asked, her case is one of the few in which any increase has been granted after a decree has been entered, owing to the usual ability of the divorced husband to convince the court that his financial condition hadn't improved. Powell objected to paying more, but the court decided that his former wife and son, Frank Barden Powell, now 6 years old, had not been getting their share of Powell's earnings.

Mrs. Powell set forth that since the decree was granted in 1914, her former husband had been able recently to buy a $25,000 residence at Bayside, L. I. She added that he got $500 a week salary from the company of which he is the head, and owned the bulk of its stock. He remarried a year ago in spite of the prohibition against remarriage in Mrs. Powell's decree, she said.

In opposing the application Powell said his former wife was always "extravagant, envious, jealous, and a menace to my chances for advancement in the motion-picture business." She has played in "Speed" and "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" since her divorce, he said, and is now in sketch with Una Clayton. He thinks she makes $60 a week and is sure she will never consent to leave the stage.

Her Hip Broken in Elevator Fall.

Mrs. Thornton N. Motley of the Hotel Biltmore, who was injured on Thursday night in the elevator accident at Loew's New York Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, suffered a broken hip, in addition to other hurts. Drs. Lyman Fisk and V. P. Gibney of 16 Park Avenue placed the patient in a plaster cast at her apartment yesterday. Mr. Motley, who is the senior members of Motley & Co., 70 East Forty-fifth Street, is suffering from shock and bruises.

Lenten Reading
A special table devoted to
LENTEN BOOKS
DUTTON'S
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church.

SEIZES WOMAN IN SUBWAY.

Man, Now in Bellevue, Declares His Victim Is Dorothy Arnold.

As Mrs. L. J. Smith of 572 West 173d Street alighted from a southbound subway express train at Seventy-second Street yesterday afternoon to board a local train on her way to a theatre a tall, light-haired man, carrying a suitcase, grabbed her by the arm and shouted:

"At last I have been successful. Come along with me."

The young woman asked him what he meant by grabbing her arm, and he replied:

"I know you, Dorothy Arnold. I've got you at last."

Mrs. Smith became hysterical and appealed to a hundred or more passengers on the platform, but when they attempted to interfere the man said he was a detective and that Mrs. Smith was Dorothy Arnold. The passengers then crowded about the woman, and her pleas to be released were futile as he dragged her toward the stairs.

By that time Mrs. Smith was in tears and she consented to accompany the man to a police station if he would allow her to walk. On the way down Broadway Mrs. Smith appealed to several pedestrians, but the man each time would say he was a detective, and that she was Dorothy Arnold.

A large crowd was following as the man led Mrs. Smith into the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. With a flourish the man told Lieutenant Hamill that he was a detective and that the woman was Dorothy Arnold. Mrs. Smith became hysterical. The Lieutenant summoned several patrolmen from the reserve room to seize the man. Mrs. Smith was taken into the Captain's room, and after a rest was sent home in a taxicab.

Lieutenant Hamill questioned the man, who displayed the trade mark in his derby hat, which he said was his badge. He said he was connected with Scotland Yard, but when not acting as a detective was a chauffeur. He described himself as John E. Galvin, 47 years old, of 508 West 171st Street. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue and Galvin was taken there for observation.

MRS. DODGE HURT IN CRASH.

Banker's Wife, Thrown from Auto, Is in a Critical Condition.

Mrs. Marshall J. Dodge of 37 East Sixty-eighth Street was severely injured in an automobile accident yesterday afternoon, midway on the Queensboro Bridge. For some hours after she had been removed to the Presbyterian Hospital her condition continued so critical that a hurried conference of physicians and surgeons was finally called to consider an operation. No decision, however, could be reached last night.

After luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Greer of 126 East Fifty-sixth Street, started for their country home at Lawrence, L. I. Traffic was moving in both directions on the east roadway of the bridge, as the west driveway was closed for repairs. Mr. Dodge, driving his car, sought to pass a vehicle, and collided with a heavy motor truck bound for Manhattan. The auto was hurled against the ironwork, and Mrs. Dodge and Greer were thrown from the rear seat. Her head struck against the side of the machine, and Greer was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, suffering from shock and injury to his hip. Mrs. Greer and Mr. Dodge were not hurt. The latter made no complaint against the chauffeur of the truck, who, he said, was in no way responsible.

Mrs. Dodge was formerly Miss Priscilla D. Barnes, and her husband is a member of the banking house of Bertron, Griscom & Co. at 40 Wall Street. Lawrence Greer, who is a member of the law firm of Pierce & Greer, at 37 Wall Street, was a graduate of Yale, class of 1893. His wife was Miss Georgiana Oakes.

NO TRACE OF CRUGER GIRL.

After 10 Days' Search the Police Are Still at Sea.

Detectives and Police Lieutenants and relatives of 17-year-old Ruth Cruger, who disappeared from her home at 180 Claremont Avenue ten days ago, are one by one admitting that this seems one of the "unsolved" mysteries; that the missing girl is only one of the army of 3,500 unfound persons who vanish from their homes here every year. Clue after clue has failed to bring the entire force of 800 detectives in the Police Department any closer to the lost girl than on the first day.

Search for Alfred Cocchi, the machinist who sharpened the missing girl's skates on the afternoon she left home, and for two other men seen in his shop on that day has been continued without success. Henry D. Cruger, the father of the missing girl, has not continued his attacks upon the police. Fifth Deputy Commissioner Guy H. Scull has invited Mr. Cruger to confer with him upon any plans for a more rigorous search.

GUARDSMEN COMING HOME.

Dates Set for Departure of New York Troops from the Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 22.—Additional dates announced at Southern Department headquarters today for the departure of State troops from the border practically complete the schedule of the homeward movement for organizations included in the first of the two contingents into which the 50,000 guardsmen have been divided for transportation purposes. The dates for the departure of New York and New Jersey troops are:

C Battery, New Jersey Field Artillery, Douglas, Ariz., March 7; First New York Cavalry, McAllen, March 5; Twelfth New York Infantry, McAllen, Feb. 26; Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, McAllen, Feb. 25; Third New York Field Artillery, McAllen, March 6.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 22.—All National Guard commands now patrolling the border in this district have been ordered back to their camps to prepare for departure to their home States. Their places on the border patrol line will be taken by the regular troops of General Pershing's expeditionary forces. The transfer will be made tomorrow.

LITTLE TRADE IN U. S. SHIPS.

Great Bulk of American Commerce Carried in Alien Bottoms.

A statement issued last night by the New York Chamber of Commerce says the total of merchandise imported and exported, excluding gold and silver, last year amounted to $6,531,366,895. Of that aggregate, $4,877,132,995, or 74.7 per cent. was carried in foreign vessels; $948,908,216, or 14.5 per cent. in American vessels, leaving $705,325,184 handled by land vehicles.

Junior Police Force Mustered In.

Police Captain James Brady of the East 104th Street Station yesterday mustered into service 175 boys as members of the junior police force. The boys attend the parochial and public schools in the district; they elected a Chief of Police, two Lieutenants and two Sergeants. Following the election Captain Brady addressed the boys, whose ages range from 10 to 15 years, and told what was expected of them. They will see that the streets in the precinct are kept clean, that no incumbrances are placed on fire escapes, and that crap shooting becomes a thing of the past as well as ball playing in the streets.

LOST.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on the last page.—Advt.

SAY ALLIES GOT FACTS FROM GERARD HELPERS

Germans Assert English in His Employ Aided Foes—Envoy, at Madrid, Is Undisturbed.

MADRID, Feb. 22, (via Paris, Friday, Feb. 23.)—James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, who arrived here today, showed no concern over Berlin dispatches received here, saying that the German authorities asserted that the embassy staff in Berlin included English employes, who gave military secrets to the Entente Powers.

It appears that there never was any doubt about one English employe and several English girl typists at the embassy, the German Foreign Office having authorized their employment in each case. Owing to the German policy of keeping military information from reaching the embassy, it is not understood by the staff what military secrets could have reached the Entente.

In American circles there is rather an inclination to think that this may be paving the way for a request by the German authorities to examine the American archives left in Berlin. But any such move would bring surprise to the Germans, as the big safe at the embassy would be found to contain not a single diplomatic document, dated since the beginning of the war, as all such documents were destroyed as soon as relations between the United States and Germany were severed.

When Mr. Gerard and his party arrived this morning they were met at the station by representatives of the Foreign Office and by Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador, and his staff.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23.—Reuter's Madrid correspondent says that Count de Romanones, the Spanish Premier, and Amalio Gimento, the Foreign Minister, had a long conference with Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador, and James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany. Later Señor Gimento had conversations with the French and German Ambassadors.

No dispatches containing charges concerning English employes of the American Embassy in Berlin have been received in this country from Berlin.

WIDOW GETS $22,780 AWARD.

Interborough Pays for Husband's Death After Three Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Mary Eddery received a check from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company today for $22,780 for the death of her husband after waiting seven years while three trials were fought through the courts. However, she collected seven years' interest.

Eddery was killed by falling through an unguarded hole on the Division Street elevated station while the Manhattan Bridge was being built. The company was lowering the structure to accommodate the city, and maintained that the city, through an agreement, must stand any losses the company incurred in getting its tracks out of the way of the bridge approach. On the first trial a jury gave $5,000 to the widow, who has a small daughter, Margaret. The Appellate Division reversed this verdict, and the second jury granted $12,000 which, too, was set aside, and the third jury awarded $15,000.

CLIMB HIGH TO SAVE FLAG.

Firemen Called Out to Bring Down Banner Torn from Its Fastenings.

Police and firemen climbed high above the street in Fifth Avenue near Forty-second Street last night to save an American flag from falling into the slush on the pavement.

The flag was fifteen feet long and eight feet wide, and its staff had worked loose from its fastenings on the fifth floor cornice of the Edison Shop at 473 Fifth Avenue. One of the firemen who directed the rescue from fire ladders was Battalion Chief George Ross, said to be a descendant of Betsy Ross, who made the first flag. The incident attracted a large crowd to the plaza of the New York Public Library across the Street. Most of the men in the throng bared their heads, and when the flag was brought down joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." One, who declined to remove his hat when a bystander suggested that he do so, was chased through Fortieth Street until he was lost in the crowd on Broadway.

A woman telephoned to Lieutenant Leary at the West Thirtieth Street Station that the flag was in danger of falling into the street. Sergeant Dun and two patrolmen could not enter the Edison Shop, which was closed for the holiday, so a fire truck was sent for. Ladders were run up to the flag, and a fireman and policeman shared the honor of bringing the flag to the street.

STILL PATROL NEW BRITAIN.

Watch Kept by Militia to Prevent Recurrence of Incendiarism.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 22.—National Guardsmen still patrol the streets of New Britain, and Companies E and I, First Infantry, called out by Governor Holcomb, probably will continue on duty here for several days. Guards around many of the large manufacturing establishments have been reinforced. These precautions have been taken because of the seven fires here last night, six of them of incendiary origin.

All the fires were within a restricted area, from 300 yards to a quarter of a mile from one another. The property losses run from $35,000 to $50,000. At the outset citizens knew that an incendiary was at work. Had it not been for prompt work of firemen and apparatus from nearby places, the local firemen would have been unable to cope with the situation.

Seven men arrested as arson suspects have all been released. Neither the police not the firemen have any clue to the incendiary or the exact means used to start the fires. The chief theory is that a mental defective is the culprit.

BOYS MARCH FROM FLAMES.

Leave Catholic Protectory Branch Next to Burning Building.

Forty boys, ranging in age from 12 to 16 years, resident of the branch of the Catholic Protectory at 415 and 417 Broome Street, were marched in orderly fashion out of the building last night by Brother Bonitus while a two-alarm fire raged in the upper three floors of the five-story building adjoining the home, at 186 Lafayette Street. Lines were laid across the roof of the protectory and firemen fought the blaze from that point for more than an hour and prevented its spread.

Reserves from the Elizabeth Street Station were needed to restrain the crowds on all sides of the burning building. The damage was estimated at $25,000 and the cause was unknown.

Charles Barton.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Feb. 22.—Charles Barton, the last remaining member of the old theatrical firm of Rice & Barton, died at his home in Centreport today in his sixty-second year. Mr. Barton, whose family name was Swope, was born at Three Springs, Penn., and entered the theatrical profession when young. He and one of his brothers formed the firm of Rice & Barton. Mr. Barton was a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of St. Cecile Lodge of New York. He was a Director and organizer of the Columbia Amusement Company and Commodore of the Centreport Yacht Club. He was unmarried.

REV. WILLIAM JAMES DEAD.

Congregationalist Was President of Christian Workers' Conference.

The Rev. William James, a veteran Congregational minister of Brooklyn and President of the Christian Workers Conference, died on Wednesday at his home, 113 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. Mr. James was studying for the ministry during the first years of the civil war, but he laid aside his studies and with other theological students nursed the wounded and dying soldiers. He was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1865 and was ordained in October of that year.

He was in Washington, D. C., near Ford's Theatre when President Lincoln was assassinated and assisted in carrying the wounded President to the house across the street where he died.

Mr. James's first charge was of the Woodhaven, L. I., Congregational Church and for ten years he had been pastor of Camp Memorial Church in Manhattan. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Boynton Moore James, a daughter, Mrs. Charles S. Day, and a son, William S. James, a lawyer.

REV. CHAS. H. McKENNA DIES

Catholic Missionary's Body to Lie in State in St. Vincent Ferrer Church.

The Rev. Charles H. McKenna, Venerable Patriarch, considered by Cardinal Gibbons to be the greatest Catholic missionary this country has ever had, died on Wednesday in Jacksonville, Fla., in his eighty-third year. He was ordained in 1867 and for many years was a Dominican missionary. Later Father McKenna devoted himself to the promotion of the Holy Name Society, which now has more than 1,500,000 members. It was said that he had preached in every city of this country.

His body will arrive here today and will lie in state in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when the funeral will take place. Cardinal Farley will pronounce the final absolution, and the Right Rev. Bishop Hayes will sing the solemn high requiem mass.

DR. G. HUDSON MAKUEN DEAD

Noted Laryngologist Was Ex-Head of American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. G. Hudson Makuen, noted as a laryngologist, died on Wednesday in Goshen, N. Y., in his sixty-second year. He was born there, and was a graduate of Yale University and of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. During 1879-80 Dr. Makuen was an instructor in the Centenary Collegiate Institute, and in 1884 joined the Faculty of the National School of Elocution and Oratory. During 1889-92 Dr. Makuen was a member of the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College, and three years later became Professor of Defects in Speech in the Philadelphia Polyclinic.

In addition, Dr. Makuen was laryngologist and otologist to Chester Hospital in Philadelphia.

Dr. Whitman Vassel White.

Dr. Whitman Vassel White, who was a United States Army surgeon during the civil war, and later, for thirty-eight years, the operating and consulting surgeon at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, died on Wednesday at the home of his son, 264 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill, from paralysis. Dr. White was in his eighty-fourth year, and was a descendant of Peregrin White, the first male child born in the Puritan colony after the arrival of the Mayflower. During the civil war Dr. White was in charge of the general hospital on Governors Island and was Surgeon in Chief of the first division of the Ninth Army Corps Field Hospital. He is survived by his wife, five daughters and three sons.

Bertha Welby.

Mrs. Marcia Brooks Cutler, once well known on the stage as Bertha Welby, died yesterday at her home in the Hotel Gerard, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, in her seventy-fourth year. She was born in Albany and was a daughter of the late Henry O'Reilly, a pioneer in Western New York. Mrs. Cutler was the widow of Alexander T. Cutler, and years ago starred in her own productions. Since her retirement from the stage she had been active in women's clubs.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK MORRISON CARNEGIE died yesterday at his home, 12 West Forty-fourth Street, in his forty-eighth year. He was a member of the New York Yacht, the Meadow Brook, and Piping Rock Clubs.

Dr. EDWARD P. TEAGUE, a physician here for the last thirteen years, died yesterday at his home, 342 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his forty-first year.

Mrs. ELEANOR KINSEY GORDON, widow of Brig. Gen. William Washington Gordon, died at her home in Savannah, Ga., in her eighty-second year. General Gordon was an Adjutant in General Wheeler's brigade during the civil war.

C. W. MARQUARDT, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Copper Range Railroad, is dead in Houghton, Mich.

JACOB SCHRAUTH, founder of one of the largest retail stores in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who came to America penniless from Germany in 1850, died in Poughkeepsie yesterday, aged 84.

HEMAN DOWD CONKLIN, employed in the transfer department of the United States Steel Corporation, died on Wednesday at his home, 401 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Conklin was a veteran member of Companies E and G of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M.

GERVASIO PEREZ, President of the Hotel America, Inc., which conducts a hotel at 102 East Fifteenth Street, died at his home, 210 Rugby Road, Flatbush, on Tuesday. Mr. Perez was born in Asturia, Spain, and was formerly in the hotel business in Havana, Cuba. He was a member of the Hotel Men's Association of New York and of the Universal Lodge of Free Masons.

Mrs. EMMA WHIPP RAYMOND, widow of Sheppard Knapp Raymond, died on Wednesday at the home of her son-in-law, John A. Shields, 939 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Shields is a son of the late United States Commissioner Shields.

JOSEPH MAUSS, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, and a retired merchant of Manhattan, died at his home, 1,375 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, aged 73 years.

JAMES HACKETT, a retired Past Quartermaster Sergeant of the United States Army, is dead at his home, 215 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

SAMUEL LOTT, 74 years old, a retired farmer of Flatlands, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. Mr. Lott was born on the old Lott homestead at Canarsie Lane and East Fifty-fifth Street and had lived there all his lifetime.

Mrs. LEONORA LANDELL MARKWITH, widow of William E. Markwith, former Fire Chief of East Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there in her seventy-first year.

WILLIAM H. BURN, a real estate dealer for many years, died on Wednesday night at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his fiftieth year.

GEORGE C. HEPWORTH, formerly a theatrical manager, and under whose management George M. Cohan made his first appearance in vaudeville, died on Monday in Passaic, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

JOSEPH E. FRENCH, a retired shoe manufacturer of Rockland, Mass., dropped dead on Wednesday in the offices of the New England Trust Company in Boston. He was formerly Vice President of the French, Shriner & Urner Company of Boston.

T. LAWRENCE SEIBERT, writer of comic songs, died on Wednesday in Los Angeles, Cal., while being taken to a hospital. His most popular song was "Casey Jones."

Mrs. JACOB KRAUSHAAR, whose son, Charles W. Kraushaar, art dealer, died on Feb. 6, died on Tuesday at her home, 260 West Seventy-sixth Street, in her eighty-third year.

H. ALLEN ODELL, a lawyer, and formerly active in St. Paul and Minneapolis, died at the Hotel Richmond in his sixty-third year.

JAMES KIRKLAND MOORE, for twenty-eight years associated with Rogers, Peet & Co., died at his home, 502 West 139th Street.

SIMON KAYTON, formerly head of the Kayton Taxicab Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,889 Seventh Avenue, in his fifty-second year.

Born.

KADIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kadin of 370 Riverside Drive announce the birth of a son, Feb. 22.

Engaged.

FRIEDMAN—NEUHAUS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Neuhaus of 85 West 82d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Sidney B. Friedman.

Married.

CLOUS—DEYO.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, 1917, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, New York, by the Rev. Percy Gordon, Josephine, daughter of the late Charles H. and Jane E. Deyo, to David A. Clous, son of Mrs. R. Frances and the late William I. Clous of Reading, Penn.

GOLDMAN — GREEN-FRANZ.—Jacob Goldman to F. Green-Franz. Feb. 22, 1917.

HAMILTON — MAC PHADEN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at Sunderland, Ontario, Canada, Ruth Margaret MacPhaden, daughter of Mrs. MacPhaden, dietician of the New York Infirmary, 321 East 15th St., to Captain H. P. Hamilton, R. A. M. C., Saloniki, Greece.

HYMAN—MENDELSON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Mendelson announce the marriage of their daughter, Peggy, to Laurence A. Hyman. Feb. 22, Hotel Netherland.

WICKES — McNISH. — Josephine McNish to Bradford Wickes, Feb. 16, 1917, New York.

WILSON—JOHNSTON.—Feb. 21, Dorothy M. Johnston to Charles T. Wilson.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Feb. 21, 1917, Charlotte Young Ackerman, in her 85th year, at her residence, 381 West 82d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALPERS.—Dr. William C., at Cleveland, Ohio. Funeral service at the Chapel of the New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.

ALTMAN.—Mrs. Fanny Altman, widow of Solomon Altman, passed away Thursday, dearly beloved mother of Esther, David, Mrs. Max Pinnover, Philip, Mrs. Charles Kirshberg and Bessie Altman. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 374 St. Nicholas Av., Sunday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

BLUMAUER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1917, after a short illness, Simon, beloved husband of Adela Blumauer, nee Myers, and devoted father of Carrie E. and Jerome S. Blumauer, in his 63d year. Funeral from his late residence, 472 West End Av., Friday, Feb. 23, at 1 P. M. Portland, Ore., papers please copy.

BRAND.—Johanne, wife of the late Julius Brand, on Feb. 21, 1917, at her residence, 881 East 162d St. Funeral services Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CANDLER.—At Pasadena, Cal., on Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1917, M. Lillian Candler, widow of Flamen Ball Candler, in her 72d year. Funeral and interment private.

CARNEGIE.—Frank Morrison, in his 48th year, at 12 West 44th St., Thursday morning at 2:30, of pneumonia. Burial at Cumberland Island, Ga. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

CARY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John R. Hegeman, Jr., 246 West End Av., Benjamin H. Cary of Upper Montclair, N. J., in the 83d year of his age. Funeral service at above address on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock.

COLES.—On Feb. 21, 1917, at Lakewood, N. J., Mrs. Emma M. Coles. Funeral private, from her residence, 155 West 117th St., New York City.

CONKLIN.—Heman Dowd, suddenly, Wednesday, Feb. 21, beloved husband of Laura Wiley Conklin, in his 57th year. Funeral services Friday evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 401 East 18th St., Flatbush. Members Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., also members of 23d Regiment Veterans' Association invited.

FEIGUS.—Sara, daughter of Sol. Siegel, expired Feb. 21. Funeral will take place from her home, 2,071 5th Av., Friday at 10 A. M.

FRIEDMANN.—Jonathan, on Feb. 22, 1917, at his late residence, 362 Riverside Drive. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22, 1917, at her home, Savannah, Ga., in the 82d year of her age, Eleanor Kinsey Gordon, widow of the late General William Washington Gordon.

GORING.—Wappingers Falls, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1917, Mrs. Thomson Goring, (Martha Nelson Goring.) Funeral Zion P. E. Church, Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock, Feb. 24. Please omit flowers. Interment convenience of family.

GRAHAM.—Feb. 22, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Granger S. Atwater, Richmond Hill, L. I., Emma K., widow of the late H. Beekman Graham. Buffalo and Chicago papers please copy.

GRANGER.—William. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Bldg.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Ella J., beloved wife of Joseph H. Harris. Funeral from her late residence, 536 West 111th St., on Friday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M.

HAUCK.—On Feb. 21, 1917, Peter Hauck, beloved husband of Mary T. Hauck. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 520 Harrison Av., Harrison, N. J.; thence to the Church of the Holy Cross, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in the family mausoleum in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

HILL.—On Feb. 21, at 37 Howe St., New Haven, Rev. William T. Hill in his eighty-seventh year. Funeral from his late residence on Friday at 2:30 o'clock.

HITTORFF.—Ernest H., beloved son of E. F. and M. J. Hittorff, grandson of J. H. and M. Hittorff, in his 6th year. Funeral Sunday, at 2 P. M., from residence, Glenwood Landing, L. I.

HULBERT.—On Feb. 20, Thomas F. Hulbert, beloved husband of Agnes G. Hulbert, (nee Derby.) Funeral from his late residence, 53 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, Friday morning, Feb. 23, 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass Holy Family Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KIMDLUND.—Mrs. Juliet E. Kimdlund, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1917, at Harrisburg, Penn. Funeral Saturday at 2 P. M., at the Old First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 12th St. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery.

KLYCE.—Etheldreda Hovey, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at her home in Winchester, Mass., daughter of the late Rev. Henry Emerson and Louise Folsom Hovey of Portsmouth, N. H., and wife of Lieutenant Scudder Klyce, U. S. N., retired. Funeral Winchester, Saturday, Feb. 24, 10 A. M. Interment Portsmouth, N. H.

KRAUSHAAR.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, at her residence, 260 West 76th St., Ellen, widow of Jacob Charles Kraushaar, in her 82d year. A solemn requiem mass will be said at 10 A. M. at Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway.

KYDD.—On Feb. 22, of pneumonia, Charles Kydd, 25 Tonnele Av., Jersey City, beloved husband of Mary Mitchell Kydd. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

LANG.—Andrew, dearly beloved son of Andrew, Jr., and Magdalena Lang, (nee Siebert,) on Thursday, Feb. 22, aged 6 years 2 months. Funeral from his late residence, 328 East 154th St., near Courtlandt Av., on Saturday, Feb. 24, 8:30 A. M. sharp; thence to Church of Immaculate Conception, East 150th St. and Melrose Av.

LEVY.—On Feb. 22, 1917, Mary E. J. Levy, beloved wife of Thomas A. Levy and mother of Elmer A. Levy. Funeral from her late residence, 215 West 116th St., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., where a requiem mass will be offered. Funeral private. Interment Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Bloomfield, N. J.

LIPPINCOTT.—Feb. 22, Harry, son of the late William H. and Elizabeth.

MAGUIRE.—On Feb. 22, at her late residence, 750 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Helen, widow of John Maguire, Jr. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McKENNA.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Feb. 21, Very Rev. Charles H. McKenna, O. P. P. G. Divine office Monday, Feb. 26, at 9:30 A. M., mass at 10 A. M., in the Temporary Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 67th St., between Lexington and Third Avs.

MAKUEN.—At Goshen, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1917, G. Hudson Makuen, M. D., son of George and Ellen G. Makuen, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 72 South Church St., Goshen, N. Y., Friday afternoon, Feb. 23, at 1:30 o'clock.

MARX.—Gussie, beloved wife of Louis, (nee Stamper,) sister of Huldah, Julius, Ben, and Ray Walmers. Funeral Friday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M. from the late residence, 583 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Please omit flowers.

MORGAN.—Mary F., widow of late Charles N. Morgan, in the seventy-second year of her age. Funeral Feb. 28, 1917, 17 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, 11 o'clock.

MURPHY.—The Very Rev. Nicholas J. Murphy, Provincial O. S. A., at St. Nicholas of Tolentine rectory, on Monday, Feb. 19, 1917, divine office at 10 A. M. Mass at 10:30, Thursday, Feb. 22, at St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road. Interment at Villanova, Penn. The members of The Holy Name Society are requested to meet this Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock in School Hall of St. Nicholas of Tolentine.

Rev. WM. M. FINK,
Spiritual Director.

NELSON. — Alonzo, aged 69, Wednesday, Feb. 21. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2:30 P. M., Ewingville, N. J.

OLIVET.—Ferdinand, on Thursday, Feb. 22, 1917, in his 79th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 301 West Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 25, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

PAGE.—On Feb. 21, 1917, at residence of her son, 163 Demarest Av., Englewood, N. J., Jane Blauvelt Page. Providence and Boston papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, at her home, 939 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Emma Raymond. Funeral services Saturday morning, 11 o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn Av. and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Died.

REILLY.—On Feb. 20, 1917, Norah, beloved wife of Jeremiah Reilly. Funeral from Everard's Mortuary Chapel, 347 East 55th St., on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

SCHULTZ.—Feb. 22, 1917, at her home, 153 West 92d St., Mary Louise Sick, wife of Christopher Schultz. Time of funeral hereafter.

SENNER.—Mrs. Shimka Senner, aged 69, passed away Thursday, Feb. 22. Funeral takes place Friday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 74 West 114th St. Burial Washington Cemetery.

STERN.—Adele, dearly beloved daughter of Emanuel and Emily Stern and sister of Blanche Robbins. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 25, 10 o'clock, at 940 West End Av.

TEAGUE.—Edward P., M. D., suddenly. Funeral from his late residence, 342 West 58th St., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of Paulist Fathers, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated. Interment Lowell, Mass.

TOLLES.—Katherine M., on Feb. 20, age 69 years. Funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 22, at 7:30 P. M., at her late residence, 167 West 145th St. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

TURK.—North Creek, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1917, Frederic V. R., son of the late Frank and Joanna Turk and brother of James B. Turk. Interment Greene, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 23, 1917.

VAN DER VEER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1917, Elisabeth Squier, widow of William Leupp van der Veer, in her 81st year. Funeral service on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at St. John's Church, Somerville, N. J. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St. Ferry, C. R. R. of N. J., at 1:10 P. M.

VAN WINKLE.—Suddenly, Feb. 20, 1917, Harriet, widow of Stephen Van Winkle. Funeral services at her late home, 266 West 133d St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

WARNER.—Florence E., wife of Albert L Chatfield, at her home in Waterbury, Conn., on Feb. 22.

WAXELBAUM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, Rosanna Waxelbaum, widow of Joseph Waxelbaum. Funeral at her late residence, 23 West 76th St., on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 P. M.

WELBY.—Bertha, (Marcia Brooks Cutler,) Feb. 22, at Hotel Gerard, after two years' illness. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WHEELER.—In New York City, Feb. 20, 1917, Emily Ogden Wheeler of Sharon, Conn., daughter of the late Emily Butler Ogden and Nelson Knox Wheeler. Funeral services at the house of her cousin, Miss Frances Ogden Jones, 74 Park Av., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

WILLARD.—In New York City, Feb. 19, Edwin H. Willard of Norwich Town, aged 65 years. Funeral from his late home, 407 North Washington St., Thursday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock. Burial in family lot, Yantic Cemetery.

WILLIS.—Alice C., on Feb. 22, 1917, beloved wife of Henry Willis. Funeral service at her late residence, 430 West 118th St., Saturday, 4 o'clock.

WINNER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 21, 1917, Anna V. Winner, wife of George W. Winner and mother of Mrs. I. L. Cochrane. Friends are invited to attend services Saturday, Feb. 24, 3 P. M., at St. Stephen's Chapel, Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

WOLFF.—On Thursday morning, after a brief illness at Hotel Majestic, at the age of 60, Flora Frank Wolff of San Antonio, Texas, beloved wife of the late Albert A. Wolff and mother of Nita, Edwin, Frank, and Clarence. Funeral services at Hotel Majestic on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at San Antonio, Texas. San Antonio (Texas) papers please copy.

BENNETT.—James R., 516 West 175th St., Feb. 21, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BOYD.—Andrew W., 4,929 Broadway, Feb. 21, aged 68. Funeral private.

BRASS.—Peter, 249 East Kingsbridge Road, Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BROWN.—William, Feb. 20. Funeral 1,275 1st Av.

CARPENTER.—Anna, 256 East 125th St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CHAMBERS.—Percival M., 1,867 Wood Av., Bronx, Feb. 20, aged 33. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLARKE.—Richard H., 1,938 Prospect Av., Bronx, Feb. 21. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

COOLEY.—Patrick, Feb. 20. Funeral 17 City Hall Place.

DEE.—Ethel, 442 East 135th St., Feb. 20, aged 33.

DENNAN.—Matthew T., 156 East 29th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FLAHERTY.—Thomas, 348 East 77th St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GLEISBERG.—Carl G., 546 East 89th St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HONTHUM[illegible].—Agnes, 435 West 123d St., Feb. 20. Funeral private.

KAYTON.—Simon, 1,889 7th Av., Feb. 20. Funeral private.

KEOUGH.—Mary V., 516 Canal St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KLOMBURG.—Christian, 380 East 155th St., Feb. 21, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KNUPFER.—Laura, City Island, Feb. 21, aged 79. Funeral private.

LANAHAN. — Stephen J., 81 Barrow St., Feb. 21. Funeral notice later.

McMAHON. — Dennis, 693 East 184th St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MANNY.—Mary, 1,467 3d Av., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MILLOT.—Clara, 282 West 4th St., aged 35.

MORRIS.—William J., 456 West 38th St., Feb. 21, aged 2.

O'BRIEN.—James N., Feb. 20. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 9 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Jane, 602 West 139th St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'DONNELL.—Martin, 408 West 53d St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

POOLES.—Catherine M., 167 West 145th St., Feb. 20, aged 69.

ROONEY.—Agnes, 200 East 95th St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

THOMAS.—Clara, 319 East 90th St., Feb. 21, aged 72. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

THOMPSON.—William F., 717 East 215th St., Feb. 21, aged 78. Funeral service today.

UNDERWOOD.—Alfred E., Feb. 21. Funeral 10th St. and Broadway, today, 2 P. M.

WENZEL.—Minna, Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 21, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BARNING.—Helene S., 100 Cumberland St., Feb. 21. Funeral service tomorrow.

BECKER.—Anna C., Feb. 21, aged 53. Funeral 403 Railroad Av.

COURAGE.—George H., 2,534 Linden St., Feb. 20, aged 40.

CURRAN.—John, 128 Carlton Av., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CUSHING.—Ellen, 631 Sterling Place, Feb. 20. Funeral today.

DRIVER.—Martha, 510 Van Buren St., Feb. 21, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DUNN.—Jennie T., 857 60th St., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FERGUSON.—Catherine, 792 Myrtle Av., Feb. 20, aged 76.

HACKETT.—James, 215 Ralph Av., Feb. 21. Funeral notice later.

HEYMANN.—Jeanette, 1,303 Bushwick Av., Feb. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JUDGE.—Andrew, 237 Sands St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KNEPPLER. — Mary M., 472 Harman St., Feb. 20, aged 43. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KNIGHT. — Josephine R., 247 Decatur St., Feb. 20, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—James, 39 Rush St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

MOORE.—Charles, 455 Park Place, Feb. 21, aged 38.

MURRAY.—Edward, 354 Hart St., Feb. 20. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Michael J., 145 Lawrence St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROESLER.—Joseph, 671 Bedford Av., Feb. 20.

RYAN.—William E., 345 40th St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SEEBA. — Henry, 174 Court St., Feb. 21, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHARP.—Edward, 661 Metropolitan Av., Feb. 21. Funeral Feb. 25.

SMITH.—Emma McI., 33 Moffatt St., Feb. 22. Funeral tomorrow.

STORER.—Corinne E., 180 8th Av., Feb. 21. Funeral private.

STRACK.—Julius, 360 Van Buren St., Feb. 21, aged 72.

WILDE.—John, 225 Dean St., Feb. 20, aged 44. Funeral private.

WINBLAD.—Richard I., 973 52d St., Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

CLIFFORD.—John D., 24 Monticello Av., Jersey City, Feb. 20.

DOWNS.—Thomas S., 376 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, Feb. 21.

SCHAPPERT.—Margaret, 239 New York Av., Jersey City, Feb. 20, aged 30. Funeral today.

WALSH.—Gorden, 509 Park Av., Hoboken, Feb. 20.

Long Island.

BERRY.—James, 351 Webster Av., Long Island City, Feb. 20. Funeral today.

CAMPBELL.—Martin L., Corona, Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McHUGH.—Thomas P., Woodhaven, Feb. 21, aged 22.

McGRATH.—John J., mass St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

ROGERS.—Thomas H., 41 Jackson Av., Long Island City, Feb. 21. Funeral tomorrow.

In Memoriam.

HOROWITZ.—In sad and loving memory of our beloved husband and father, Jacob Horowitz, who was laid at rest Feb. 23, 1914. Gone, but his loving memory is never forgotten.

LEVY.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Minnie Levy, who died Feb. 22, 1916.

TACKEL.—Mrs. Cecelia. In memory of our beloved mother and wife, passed this life Feb. 23, 1915.

CIRCLE 104. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ISAIAH TEMPLE, 2,700 Broadway, Room 15.
Friday, 8:15 P. M.; Saturday, 10:30 A. M.
Rabbi SAMUEL GREENFIELD and Choir.
Mourners especially invited. All welcome.

VOSHELL DEFEATS HERD FOR THE NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS TITLE

VOSHELL CHAMPION AT INDOOR TENNIS

Wins National Singles Title, Defeating Herd in Final Match by Excellent Play.

ONLY THREE SETS NEEDED

Doubles Honors Go to Alexander and Rosenbaum in a Five-Set Encounter with Man and Herd.

Spirited play marked the closing of the national indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday, when new title holders established themselves in both singles and doubles. S. Howard Voshell carried off the singles crown, repelling the attack of the brilliant young Californian, Clifton B. Herd, in the final match, and winning in straight sets with the score 7—5, 6—3, 6—3. The laurels in the doubles competition went to Frederick B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum. This pair defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Herd in a fiercely contested five-set encounter, which was finally determined by a score of 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 7—9, 6—4. King Smith captured the consolation singles competition, defeating George King at 7—9, 6—3, 6—2.

Voshell and Herd waged a merry battle in the first set of their match, the Pacific Coast contestant striving brilliantly at times to force his attack to a successful conclusion. But in playing against Voshell he was pitted against a master tactician, and he buffeted in vain against the superb defensive strategy employed by the New Yorker. Voshell topped the highest plane of his tennis skill in his determination to grasp the indoor championship, so near at hand, and in the last two sets he was the master of Herd in every particular of the game.

Service Fails to Bother Voshell.

It had been anticipated that Herd's severe service would cause confusion to Voshell, just as it had done to all of the opponents whom Herd had faced in earlier rounds. The latter, however, was well informed as to the strong points of his rival's play, and he studiously endeavored to nullify them. Voshell did not attempt, as so many others have done, to play the rising ball from Herd's service. On the contrary, he stood well back, and from the outset he was able to handle the service without serious difficulty, so that Herd was robbed of his strongest asset.

Voshell also had a wholesome respect for the overhead game of his opponent, and he played the ball low at all times; so that there was little opportunity for Herd to come in at the net for one of his spectacular kills. When Herd did endeavor to reach the barrier he was greeted with swift passing strokes that made him hesitate, later on in the match, to try this style of attack.

On the other hand Voshell would not be kept in the back court no matter how well directed was Herd's attack to hold him there. The New Yorker did not rush blindly for the barrier, rather he sought out his openings carefully. Once at the net he finished off the points quickly, sharp cross courting strokes being interpolated with swift drives down the lines that fairly burned their way past Herd. The real merit of service lay with Voshell. He was perhaps not so severe as Herd, but there was a puzzling twist on the ball that defied the Californian's recquet. The latter's returns off service were weak, and when he followed them into the net he was greeted now and then with sharp shots that were directed to his feet.

Plays to Herd's Backhand.

Voshell had learned from watching Herd that the Californian's backhand was not so dependable as his forehand and he sent most of his shots to this quarter. This was true of both driving and service and toward the close Herd was pulled into many errors. The last two sets found Herd striving desperately to turn the tide of defeat which was engulfing him. He did succeed in carrying many of the games to deuce but he lacked the steadiness to carry a majority of them to his credit.

The doubles brought out the keenest play of the day, and the triumph of Alexander and Rosenbaum was well merited. After they had won the first two sets rather handily, Man and Herd staged a rally that carried them along to success in the third and fourth sets, and the prediction was freely made that Alexander and Rosenbaum were doomed to defeat. The veteran internationalist, Alexander, was beginning to show the signs of fatigue and Rosenbaum was a bit wild.

In the fifth set things changed. Alexander steadied and Rosenbaum, who had been but a trailer to the brilliancy of his partner, ascended to lofty heights of tennis at this crucial moment. His play at the net, which had been alternately admirable and mediocre, now became a tremendous power against the aggressiveness of Herd and Man, who were already flushed with the sight of victory. He swept shots out of the air with precision and sent them bounding deep and high so that returns were impossible. Herd was becoming wild, too, and with Man uncertain on his net play, Alexander and Rosenbaum ran off the victory handily.

The point scores:

S. Howard Voshell vs. Clifton B. Herd.

FIRST SET.

Voshell	4 5 8 4 2 2 4 2 4 1 5 4—45—7
Herd	2 7 6 1 4 4 0 4 2 4 3 2—39—5

SECOND SET.

Voshell	4 4 4 1 3 2 5 6 4—33—6
Herd	2 0 1 4 5 4 3 4 0—23—3

THIRD SET.

Voshell	3 5 0 4 5 5 0 4 4—30—6
Herd	5 3 4 0 3 3 4 0 0—22—3

Frederick B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum vs. Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Clifton B. Herd.

FIRST SET.

Alexander and Rosenbaum	4 4 0 2 4 4 2 4 3 5—32—6
Man and Herd	0 0 4 4 2 2 4 2 5 3—26—4

SECOND SET.

Alexander and Rosenbaum	4 4 0 2 5 6 1 4 2 4—32—6
Man and Herd	0 1 4 4 3 4 4 2 4 1—27—4

THIRD SET.

Alexander and Rosenbaum	1 1 5 4 2 3 2 3—21—2
Man and Herd	4 4 3 0 4 5 4 5—29—6

FOURTH SET.

Alexander and Rosenbaum	1 1 2 4 1 5 3 4 7 4 1 4 1 4 3 2—47—7
Man and Herd	4 4 4 0 4 3 5 0 5 1 4 2 4 2 5 4—51—9

FIFTH SET.

Alexander and Rosenbaum	5 3 0 5 1 4 6 4 4 4—36—6
Man and Herd	3 5 4 3 4 0 8 1 2 2—32—4

Classy Winter Autos Sale

Will sell any of the following list of Limousine, Landaulette, Sedan and Coupe Cars AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE:

1916 Willys-Knight limousine, $950; Overland six cylinder brougham, $750; Touraine, ($5,500 limousine,) $750.

Simplex (1913) "38" limousine, $1,250; Hudson swell limousine, $850; Sedan, $750; Lancia brougham, $750.

Stearns-Knight, Springfield body, $450. Sedan, $600; limousine, wire wheels, $1,800; Chalmers coupelette, $600.

1917 Buick "six" sedan, $975; other Buicks, $250 up; Chalmers, 1916 sedan, $700.

Packard coupes, $650, $700; Pierce 1912 Landaulette, $950; Columbia-Knight limousine, $800; National limousine, $550; other "fours," "sixes" and "twelve" Nationals; Pierce "48" limousine, $550. New arrivals daily.

Also Scripps-Booth runabouts, $350, $450, &c.; Oldsmobiles, "fours," "sixes," and "eights," $450 up.

Overlands, $250 up; Fiats, "fours," "sixes," $350 to $1,400; Cadillacs, four and eight cylinders.

Renault, $550; Haynes '16 Clover Leaf, $1,050; Mercedes, $650 to $1,250; Stutz runabouts and touring, 1912, 1913, 1916, $450 up.

Many other unusual opportunities, $100 up to $2,500. Our Service Department at customers' disposal.

JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1761, 1763 Broadway, Near 57th St.

COLUMBIA WINS IN TANK.

Vollmer Leads Local Swimmers to Victory Over Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 22.—Largely through the efforts of its captain, Harold Vollmer, the Columbia University swimming team succeeded in trouncing the Princeton swimmers here today by the score of 39 to 14. Vollmer raced to victory over Eddie Georgi, the Tigers' star sprinter, in the fifty-yard event in 25 3-5, two-fifths of a second behind the intercollegiate record. Later he won the 220-yard sprint with plenty to spare, and also aided his team in winning the relay event.

In the water polo game which followed the racing events, Princeton defeated the New York collegians by 26 to 16 in the most spirited contest held in the Princeton tank in years. Warden and the Nourse brothers were foremost in the Tigers' attack, while Cooker and Gibson did the scoring for the visitors.

The summaries:

220-Yard Relay.—Won by Columbia, (Herbert, Vollmer, Rogers, Walker.) Time—1:46.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Anderson, Princeton; Mills, Columbia, second; Moeller, Columbia, third.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Georgi, Princeton, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Hildebrand, Columbia, second; Mathiasen, Princeton, third. Time—3:06 1-5.

Plunge.—Won by Levi, Columbia; Kinnard, Princeton, second; Arrowsmith, Princeton, third. Distance, 69 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Herbert, Columbia; Rogers, Columbia, second; Georgi, Princeton, third. Time—0:62.

CALEDONIAN CURLERS WIN.

Defeat St. Andrew's G. C. Quartet Twice—Other Matches.

Yesterday's weather proved ideal for lovers of the ancient Scotch sport of curling, and the experts at the broom and "stane" were out in force at Van Cortlandt Park and the St. Andrew's Golf Club at Mount Hope, N. Y. At Van Cortlandt Park two teams of the St. Andrew's Golf Club engaged the representatives of the Caledonian Club without success, for the local curlers walked off with the honors of both contests. The first game resulted in a Caledonian victory by 23 to 12, and in the second engagement the New York curlers registered another victory, with a score of 17 to 12.

At St. Andrew's Golf Club three matches were played, two in the morning and one in the afternoon. In one of the morning matches the team skipped by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler downed the quartet headed by Austen G. Fox by the score of 22 to 8, while in the other game, between five-men teams, the quintet skipped by John B. Carse defeated Archibald Douglas's curlers by the score of 18 to 13. In the afternoon the teams headed by Dr. Butler and Austen G. Fox were again opponents, and this time the Fox quartet were victorious by a score of 16 to 8. Lawson Sandford took the place of Austen H. Fox in this match.

The lineups were as follows:

AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Rink 1.—Caledonian Club, (23)—1, John Riddell; 2, R. Finley; 3, Tom Archibald; skip, Robert McVie. St. Andrew's Golf Club, (12)—1, W. Montour; 2, John Rennie; 3, T. McFarland; skip, R. Ross.

Rink 2.—Caledonian Club, (17)—1, Charles Muir; 2, C. Sempleman; 3, W. Cuthbertson; skip, D. McCarthill. St. Andrew's Golf Club, (12)—1, R. Lauder; 2, W. Ridley; 3, M. McNeil; skip, John Nicholson.

AT ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLUB.

Morning.—Rink 1—1, H. H. Pike; 2, Benjamin B. Lawrence; 3, Franklin R. Coe; skip, Nicholas Murray Butler. Score—22. 1, E. J. Jones; 2, George H. Hazen; 3, Austen H. Fox; skip, Austen G. Fox. Score—8.

Rink 2—1, Walter C. Wyckoff; 2, F. Brookfield; 3, J. B. Butler; 4, John C. Ten Eyck; skip, John B. Carse. Score—18. 1, C. E. Hay; 2, Walter McDougall; 3, F. Boardman; 4, Lawson Sandford; skip, Archibald Douglas. Score—13.

Afternoon.—Rink 1—1, E. J. Jones; 2, George H. Hazen; 3, Lawson Sandford; skip, Austen G. Fox. Score—16. 1, H. H. Pike; 2, Benjamin B. Lawrence; 3, Franklin R. Coe; skip, Nicholas Murray Butler. Score—8.

BENNETT WINS AT TRAPS.

Captures High Handicap Prize in New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

Of the ten men who faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in the special holiday shoot yesterday, Z. C. Offutt and A. P. Bennett divided the honors. Offutt, shooting from scratch, won the high handicap prize with a total of 97. He also won a leg for the Accumulation Cup with a full score. Commodore Bennett proved to be high handicap man, with a score of 100, on his handicap of 5. The ten and fifteen scratch prizes also went to Bennett, with full scores in each. Offutt and Stoddard tied him in the ten-bird event.

C. A. Marsland won the Holiday Cup after a shoot-off with Bennett, Granbery, Offutt, and Wilson. B. R. Stoddard won the distance handicap with 20 as his score, and legs for the February Cup were won by Moore, Marsland, and Stoddard.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem Sporting Club—Joe Bonds vs. Sailor Carroll. Ten rounds.

Village Sporting Club—Joe Lynch vs. Jimmy Pappas; Joe Tiplitz vs. Abe Berkowitz. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt Athletic Club, Brooklyn—Italian Joe Gans vs. New Al McCoy. Ten rounds.

Night Before Last at the F. & A. M. Dinners

of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, *at Delmonico's*

of Palestine Lodge, *at the Majestic*

Clysmic of course was the water served.

What else—when it is the sparkling table water of the man who *knows*.

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.
Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters

Insist on genuine CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

RECORD FOR ROLKER IN WALK TO CONEY

Covers 10½ Miles Over Slushy Roads in 1:26:50 in Annual Hike to Shore.

Splashing through puddles of slush and plodding over roads covered with ice and snow, Win Rolker of the Irish-American A. C. covered the distance of ten and a half miles from City Hall to Coney Island in the record-breaking time of 1:26:50 yesterday in the sixth annual hike of the Walkers' Club of America. The former record, made by Dick Remer, was 1:28. Remer started from scratch in yesterday's race, and, in actual time, he was second with 1:27:01. Remer, however, starting from scratch, had no chance to finish anywhere, and trailed home in thirtieth place.

The walk was won by Louis Labowitz of the Walkers' Club, who had a handicap of fourteen minutes. Labowitz did not go into first place until the last quarter of a mile, for I. Greengold of the Harlem Y. M. H. A. held the lead until he neared the finish on Coney Island Boulevard. Greengold was rather fatigued, and when Labowitz pulled up alongside of him the pace was too much for Greengold and he fell back into second place. Rolker came along in third place and finished strong, his handicap being six minutes. Labowitz's time was 1:34:23, and Greengold finished in 1:50:38. He had a handicap of thirty minutes.

There was a large field of starters, 117 walkers lining up in front of City Hall, where a crowd of more than 3,000 watched the hikers get away. Thousands lined the course at different places along the route. It was especially bad going along Flatbush Avenue and along the Boulevard, where the walkers not only had a difficult time keeping out of the slush, but also in dodging the string of automobiles which were constantly frightening the athletes with their horns.

It was the difficult going which spurred the walkers on to a greater speed, and the effort Rolker made in battling his way through the slush brought him to the record-breaking pace. He started off at a fast clip, and walked the most consistent match of the large field. He kept up a steady gait throughout, never varying his speed even over the worst places along the route.

It was a cosmopolitan lot of walkers that made the long tramp. They were of all nationalities and ages; they were of all sizes, and showed a wonderful variation of styles. The walking form of many of the contestants was so closely akin to the old-time go-as-you-please pace that forty-one were disqualified. Many of those who were looked upon as favorites finished pretty well back, John Anthony of Stuyvesant Evening Training School was seventh, while W. J. McFadden of the New York A. C. was tenth. Frank Kaiser of the Morningside was eleventh.

Rolker, Remer, and Kaiser all bettered the former record. There was a large representation of the "old boys" as they call the veteran pedestrians, and many of them finished in better shape than the younger contestants. The veteran, James H. Hocking, landed twenty-third place.

When the walk was finished, all the contestants sat down to a meal in a Coney Island restaurant, and all known eating records were broken. The restaurant man said he had never served such a famished lot of people in his career.

The twenty-five contestants who won prizes were as follows:

No.	Name and Club.	H'dicap, Min.	Time.
82	L. Labowitz, Walkers' Club	30	1:34:23
49	I. Greengold Harlem Y.M.H.A.	30	1:50:38
115	W. Rolker, Irish-Am. A. C.	6	1:26:50
60	James Hall, Walkers' Club	14	1:35:21
70	A. J. Jungbluth, Stuyves. E.T.	22	1:43:43
63	L. Hohmeyer, Walkers' Club	15	1:37:02
4	John Anthony, Stuyves. E. T.	14	1:36:08
57	W. Kauffman, Har. Y.M.H.A.	22	1:44:38
53	E. Harrington, Steinway C.A.A.	25	1:48:10
8	W. J. McFadden, N. Y. A. C.	5	1:28:27
74	Frank P. Keiser, Morn. A. C.	4	1:27:30
71	Herman. Kanowitz, Morn.A.C.	12	1:35:35
3	W. T. Allen, Pastime A. C.	15	1:39:29
7	J. L. Aronson, Pastime A. C.	18	1:37:56
106	William Plant, L. I. A. C.	3	1:28:01
73	Alfred Kiefer, Walkers' Club	20	1:45:09
5	P. Anthony, Walkers' Club	13	1:38:14
86	James McSorley, Glencoe A.C.	10	1:35:24
58	H. Hinden, Harlem Y.M.H.A.	25	1:50:25
126	E.V.W.Vroom, Walkers' Club	21	1:46:57
83	Leo Lieberman, Walkers' Club	24	1:49:59
67	Louis Jacobs, Pennant A. C.	22	1:48:02
62	J. H. Hocking, Walkers' Club	27	1:53:09
94	W. C. Meyer, Walkers' Club	22	1:48:19
36	J. J. Farrell, Bronx Ch.House	11	1:37:22

Stecher Wins in Straight Falls.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Joe Stecher of Nebraska defeated Ad Santel, Pacific Coast wrestling champion, here today in two straight falls. The men are heavyweights. Stecher got his second fall in 11 minutes 54 seconds with a double wristlock. The first fall was won in 38 minutes 17 seconds and was obtained with a body scissors and a double wristlock.

Jess Willard Signs with Circus.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion, through his manager, signed an eight-month contract here today to appear with a circus. The contract stipulates, however, that Willard may quit the circus on three weeks' notice any time a match is arranged for him.

NEW WORLD'S MARK SET BY CALDWELL

Boston Runner Clips Two-fifths of a Second from Indoor Record for 1,000 Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Dave Caldwell of the Boston A. A. today established a new world's record of 2:15 for the indoor 1,000 yards run, and incidentally showed his heels to such speedy coursers as the New Yorkers, Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A., Joe Higgins, Irish-American A. C., and Sid Leslie, unattached.

It is claimed that Tom Halpin of the Boston A. A. ran a legitimate 1,000 in the Winter of 1913-14 in 2:15 in New York, but that mark was never recognized as a record. It was Abel Kiviat who was credited with the A. A. U. record for the distance. He ran it in 2:15 2-5 in 1914 at the indoor national championships, A. A. U., a performance duplicated last year by J. W. Overton of Yale.

The meet today was under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment, M. V. M. The track is ten laps to the mile, and was O. K.'d by a recognized civil engineer only yesterday. The timers were Frank Kanaly, coach of the M. I. T. track team; Johnny Magee, coach at Bowdoin; Bart Sullivan, Holy Cross coach; Johnny Hallahan, and George V. Brown.

There were five starters in the race. Harrigan of the Boston Irish-American A. A. held the lead until next to the last lap. Then Caldwell, who had been running in second place, made his bid, and Higgins, taking Caldwell's pace, went along past Harrigan too. Devanney came fast in the home stretch and nipped Higgins by a yard. Caldwell finished six yards ahead of Devanney, and Leslie was a poor fourth, with Harrigan lagging.

LYON PRIZE TO OFFUTT.

Captures High Scratch Honors in Travers Island Shoot.

Z. C. Offutt, a gunner from Louisville, Ky., was the winner of the Lyon Memorial Prize, decided at Travers Island yesterday. He scored a total of 191 out of a possible 200 targets. D. S. McMahon finished second with 190 targets. Then came G. H. Martin and J. H. Hendrickson with 189 targets. The next two prizes were taken by A. L. Burns and R. L. Spotts. They each had 187 targets.

In addition to the scratch prizes there were five trophies offered for the best handicap scores. They were annexed as follows: F. A. Baker, first; A. B. Leask, second; R. M. Owen, third; J. Nida, fourth, and D. I. Bradley, fifth. The prizes were won on a shoot-off, the nimrods all having full scores of 200 in the first time at the traps.

The scores of the winners follow:

High Scratch Prize.—Z. C. Offutt, 191; D. S. McMahon, 190; G. H. Martin, 189; J. H. Hendrickson, 189; A. L. Burns, 187, and R. L. Spotts, 187.

High Handicap Prize.—F. A. Baker, 180—20—200; A. B. Leask, 165—40—200; R. M. Owen, 180—20—200; J. Nida, 156—45—200; D. I. Bradley, 184—25—200.

NO ROWING AT WISCONSIN.

Athletic Council Dashes Hopes for Revival of Crew Races.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 22.—The Athletic Council of the University of Wisconsin today refused to consider the reestablishment of rowing because the physicians advised against it. Supporters of rowing here had hoped to have Wisconsin enter a crew at the next Poughkeepsie regatta.

ARENA SEVEN IN THE LEAD.

Beats Boston A. A. for First Place in Hub Hockey League.

Standing of the Boston Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Arena Hockey Club	5	2	.714
Boston Athletic Ass'n	4	3	.571
Boston Hockey Club	1	5	.167

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—The Boston A. A. hockey league champions were beaten, 2 to 1, tonight by the Arena seven for first place in the local division of the league this year. It is the third time the Arena has taken the Unicorn's measure.

The teams fought hard in the first half, each getting one goal. The Boston A. A. score was made by Hutchinson from a pass back from Huntington, who had broken loose for a long run. The Unicorn, however, held its lead less than two minutes, Nowell tieing the score midway through the half with a skillful corner shot, after Small had done a lot of pretty dribbling that carried the puck almost from cage to cage. The Arena's winning goal was made by Conley, who picked up a rebound at his own cage and scored with a low lift fifteen yards from the net. In the second half each goal keeper had ten stops.

The line-up:

Arena, (2.)	Pos.	Boston A. A., (1.)
Conley	L. W.	Downing
Sinnot	C.	Osgood
O'Sullivan	R.	Hutchinson
Shaughnessy	R. W.	Jones
I. Small	C. P.	Huntington
Nowell	P.	Tuck
N. Small	G.	Donohue

Goals—May, Conley, Hutchinson. Referees—Messrs. Tingley and Denesha. Goal umpires—Messrs. Carnochan and Hunt. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

REFEREE SAVES ZULU KID.

Burns Wins Bout Easily—Fitzsimmons Outpoints Burman.

A large holiday crowd at the Pioneer Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth Street saw Frankie Burns, the veteran Jersey City bantamweight boxer, administer a decisive defeat yesterday to Young Zulu Kid, the Brooklyn boxer, who recently was knocked out by Jimmy Wilde, England's flyweight champion. Burns so far outclassed Zulu Kid that Referee Patsy Haley found it necessary to stop the contest in the fourth round to save the Brooklyn boy from further punishment.

The Jersey City boxer's wide range of experience and his superior ability at both aggressive and clever work, were manifest from the start, and after the Zulu Kid had been floored three times with hard right and left hand blows in the fourth session. Referee Haley waved Burns to his corner, the victor. The other scheduled ten-round bout, between Mike Paulson, the St. Paul lightweight, and Joe Azedevo of California, ended in unsatisfactory fashion in the third round, when Paulson claimed a foul and refused to continue.

The cleverness of Billy Fitzsimmons, the Yonkers bantamweight, carried him to victory over Joe Burman, the Chicago boxer, in the feature ten-round bout yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Fitzsimmons, with effective use of a left hand jab and left hook to the stomach, alternated occasionally with a right cross to the face, earned the honors in six of the ten rounds. Three were even, and the remaining session, the first, went to Burman. In the opening rounds Burman showed to advantage by means of his superior aggressive work, but thereafter Fitzsimmons kept the Chicagoan at a safe distance with his tantalizing jabs and managed to win the honors of the bout on points. The other ten-round contest, between Jack Sayles of this city, and Young Benny, a Brooklyn bantamweight, resulted in an easy victory on points for the former.

MORTIMER SUBDUES GOULD AT RACQUETS

Champion Reaches Semi-Final Round Defending His National Title.

Jay Gould came a cropper in the play for the national racquets singles championship at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday when he was opposed by the present holder of the championship, Stanley G. Mortimer. Gould, who is representing the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club, waged a keen battle against his rival from Tuxedo, but he had to bow to defeat after four games, the score being 15—17, 17—14, 15—7, 15—8. This victory placed Mortimer in the semi-final round, where he will be opposed today by L. du Pont Irving, who made his advance to a semi-final bracket by the default of H. C. Clark of Boston.

In the lower half of the draw Clarence C. Pell vanquished G. F. Waterbury in straight games, the score reading 15—11, 15—6, 15—5. The other semi-final round bracket stands to the credit of M. D. Whitman, who advanced by the default of J. C. Waterbury. It is the opinion now that Mortimer and Pell will be the finalists.

Gould's match with Mortimer was the feature of yesterday's competition. Much was expected of the former because on the day before he triumphed over his old rival of the court tennis game, Joshua Crane of Boston. Gould did start well, and carried off the honors in the first game. This success, however, seemed only to put Mortimer on edge, for in the next three games he placed the full force of his skill against the Philadelphia contestant, and Gould, although he battled bravely, was unable to display sufficient skill to win.

Mortimer showed by far the better generalship. He placed the burden of court covering upon his rival, sharp placements and a change of speed in stroking causing Gould to race all over the floor in his eagerness to make the gets. Mortimer's service, which was well directed to the corners, caused Gould much confusion, and while the latter held his rival fairly well in the second game, the final games saw him drawn out of position and then made the victim of placements.

Pell experienced little opposition to his onward march with G. F. Watersbury as his opponent. The latter was not nearly skillful enough to make Pell extend himself, and the holder of the gold racquet honors romped away with three games in which his superior placing was at all times in evidence.

The point scores:

Stanley G. Mortimer vs. Jay Gould.

FIRST GAME.

Mortimer	1 2 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 3 0 0 1—15
Gould	2 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 4 4 1—17

SECOND GAME.

Mortimer	2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 2—17
Gould	2 1 0 1 4 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—14

THIRD GAME.

Mortimer	0 2 3 0 1 0 3 1 0 1 1 3—15
Gould	0 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 ..— 7

FOURTH GAME.

Mortimer	1 6 0 3 2 1 0 2—15
Gould	2 2 0 0 4 0 0 ..— 8

Clarence C. Pell vs. G. F. Waterbury.

FIRST GAME.

Pell	0 0 1 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 6 2 1—15
Waterbury	2 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—11

SECOND GAME.

Pell	0 2 1 0 1 3 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 1—15
Waterbury	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 ..— 6

THIRD GAME.

Pell	0 3 0 0 1 3 1 3 0 1 0 1 2—15
Waterbury	1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ..— 5

The man who is master of himself is master of circumstances—and is therefore the successful man.

Watch that man—note how he controls his appetites—how *moderately* he drinks only of the best.

And the best is a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

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FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

DICKINSON HIGH VICTOR

But Presents Point Trophy in Track Meet to Newark Boys' High.

Dickinson High School athletes of Jersey City carried off the point honors in their seventh annual meet at the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, but presented the point trophy to the Central High School boys of Newark, who finished in second place. The St. Johns Prep School team of Brooklyn tied with the South Side High School representatives of Newark for third place, while fourth position went to St. Benedict's, also of Newark, with Hamilton Institute fifth.

The summaries of the senior events:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by August Desch, St. Benedict's; Daniel Caprio, Central, second; J. Bannon, Fordham Prep., third; Fred Muenster, Central, fourth. Time—0:06.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Victor Woodruff, Central; Stewart Beattie, Central, second; A. Horley, Hamilton Institute, third; Thomas Tully, St. Benedict's Prep., fourth. Time—2:08 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. Dwyer, Hamilton Institute; W. Bulloct, Hamilton Institute, second; Henry Moore, South Side, third; Lester Coleman, Union Hill, fourth. Time—4:48 3-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Dickinson, with J. Hill, H. Buckman, C. Birch, F. Stricker; De Witt Clinton, with Braverman, Carter, Singer, and Austin, second; Central, with G. Schmon, E. Kunkel, C. Dippel, R. Slater, third; Barringer, with Y. Chittick, L. Ten Eyck, R. McNeil, H. Keller, fourth. Time—3:50 1-5.

300-Yard Run.—Won by J. Ryan, St. John's Prep.; August Desch, St. Benedict's Prep., second; John Mattenmore, Brooklyn Prep., third; Walter B. Sweeney, Bayonne, fourth. Time—0:36 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Hill, Dickinson; R. Krogt, South Side, second; A. McCabe, Boys' High School, third; Sanford Gregory, Barringer, fourth. Height, 5 feet 3½ inches.

Point Summary.—Dickinson High School, 30; Central High School, 21; South Side High School, 13; St. John's Prep., 13; St. Benedict's Prep., 11; Hamilton Institute, 10; Boys' High School, 9; St. Peter's Prep., 8; Fordham Prep., 8; De Witt Clinton, 7; Barringer High, 5; Lincoln High, 3; Brooklyn Prep., 2; Bayonne High, 2; Union Hill, 1.

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Now that it's costing such a lot more even to eat—it must be something of a comfort to find that *our* clothes may still be had at prices based on costs of a year ago.

Who's for putting a suit or overcoat away for next Winter?

Revisions? Yes, a few, mostly on suits.

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PEKE BRINGS $2,000 AT DOG SHOW, ESTABLISHING AMERICAN RECORD

DOG SHOW THRONG SHATTERS RECORD

Huge Crowd Gathers to Pay Respects to All That Is Choice in Canine Ranks.

BIG PRICE PAID FOR PEKE

Mrs. Holland Buys Mrs. Harby's Winner, Nowata Swinley Lilien, for $2,000—Packs on View Today.

All records for a single day's attendance at a New York dog show were broken yesterday by the great holiday throng that crowded the aisles of Madison Square Garden on the third day of the forty-first annual exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club. This was according to the testimony of men who had attended all the shows held in the last thirty years. Supt. George W. Gail, though immensely pleased at the public interest displayed, refused to confirm this assertion with figures until he had had more time to count up the house. One thing stood out clearly, and that was the keen interest taken by the visitors in the exhibits. Every man, woman, and child who wandered from bench to bench appeared to be acquainted with the points required for supremacy in each breed, and owners and kennel men were busy all day pointing out the merits of their champions.

Another record was established when Mrs. M. E. Harby sold her winning Pekingese, Nowata Swinley Lilien, to Mrs. Arthur L. Holland for $2,000. This is the highest price ever paid for a Peke in this country, but the particolored beauty had earned honors at the show that called for a large expenditure of money before he changed hands. In addition to sweeping through his regular classes with unvarying success, Mrs. Harby's champion, which when at home is called by the pet name of Toby, was adjudged the best of his breed in the show, and supplemented this by being crowned as the best dog in the show of any of the toy varieties.

Matter of Color a Consideration.

He had won premier honors for Mrs. Harby a year ago, shortly after he had been imported at a cost of $1,750, and was sold because Mrs. Harby prefers a gray brindle or red dog to the particolor. Mrs. Holland is now well equipped for future shows as, though she did not exhibit at the Garden this year, she won the honors for best dog in the show at the recent specialty exhibition with her noted bitch ch. Cairnwhin Tinto of Hydegree.

Many other sales were in progress and there were rumors of a big deal in St. Bernards, which had not been completed. Colonel Jacob Ruppert was asked to sell one of his kennel, but replied that though he occasionally gave dogs away he never sold one. The Colonel was in rare good humor, having captured ten blue ribbons and seven special prizes with his St. Bernards. This, he said, pleased him more than to sign Ty Cobb as a member of the Yankees.

Judges had to work overtime to bring the classes down to the point where the specials will determine the best dog of any breed in the show. One step nearer was taken when, in judging the open variety specials, George Thomas placed Tyler Morse's grand old English sheepdog bitch Slumber over Strathtay Prince Albert, which previously had won for the fourth time the award of best bulldog. On his first appearance in the Westminster Show this bulldog had been crowned king of all the dogs, and he still retains much of the quality that made him stand out in his initial year.

Showing of Bulldogs.

The array of bulldogs was not as strong as in some previous years, but the quality was as good as ever, a particularly good one being Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron, which was placed reserve in the winners' class to Strathtay Prince Albert, and for the second time gained the honor of being the best American-bred dog in the show.

Sealyham terriers again showed that the breed had advanced greatly in popularity since first exhibited in this country about five years ago. There was the best collection of this thickset terrier ever exhibited in this country, and, what is more, the advance seems certain to be a steady one, as leading sportsmen and sportswomen have begun to patronize the clever working terrier from the Welsh border. Among the exhibitors were Mrs. Payne Whitney, James A. Burden, Effingham Lawrence, and W. Ross Proctor.

The last-named provided a sensation with his recently imported Hadley Hoodwink, which lived up to his reputation as being the best Sealyham ever shown in England, by going through his classes in clean-cut style and ending with the award of the best of the breed in the show, and a total of three blues and four specials. Mrs. Byron Rogers supplied the winners, bitch, in Llandoyley Brockholt Bridget, but when the specials were judged she was supplanted as the best female by W. Ross Proctor's ch. Birkdale Bess, which previously had only been shown in the working class.

Members of the Long Island sporting colony were prominent in the beagle classes. John S. Phipps scored with Wheatley Leader, but had to give way in the winners' class for dogs to the Fairfield Beagles' Fairfield Manager. C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s Belray Cora captured the award in winners, bitches, with George B. Post's Somerset Fashionable in reserve.

Curiosity seekers found much to interest them, one of the discoveries being that there was a singing greyhound in the show. The canine Caruso is named Lansdowne Stormcloud, and there was a crowd around his bench to listen to his warbling, which had not the slightest resemblance to a bark or a growl.

Disparity in size of the different entries also led to an investigation to determine the smallest and the largest dog in the show. Mrs. Vernon Castle's Brussels Griffon, which could easily be carried in one's pocket, is the smallest. He weighs six ounces, and his shoulder height of three inches appears lilliputian when compared with the shoulder height of thirty-two inches attained by Colonel Ruppert's St. Bernard, Boy Blue, the giant dog, which tips the scales at 240 pounds.

The Special, calling for the best dog in the show, will be judged this morning, and in the afternoon there will be the spectacular exhibition of foxhounds and beagles in packs.

CARTER IN GOLF FINAL.

Will Meet Condon Today in Belleair Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 22.—M. J. Condon of Memphis and Philip Carter of Nassau survived the semi-final round of the February golf tourney at the Belleair Country Club today. Carter, the favorite for first honors this year, was not at his best, but had little trouble in eliminating I. A. Holden, the Ohio champion from Cincinnati. Carter took the lead at the start and held it throughout the round.

Condon furnished a surprise to many followers of the game in defeating H. K. Kerr of Greenwich, who was considered a sure finalist after the drawings had been posted. Condon was in rare form today and totaled a 71.

The summary of the first sixteen:

Semi-final Round—M. J. Condon, Memphis, defeated H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 4 and 3; Philip Carter, Nassau, defeated Ira Holden, Cincinnati, 4 and 2.

SCHUSTER IS FIRST IN MARATHON RACE

Betters Previous Time in Bronx County Event by 8:15 Despite Hard Going.

Plunging rather than running through streets that were covered alternately with ice, mud, and melting snow, Hans Schuster of Brooklyn, running unattached, yesterday won the second annual Bronx County Marathon, held under the auspices of the Pennant Athletic Club in the Bronx. The conditions were almost identical with the conditions which prevailed at the first running of the race last year. Notwithstanding, however, thirty-three runners were on the starting line, and of this number only a few fell by the wayside in the chase, which led through Bronx streets, over Pelham Manor and the roads of New Rochelle, returning over Pelham Parkway and passing through West Farms and Van Nest to complete the trip through the streets of the Bronx, ending in front of the Pennant clubhouse.

The roughest part of the going was encountered on the Fort Schuyler Road, through which the field had to splash for about one mile on the return journey. This stretch is torn up, and it was necessary for the runners to wade ankle-deep in mud, where even the automobiles following the runners would not venture to follow. Several steep hills also tested the stamina of the harriers, who, however, overcame them doggedly.

Despite the adverse conditions the runners made fast time, and eclipsed the mark hung up last year by Artie Roth by 8 minutes and 15 seconds, Schuster's time at the finish being 2:40:25. Harry Lucas of the Morningside A. C. crossed the line a close second, 25 seconds later, and Roth, third, last year's winner of the event, came in third, a good quarter of a mile behind Lucas. Sidney Hatch, the sensational Chicago distance runner, carrying the colors of the Mystic A. S. of River Forest, Ill., came in fourth, 3 minutes and 15 seconds behind Roth.

The race resulted in an excellent victory for the well-conditioned Schuster, who just possessed enough reserve strength at the finish to keep safely ahead of Lucas, who made a strong spurt. For fifteen miles James McCurnin of the Jersey Harriers A. A. set the pace and was well in the lead, but Schuster came through from second place at this stage of the race, and headed the field from then until the finish line was reached. Sidney Hatch, plodding along steadily from the start in a loping stride, essayed a spurt in the last three miles, but he was not up to the task, and never caught the leader.

The order of finish was as follows:

	H.M.S.
1—Hans Schuster, unattached	2:40:25
2—H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.	2:40:50
3—Artie Roth, Mohawk A. C.	2:43:35
4—Sidney Hatch, Mystic A. S., (Ill.)	2:47:00
5—C. Leventhal, Brooklyn A. A.	2:52:[illegible]
6—Wm. Rosett, Pennant A. C.	2:55:00
7—Wm. Kennedy, Morningside A. C.	2:55:02
8—C. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C.	2:52:30
9—M. J. Dwyer, unattached	2:57:49
10—H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	No time taken

G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C.; M. Collins, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. W. Scarlata, Jr., Millrose A. A.; A. J. Ince, Jersey Harriers A. A.; O. S. Weeks, unattached; Harry Parkinson, Morningside A. C.; C. A. Mahoney, unattached; T. Ruffino, Ozanam Athletic Association; M. Seinfeld, Seward A. A., and A. Monteverde, unattached, Herkimer, N. Y.

Charlie Pores of the Millrose A. A., national junior five-mile champion, led home a field of ten starters yesterday in the five-mile race for the Long Island championship, held over the five-lap track of Flushing Park, under the auspices of the Shinnecock Club. Eleven runners started in the event, but before the field had covered more than one-half mile it was decreased by one. Johnny Bell, carrying the emblem of the New York A. C., led the runners for about two and one-half miles, at which stage Pores forged to the front and was never headed. The winner's time was 29:33, with Bell second in 30:14, and James McNeil of the Presentation Club third in 30:34.

Jim Plant, the Long Island A. C. distance runner, tried to spurt from seventh position near the finish, but his efforts only landed him in fourth place. The order of finish was as follows:

Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., 29:33; John Bell, New York A. C., 30:14; James McNeil, Presentation Club, 30:34; Jim Plant, Long Island A. C., 30:40; Ike Messer, unattached, 30:42; S. Greenberg, unattached, 30:50; Ed Walsh, Irish-American A. C., 30:57; E. F. Dorgan, New York A. C., 31:18; J. Saukop, Millrose A. A., 31:27; J. Jackson, unattached, 31:29.

Holland Wins Millrose Shoot.

A score of 83 gave W. Holland first honors in the 100-bird shoot for the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy on the range of the Millrose Gun Club at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon. Holland's nearest competitor was A. Gilmore, who finished with a total of 80, while G. Snare was third with 78.

HENNIGAN NEAR TO RECORD.

Junior Cross-Country Champion Runs Fast in Boston Race.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—A. F. Merchant of the Boston Athletic Association was the first runner to finish, and James E. Hennigan of the Dorchester Club, the scratch man, won the time prize in the annual ten-mile handicap cross-country race of the St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society today. Although icy streets bothered the runners, the time of 53:10, made by Hennigan, who is the national junior cross-country champion, was within twenty seconds of the record for the event.

WILL REJOIN CONFERENCE.

Michigan Athletic Board Takes Action at Special Meeting.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 22.—The board in control of University of Michigan athletics, at a special meeting this afternoon, passed a resolution asking the Board of Regents to take the necessary action to permit Michigan to re-enter the Western Conference. The vote was 8 to 1.

Otis Overcomes Cannefax.

Charles Otis of this city defeated Robert Cannefax of St. Louis by a score of 50 to 44, in a match of the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League last night at Thum's Billiard Academy. The high runs were, Otis, 5; Cannefax, 4, and the match went 75 innings.

There's something about them you'll like
Twenty for a Quarter
Trade Mark
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

Awards Made Yesterday at the Westminster Kennel Club's Show

Beagles.

JUDGE—PAUL JONES.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Fairfield Beagles' Fairfield Manager; second, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Leader; third, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, Challenger; fourth, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Comrade.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Fairfield Beagles' Fairfield Manager; second, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Leader; third, Somerset Beagles' Halsted Place Hereford; fourth, Somerset Beagles' Halsted Place Peterboro.

Open, Dogs, Over 19, but not Exceeding 15 Inches.—First, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Leader; second, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, ch. Belray Chancellor; third, H. L. Movius's Boggestowe Wheatley Glancer; fourth, Somerset Beagles' Halsted Place Pelican.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Fairfield Beagles' Fairfield Manager; reserve, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Leader.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Wheatley Kennels, Wheatley Tuneful; second, Louis Lee Haggin's Mt. Brilliant Crafty; third, Fairfield Beagles' Fairfield Flora; fourth, H. L. Movius's Boggestowe Chattel.

Limit, Bitches, Over 13, but not Exceeding 15 Inches.—First, Somerset Beagles' Halsted Place Crusty; second, George H. Hooley's Belray Crimson; third, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, Belray Countess; fourth, Fairfield Beagles' Somerset Flighty.

Open, Bitches, Over 13, but not Exceeding 15 Inches.—First, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, ch. Belray Cora; second, Somerset Beagles' Somerset Fashionable; third, Somerset Beagles' Halsted Place Patience; fourth; Fairfield Beagles' Somerset Flighty.

Limit, Bitches, 13 Inches and Over.—First, Louis Lee Haggin's Mt. Brilliant Stella; second, Fairfield Beagles' Fairfield Flora; third, W. E. Borden's Dunderberg Fanchon; fourth, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, Domino Flyer.

Winners, Bitches.—First, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, ch. Belray Cora; reserve, Somerset Beagles' Somerset Fashionable.

Field Trial Class, Dogs and Bitches That Have Been Placed at a Recognized Field Trial.—First, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, ch. Belray Cora; second, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Faultless; third, H. L. Movius's Boggestown Wheatley Glancer; fourth, Somerset Beagles' Somerset Watchman.

Unentered Dogs and Bitches, Whelped on or After Jan. 1, 1915.—First, Somerset Beagles' Somerset Fashionable; second, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Leader; third, Fairfield Beagles' Fairfield Searcher; fourth, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, Challenger.

Couples of Entered Beagles of Either Sex.—First, Somerset Beagles' Halsted Place Roseleaf and Halsted Place Comical; second, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, ch. Belray Cromwell and ch. Belray Chancellor; third, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, ch. Belray Cora and Belray Chauffeur; fourth, Wheatley Kennels Wheatley Beauty and Wheatley Challenger.

Couples of Unentered Beagles of Either Sex.—First, John Griffin's Merryman and Merrylass; second, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Comrade and Wheatley Leader; third, Fairfield Beagles' Fairfield Searcher and Fairfield Festive; fourth, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Memory and Wheatley Tuneful.

Couples of Beagles of Either Sex, Any Age, Bred by Exhibitor.—First, Somerset Beagles' Somerset Fashionable and Somerset Fallacy; second, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Countess and Wheatley Comrade.

Two Couples of Either Sex, Any Age.—First, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, ch. Belray Cromwell, ch. Belray Chancellor, ch. Belray Cora, and Belray Chauffeur; second, Somerset Beagles' Halsted Place Courtesy, Halsted Place Comical, Halsted Place Honey, and Halsted Place Roseleaf; third, Wheatley Kennels' Wheatley Beauty, Wheatley Countess, Wheatley Tuneful, and Wheatley Comrade; fourth, Somerset Beagles' Halsted Place Pelican, Halsted Place Clinker, Halsted Place Peterboro, and Halsted Place Racer.

Stallion Beagles, Shown with Two of Their Get Owned by Exhibitor.—First, Somerset Beagles' Somerset Watchman; second, Wheatley Kennels' Stoke Place Sapper; third, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s ch. Belray Chancellor.

Brood Bitches, Shown with Two of Their Produce, Bred by Exhibitor.—First, Wheatley Kennels' ch. Frantic; second, C. O. Iselin, Jr.'s, ch. Belray Cora.

Chow Chows.

JUDGE—Mrs. ADNAH NEYHART.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Margaret P. Axtell's Li Hung Chang; second, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Growler; third, Miss Hydon's Blue Typhoon.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Wizzler; second, Sylvania Kennels' Sylvania Blue; third, Mrs. D. H. Brown's Khami; fourth, Win Sum Kennels' Win Sum Hi Bol.

American Bred, Dogs.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Hummer; second, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Bolo; third, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Chinese Star; fourth, C. L. Craft's Sin Sin.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Sylvania Kennels' Peter the Great; second, Sylvania Kennels' Flambard; third, A. Morrison's Baloo Brereton; fourth, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Bubble.

Open, Dogs, Black.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Dinkie of Newlands; second, Miss O. Lincoln's Anoy Goloy; third, Miss C. L. Craft's Sin Sin.

Open, Dogs, Blue.—First, Sylvania Kennels' Blue Charm; second, Miss Hydon's Blue Typhoon; third, Win Sum Kennels' Win Sum Blue Kwhy.

Open, Dogs, Any Color Except Black or Blue.—First, Sylvania Kennels' Peter the Great; second, Mrs. F. J. Hutton's ch. Win Sum Min T'Sing; third, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Eastern Star; fourth, Sylvania Kennels' Flambard.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Sylvania Kennels' Peter the Great; reserve, Greenacre Kennels' Dinkie of Newlands.

Open, Dogs, Bred by Exhibitor.—First Windholme's Kennels' Windholme's Bolo; second, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Chinese Star; third, Win Sum Kennels' Win Sum Blue Kwhy.

Maiden, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Growler; second, Sylvania Kennels' Sylvania Blue; third, Win Sum Kennels' Win Sum Hi Bol; fourth, Win Sum Kennels' Win Sum Bak Kardi.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Wiggles; second, Mrs. Gouverneur M. Carnochan's Ling II.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Windholme Kennels' Windholme's Wiggles; second, Win Sum Kennels' Win Sum Sammy Lee; third, Win Sum Kennels' Win Sum Bak Kardi; fourth, Mrs. Gouverneur M. Carnochan's Ling II.

American Bred Bitches.—First, Mrs. E. C. Waller's Sun Wu; second, J. Richardson's Empress of China; third, Greenacre Kennels' Chu Litt; fourth, Win Sum Kennels' Shih Lo.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Win Sum Kennels' Shih Lo; second, Sylvania Kennels' Apu Goloy; third, A. Morrison's Blue Lobelia; fourth, Greenacre Kennels' Red Marie.

Open, Bitches, Black.—First, J. Richardson's Au Chu.

Open, Bitches, Blue.—First, Sylvania Kennels' Apu Goloy; second, Mrs. R. A. Pope's Blueberry; third, Win Sum Kennels' Win Sun Blue Berry; fourth, A. Morrison's Blue Lobelia.

Open, Bitches, Any Color Except Black or Blue.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Shih of China, second; Greenacre Kennels' ch. Hildwell Chifu; third, Win Sum Kennels' Chih Lo; fourth, Alansten Kennels' Alensten Ah Wing.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Shih of China; reserve, J. Richardson's Au Chu.

Great Danes.

JUDGE—PAUL C. BLASS.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, J. Hartmetz's Norman H.; second, C. Ludwig's Ludwig's Diddo; third, R. F. Schmidt's Prinz von Hohenstein.

Novice, Dogs.—First, C. Ludwig's Prince L. von Weisenau; second, F. Hill's Prinz H.; third, Mrs. V. Webb's Othello; fourth, E. L. Schweger's Prinz von Thoren.

Limit, Dogs.—First, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Rurik; second, W. Graham's Rufflyn Marquis; third, C. Ludwig's Prince von Weisenau; fourth, Mrs. V. Webb's Othello.

Open, Dogs, Harlequin.—First, C. Ludwig's ch. Ludwig's Predor; second, H. Grassi's ch. Harras von Rhein; fourth, H. J. Drexel's ch. Lawton Rex.

Open, Dogs, Brindle.—First, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Vaarde; second, W. Graham's Rufflyn Marquis; third, C. Ludwig's Prinz von Weisenau; fourth, Dr. J. Tomasulo's Dix Swann.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Any Color Except Brindle.—First, C. Ludwig's ch. Prince von Weisenau; second, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Thelma; third, Mrs. S. Novak's Primas Novak.

Winners, Dogs.—First, C. Ludwig's Princ L. von Weisenau; reserve, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Rurik.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Iduna; second, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Gerda; third, H. Elfers's Queenie E.; fourth, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Ingoe.

Novice, Bitches.—First, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Iduna; second, C. Ludwig's Princess L.; third, H. Elfers's Princess; fourth, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Mill Ingoe.

Limit, Bitches.—First, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Thelma; second, C. Ludwig's Princess L.; third, H. Elfers's Lady E.; fourth, Hallon Kennels' Duchess Olga of Hallon.

Open, Bitches, (Harlequin.)—First, M. Hedman's Senta Pfaff; second, A. J. Drexel's Alma Herrlich; third, H. Herrlich's Countess Herlich; fourth, Glenmore Kennels' Zenda of Subbury.

Open, Bitches, Brindle.—First, O. C. Harriman's ch. Succabone's Pyra; second, C. Ludwig's Princess L.; third, H. Elfers's Lady E.; fourth, F. Hill's ch. Hill's Melba.

Winners, Bitches.—First, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Iduna; reserve, M. Hedman's Senta Pfaff.

Japanese Spaniels.

JUDGE—T. EARL SHREVE.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Mrs. J. McDonnell's Congo.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Mrs. J. Moody's Koby; second, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's Isha H.; third, Mrs. A. Arrandt's Kobe; fourth, Mrs. N. Nealon's Nanki Pooh.

Open, Dogs.—First, Mrs. J. Moody's Mikado; second, Mrs. Arrandt's Kobe; third, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Omija; fourth, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Little o' Me.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. J. Moody's Koby; reserve, Mrs. J. Moody's Kobe.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Mrs. C. Ecklund's Cho-Cho-San.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's Otoyo San.

Open, Bitches.—First, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Princess Momo.

Winners, Bitches.—Mrs. R. T. Harrison's ch. Princess Momo; reserve, Mrs. R. T. Harrison's Otoyo San.

English Toy Spaniels.

JUDGE—T. EARL SHREVE.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Ashton More Young Remus.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Ariadne.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, black and tan.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Ariadne; reserve, Greenacre Kennels' Ashton More Young Remus.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. W. W. Hadley's Love's Messenger.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Merry Lees Wyngold; second, Mrs. W. W. Hadley's Love's Messenger.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Judy; second, Mrs. A. Widmann's Rocky Top Asfarel.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, Orange and white.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Merry Lees Wyngold; reserve, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Judy.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches, Black, White and Tan.—First, Mrs. D. P. Foster's Princess.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches, Black, White and Tan.—First, W. Stork's Princess Alice; second, Mrs. W. W. Hadley's Bayville Beauty.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Black, White and Tan.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Breakwater Wonder; second, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Wharfdale Moonlight.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Breakwater Wonder; reserve, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Wharfedale Moonlight.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches, Red.—First, Sylvia Barrett's Lady Viviette; second, Miss C. C. Whitney's Sister Sue.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches, Red.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Wetona; second, William Stork's Studley Lad.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, Red.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Greenacre Comet.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches, Red.—First, Greenacre Kennels' ch. Greenacre Comet; reserve, Greenacre Kennels' Greenacre Wetona.

Scottish Terriers.

JUDGE—WILLIAM H. MULFORD.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Spearmint; second, F. D. Edmiston's Rebel MacGregor; third, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Minstrel; fourth, Miss Coulter's Towsie Tam.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Spearmint; second, Walscott Kennels' Walescott Minstrel; third, J. Ford's Chesthill McGraw.

American-bred, Dogs.—First, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Minstrel; second, Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Crowfoot; third, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Wheedler; fourth, I. R. Freer's Lemray Punch.

Limit, Dogs.—First, L. R. Freer's Rothesay Shanty; second, Mrs. D. W. Evans's Albourne Jack; third, Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Crowfoot; fourth, Miss E. Mellen's Ruminantly Redlight.

Open, Dogs.—First, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Albourne Crow; second, L. R. Freer's ch. Hillcote Shanty; third, Walescott Kennels' ch. Walescott Maister Wullie; fourth, Mrs. W. D. Evans's Albourne Jack.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Albourne Crow; reserve, L. R. Freer's ch. Hillcote Shanty.

Maiden, Dogs.—First, Nosegay Kennels' Nosegay Spearmint; second, A. H. and Andrew Lister's Rosesay Indomitable.

Debutante Dogs and Bitches.—First, A. H. and Andrew Lister's Rothesay Indomitable.

Dogs and Bitches, bred by exhibitor.—First, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Maister Wullie; second, A. H. and Andrew Lister's Rothesay Indomitable; third, L. R. Freer's Lemray Punch.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, Miss M. Coulter's Fechtin Nan; second, R. Baumgras's Meadowlark Babs.

American-bred, Bitches.—First, L. R. Freer's Lomray Jill; second, Grafton Kennels' Grafton the Nimloc; third, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Derby.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Miss E. M. Mellon's Merlewood Bussie; second, A. G. Hertzler's Hillcote Hottentot; third, W. T. Stern's Earlybird Essence; fourth, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Lottery.

Open, Bitches.—First, Miss E. Mellon's Merlewood Bessie; second, A. G. Hertzler's Hillcote Albourne Sprite; third, Walescott Kennels' Early Bird Swirl; fourth, W. T. Stern's Early Bird Essence.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Miss E. M. Mellon's Merlewood Bessie; reserve, A. G. Hertzler's Hillcote Albourne Sprite.

Miscellaneous.

JUDGE—H. W. LACY.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Master H. Rogers's Northern Nonpareil; second, Mrs. W. C. Nichols's Skye Laddie; third, Mrs. Byron Rogers's Tempest Out of the West; fourth, Mrs. H. F. Price's Sandy Peter of the West.

Children's Variety Classes.

JUDGE, GEORGE S. THOMAS.

Dogs, Any Breed.—First, Miss Olive Lincoln's Anoy Goloy; second, Richard Ranke's Good Boy; third, Master H. Rogers's Northern Nonpareil; fourth, Rudolph Pfleiderer's Count Zeppelin.

Bitches, Any Breed.—First, Miss Janet Snow's Nanking Yun of Yankibourne; second, Miss Alice B. Tainter's Wampagne Dolly Varden; third, W. J. Salamon, Jr.'s, Lady Sing of Inanda.

Brussels Griffons.

JUDGE—GEORGE S. THOMAS.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Mrs. A. Widmann's Rocky Tom Jemima; second, J. S. Campbell, Jr.'s, Auldane Independence; third, Cedar Kennels' Cader Black Dimples; fourth, Mrs. William R. Clarke's Galloway Pierrot.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. E. N. Loomis's Copthorne Joan; second, Miss Gertrude Lester's Sweets of St. Margaret; third, Mrs. B. J. Throop's Park Place Persis; fourth, Mrs. J. R. Murdock's Candy of St. Margaret.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. B. J. Throop's ch. Iron City Hercules; second, Mrs. A. Widmann's Rocky Top Copthorne; third, Mrs. Vernon Castle's Punchinello; fourth, Mrs. E. N. Loomis's Copthorne Joan.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. B. J. Throop's ch. Iron City Hercules; reserve, Mrs. A. Widmann's Rocky Top Copthorne Cavalier.

Sealyham Terriers.

JUDGE—E. R. L. HOSKINS.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, J. A. Burden's Woodside Pep; second, W. F. Livesey's Crawford Cocktail; third, W. Rose Proctor's Brookwood Cargo; fourth, Barberry Kennels' Barberryhill Sandy.

American Bred, Dogs.—First, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Hemlock Hill Ivo Clyde; second, Walescott Kennels' Tinker; third, B. G. Work's Hadley Meteor; fourth, W. Ross Proctor's Brookwood Cardoon.

Limit, Dogs.—First, W. Ross Proctor's Hadley Hoodwink; second, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Brockholt Dazzler; third, Greentree Kennels' Roamer; fourth, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Hemlock Hill Ivo Clyde.

Open, Dogs.—First, W. Ross Proctor's Hadley Hoodwink; second, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Brockholt Dazzler; third, E. Lawrence's ch. Braefield Dazzler.

Winners, Dogs.—First, W. Ross Proctor's Hadley Hoodwink; reserve, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Hadley Howler.

Working Class, For Dogs Holding Certificates From the A. S. T. C.—First, R. Ross Proctor's ch. Ivo Caradoc; second, Greentree Kennels' Sir Roger.

Maidens, Dogs and Bitches.—First, W. Ross Proctor's Hadley Hoodwink; second, Barberryhill Kennels' Endcliffe Chutney; third, J. A. Burden's Woodside Pep; fourth, Barberryhill Kennels' Barberryhill Sandy.

Debutantes, Dogs and Bitches—First, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carle's Carleton Whimsey; second, W. Ross Proctor's Brookwood Carlotte; third, R. Gault's Dedgame Tomboy; fourth, Barberryhill Kennels' Endcliffe Chutney.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, W. F. Livesey's Crawford Sally; second, W. Ross Proctor's Gessima's Glory; third, Greentree Kennels' Greentree Powder Puff.

American-Bred, Bitches.—First, H. Adams and R. Bullock's Miss Bach; second, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carle's Carleton Whimsey; third, Barberryhill Kennels' Endcliffe Chutney; fourth, Greentree Kennels' Greentree Powder Puff.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Mrs. B. Rogers's Llandoyley Brockholt; second, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Senny Bumble Bee; third, Barberryhill Kennels' Endcliffe Chutney; fourth, R. Gault's Dedgame Tomboy.

Open, Bitches.—First, Mrs. B. Rogers's Llandoyley Brockholt Bridget; second, E. Lawrence's ch. Braefield Greenlass; third, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carle's Carleton Whimsey; fourth, Hemlock Hill Kennels' Senny Bumble Bee.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. B. Rogers's Llandoyley Brockholt Bridget; reserve, H. Adams and R. Bullock's Miss Bach.

Bulldogs.

JUDGE—CHARLES G. HOPTON.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Bay State Kennels' Bay State White Hope; second, Bay State Kennels' Bay State Tantalizer; third, Milestone Kennels' Milestone Baron.

Novice, Dogs.—First, W. T. Drews's Drewstone King of the Roost; second, G. Koch's the Captain; third, E. Johnson's Oakland White Marquis; fourth, M. Gotschi's Buddy VIII.

American-bred, Dogs.—First Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron; second, Mrs. B. F. Parson, Jr.'s, Live Wire; third W. E. Oakley's Oak Wall Bill; fourth, A. M. Abeel's Huck Fins Tom Sawyer.

Limit, Dogs, under 45 pounds.—First, Mrs. B. F. Parson, Jr.'s, Live Wire; second, Mrs. E. Clark's Censor; third, Harry A. Wilson's Coster's Diamond.

Open, Dogs, under 45 pounds.—First, A. H. Stewart's ch. Strathtay Prince Albert; second, Mrs. B. F. Parson, Jr.'s, Live Wire; third, Mrs. E. Clark's Censor; fourth, H. A. Wilson's Coster's Diamond.

Limit, Dogs, 45 pounds and over.—First, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron; second, W. E. Oakley's Oak Wall Willdetanu; third, J. Dunn's Timroh; fourth, Dial Kennels' Newington Kracker Dial.

Open, Dogs, 45 pounds and over.—First, A. H. Stewart's ch. Strathtay Knowle Monarch.

Winners, Dogs—First A. H. Stewart's ch. Strathtay Prince Albert; reserve, Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron.

Maiden, Dogs and Bitches.—First, J. E. Cook's Fern Lea Confidence; second, Mrs. C. E. Clark's Censor; third, Dial Kennels' Newington Kracker Dial; fourth, Mrs. E. P. Tuson's Chinook Velocity.

Junior Dogs, over 6 but not over 18 months.—First, Mrs. B. F. Parsons's Live Wire; second, E. Johnson's Oakland White Marquis.

Open, Dogs, bred by exhibitor.—First, Mrs. C. H. Platt's Astoria Baron; second, Mrs. B. F. Parsons's Live Wire; third, W. E. Oakley's Oak Wall Bill; fourth, H. A. Wilson's Coster's Diamond.

Debutante Dogs and Bitches.—First, J. E. Cook's Fern Lea Confidence; second, Dial Kennels' Newington Kracker Dial; third, E. Johnson's Oakland White Marquis; fourth, M. Gotschi's Buddy VIII.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, H. P. Togler's Heywood Beauty; second, J. T. Houghton's Baby Shoes.

Novice, Bitches.—W. T. Drews's Drewstone Century Girl; Mrs. E. P. Tuson's Chinook Velocity; third, Mrs. John W. Tinney's Dolly Te Na.

American-bred Bitches.—First, Dr. Hans Rabenstein's Lady Saxstone; second, William T. Drew's Dora Chester; third, Mrs. E. P. Tuson's Chinook Velocity; fourth, H. P. Togler's Heywood Betty.

Limit, Bitches, under 40 pounds.—First, W. E. Oakley's Oak Wall Flirty Westfall; second, A. H. Stewart's Strathtay Shawside Gem; third, J. E. Cook's Fern Lea Confidence; fourth, Dial Kennels' Peggy Mae Dial.

Open, Bitches, under 40 pounds.—First, A. H. Stewart's Strathtay Shawside Gem; second, Dial Kennels' Peggy Mae Dial; third, H. P. Togler's Heywood Betty.

Limit, Bitches, 40 pounds and over.—First, A. H. Stewart's Strathtay Pit Girl; second, Dr. Hans Rabenstein's Lady Sexstone.

Open, Bitches, 40 Pounds and Under.—First, A. H. Stewart's Strathtay White Light; second, Dr. Hans Rabenstein's Lady Saxstone; third, A. H. Stewart's Strathtay Thornwood.

Winners, Bitches.—First, A. H. Stewart's Strathtay White Light; second, W. E. Oakley's Oak Wall Flirty Westfall.

Miniature Bulldogs.

JUDGE—CHARLES G. HOPTON.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Mrs. D. D. Dunn's So Long Letty.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—First, E. P. Hind's Ashland Little Mary; second, Mrs. T. Grisdale's Kilburn Bing Boy.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, James Conway's Newington Baby Girl; second, William D. Drews's Drewstone Bell.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, James Conway's Newington Baby Girl; reserve, William D. Drews's Drewstone Bell.

Variety Classes.

JUDGE—A. F. HOCKWALT.

Sporting Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Except Terriers, Champions Barred.—First, Meadowview Kennels' English setter Meadowview Lady Natalie; second, Charles S. Mason's cocker spaniel Cambridge; third, Bob White Kennels' pointer Bob White Cotisdale Ronald; fourth, G. R. Preston's clumber spaniel Hempstead Bride.

Non-Sporting Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Except Toys, Champions Barred.—First, J. Piorkovski's Old English sheepdog Ridgeleigh Hero; second, Dreamwold Farm's bulldog Dreamwold Dorinda; third, A. H. Stewart's bulldog Strathtay White Light; fourth, Alstead Kennels' collie Alstead's Aeroplane.

Terrier Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Except Toys, Champions Barred.—First, Otto W. Lehman's wire-haired fox-terrier Chesney Welsh Dollar; second, N. MacKenzie's Airedale Polam Maxim; third, W. C. Seipp's Irish terrier Brook Hill Double Shear; fourth, Briergate Kennels' Airedale Briergate R. Persaltum.

Toy Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed, Champions Barred.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Pekingese Newata Pao Swinley Li Lien; second, Mrs. Henry Hill's Pomeranian Billy; third, Mrs. W. Wylie's Pomeranian Haughty Goldbeater.

Open Class, Dogs and Bitches, Any Breed.—First, Beaver Brook Kennels' Old English sheepdog ch. Slumber; second, A. H. Stewart's bulldog ch. Strathtay Prince Albert; third, Mrs. W. Simmons's Irish setter, Midwood Red Jacket; fourth, Miss C. B. Trask's St. Bernard ch. Ben Barry.

Variety Selling Classes.

JUDGE—A. F. HOCKWALT.

Sporting Selling Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Except Terriers.—First, Mrs. P. Mathias's Russian wolfhound, Countess Elika; second, G. C. Rouch's English setter, Trixie's Sporty Lad; third, C. H. Pason's cocker spaniel Three Stars; fourth, J. Perkins's field spaniel, Lord Bertie.

(Judge, George S. Thomas.)—Non-sporting Selling Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Except Toys.—First, W. H. and P. D. Folwell's mastiff Queen Bess II.; second, Pinewood Kennels' collie Pinewood Posey; third, Pinewood Kennels' collie Elderslea Sensation; fourth, Pinewood Kennels' collie Pinewood Patricia.

Terrier, Selling Class, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Except Toys.—First, M. S. Baldwin's smooth fox terrier Nick Nevinson; second, T. Offerman's Airedale York Sly Nun W.; third, D. E. Lynn's wire-haired fox terrier Lynnfield Comic; fourth, G. A. Shaw's wire-haired fox terrier Prides Hill Towser.

Toy Selling Class, (Judge, George S. Thomas,) Dogs and Bitches, Any Breed.—First, Mrs. F. Senn's Yorkshire terrier Young Messenger; second, Miss Marion Kennedy's Pomeranian ch. Forester's Mite of Delight; third, Mrs. W. A. Wilson's Pomeranian Home Farm Bracelet; fourth, W. Miterlla's Italian greyhound Lois.

Canadian Class, Open, Dogs and Bitches of Any Breed Owned in the Dominion of Canada.—First, Norman Mackenzie's Airedale Polam Maxim; second, A. Lepine's wire-haired fox terrier Dusky Bounce; third, Mrs. W. Wylie's Pomeranian Haughty Goldbeater; fourth, John G. Kent's greyhound Master Butcher.

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The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift

THE frame in your present car is probably three or four inches deep at the best. Premier's frame is eight inches deep. You have no idea what a big difference such a foundation makes under your car. It means that Premier can never get old and "loose jointed." A Premier is permanently a *new* car.

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64 Livingston St.,
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RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.

Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

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TRADE MARK REG.

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1200 Pound Delivery Wagon
Express Type

Chassis $800
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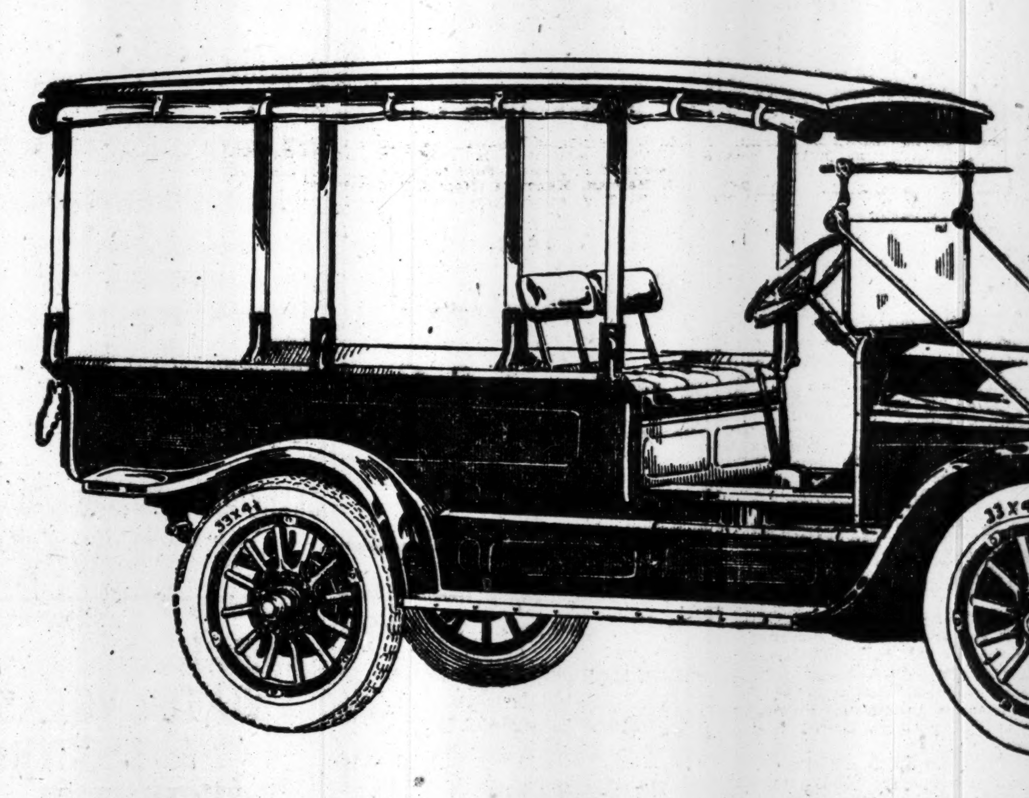

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Here is an Overland Delivery Wagon that will build up your business, better your service and broaden out your delivery radius.

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These issues which recently sold upon a 3.97% basis are now available at prices

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We recommend the purchase of these bonds.

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is a stable commodity. It is a most important factor in future industrial progress.

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We will send on request Circular No. 108-A which describes in detail the attractive investment features of this bond.

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INVESTMENT LITERATURE

Booklet on Conservative Investment Bonds, describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. *Write for Booklet No. 1583.*

Circular on Convertible Bonds, describing practically all the important issues now upon the market. *Write for Circular No. 1584.*

Circular on Listed Stocks, describing more than 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange. *Write for Circular No. 1585.*

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Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

TRUSTEES
Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published.

Ask for Booklet T-97

Remick, Hodges & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

WHITE, WELD & CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Trading, However, Is Limited—American Securities Lifeless.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Money was in increased demand for repayment to the Bank of England today. Discount rates were firm.

Apart from further weakness in Argentine rails, the stock market maintained a firm undertone, though business was limited. Rubber stocks received the most attention, but shipping and copper stocks and Exchequer bonds were frequently bought at hardening prices. The old war loan was marked at 89¾. American securities were lifeless.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 82½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 80 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£538,000
Circulation decreased	875,000
Bullion decreased	1,413,194
Other securities increased	49,181,000
Public deposits decreased	3,087,000
Other deposits increased	1,671,000
Notes reserve decreased	536,000
Government securities decreased	50,028,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.20 per cent.; last week it was 18.33 per cent. Rate of discount 5½ per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	7,788,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,663,000
Notes in circulation increased	141,475,000
Treasury deposits increased	21,903,000
General deposits increased	105,134,000
Bills discounted decreased	108,383,000
Advances decreased	12,173,000

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES COMPANY
1480 Broadway, New York City.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding debenture bonds of the American Ice Securities Company, being a total issue of $3,000,000 known as the Twenty-Year Six Per Cent. Debentures, and due according to their terms on April 1, 1925, are hereby called for redemption and payment on March 31st, 1917, and interest ceases from that date. Said debentures are called for redemption by exercise of the option reserved in the said bonds to the Company to redeem the same at any time at par and accrued interest by a previous notice of 60 days. The debentures will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dated, January 26, 1917.
WALTER LEE, Treasurer.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.

Notice is hereby given that second mortgage bonds of the following numbers, aggregating Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000), have been designated by lot for payment under the terms of the mortgage:

BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

4	25	62	75	98	115	162	178	187
15	29	64	82	102	116	166	180	188
16	30	65	86	103	142	167	181	189
23	45	66	87	110	146	172	184	
24	49	67	95	111	152	173	186	

BONDS OF $500 EACH.

254	273	281	318	324	346	368
256	280	300	332	341	359	377

Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1917, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Treasurer.
New York, January 22, 1917.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the Trust Mortgage dated March 1st, 1902, the following Fort Worth Stock Yards Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1st, 1922, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

349, 739, 1151.

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned at 105 per cent. and interest on the 1st day of March, 1917, from which date interest on said bonds will cease.

January 31, 1917.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

WANTED—Young, aggressive certified public accountant, for growing business. Interest in the business will be given to the right party. Y 268 Times Annex.

Will purchase a New York Consolidated Stock Exchange seat; state price. Seat D 113 Times.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Sugar Refining Company
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 101
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 102

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable April 2nd, 1917, to the stockholders of record March 1st, 1917, to wit:

On the Preferred Stock a dividend of one and three quarter (1¾%) per cent., being the 101st consecutive dividend thereon.

On the Common Stock a dividend of one and three quarter (1¾%) per cent., being the 102nd consecutive dividend thereon.

The Transfer Books will not be closed

JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, February 21, 1917.

A dividend of one per cent. has this day been declared upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable April 2, 1917, out of the surplus earnings of the Company to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 9th of March, 1917, and for the purpose of the payment of said dividend the stock books of the Company will be closed on the 9th of March, 1917, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 3rd day of April, 1917.

S. M. FELTON, President.

23 Wall Street, New York, February 21, 1917.

On April 2, 1917, the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company will be prepared to distribute such of the above dividend as may be received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books at the close of business on the 9th day of March, 1917.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, Feb. 20, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 31, 1917, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 3, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED INTERSTATE-CALLAHAN MINING CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

New York, February 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 10 of $1.00 per share on the outstanding stock of this Company, payable March 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1917.

JULIAN B. BEATY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York, February 21, 1917.

At the Annual Election of this Company, held today, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George C. Clark, Edward DeWitt,
Robert E. Dowling, A. L. Dean,
Samuel T. Peters, Henry D. Hotchkiss,
Robert Goelet, William H. Ziegler,
Charles H. Tweed, William Childs, Jr.,
Alvin W. Krech, Lewis B. Preston.

GEORGE F. GUNTHER, Secretary.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting.

RICHARD JONES, JR., Secretary.

New York, Feb. 14th, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Garvin Machine Co. will be held at the company's office, Spring & Varick Sts., New York, Wednesday, Feb. 28th, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. Transfer books close Feb. 24th, 1917, and reopen March 3rd, 1917.

FRANK W. GARVIN, Secy.

Appropriate Investment Suggestions

Many individuals who have funds available are at a loss as to the best way to invest on account of the unusual conditions now prevailing.

We suggest for those who wish to eliminate the element of speculation, several securities that are offered on satisfactory bases and can be considered as essentially sound.

Write for circular.

A. B. Leach & Co.
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62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia Baltimore Buffalo London

Underlying Railroad Bonds

Some of the large railroad systems have underlying assumed mortgage obligations that are outstanding at a very low rate per line, are of satisfactory maturity, and can be bought at attractive prices.

Two bonds of this kind are described in our letter No. 43, which we will be glad to send to those interested.

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Prices to yield 3.90%

City of St. Paul, Minn., 4¼'s
Due Nov. 1, 1931
Price to yield 3.95%

City of Cleveland, Ohio 4½'s
Due May 1, 1966
Price to yield 4%

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Send for letter describing our special service department, which watches the equity behind our clients' bonds.

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The Definitive Notes will be delivered on the same day the Temporary Notes are received. Temporary Notes may be presented between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 2:15 P. M., except on Saturdays when the exchange will cease at 12:00 M.

Items received by mail or express will receive attention the same day and the Engraved Notes will be shipped at the expense of the owner, either by registered mail or express as directed. In the absence of instructions the Engraved Notes will be returned by express, collect.

When Temporary Notes are presented for exchange, it is requested that definite instructions be given as to the denomination of the Definitive Notes required.

The attention of holders of the Temporary Notes is called to the fact that the Pledge Agreement does not provide for the registration of the Definitive Notes, either as to principal or as to both principal and interest.

Banks and banking houses will facilitate the exchange if they will classify into their respective maturities the Temporary Notes presented for exchange.

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5-M	Alabama T. L. Power 5's

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25	W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co.
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100	Gen. Gas Elec. com.
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DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 54.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held February 16th, 1917, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock was declared, payable April 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1917. Books remain open.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held February 16th, 1917, a dividend of 1½% on the common stock was declared, payable May 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record April 20th, 1917. Books remain open.

R. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company
Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms, on March 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company
Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms, on March 1, 1917, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

The American Coal Company of Allegany County (N. J.)

No. 1 Broadway, New York, Feb. 13, 1917.

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY of Allegany County (New Jersey) has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of three per cent., and an extra dividend of two per cent. out of the profits of the year 1916, on the capital stock of the company, both payable at this office March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Feb. 28, 1917.

Transfer books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The American Gas Company,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J.

Feb. 20th, 1917.

The quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1917, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., Feb. 21st, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

THE WILLIAM CARTER COMPANY regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on Preferred, payable March 15th, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business March 4th, 1917.

Horace A. Carter, Treasurer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG POPLIN, 7614 serge; high shades; American or Dobson poplins. Farragut 9810.

BUTTONS, Linings, Woolens, general merchandise; pay cash. Rabinowitz, 65 West 13th. Chelsea 9520.

CHARMEUSE.—Open to buy charmeuse, all colors; pay cash. Apply Hyman W. Ginsburg, 25 West 31st St.

CLOAKINGS.—Open for jobs of Fall cloakings; quantity no object. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will buy jobs for cash. Call with samples, 11 East 31st, 3d floor. Madison Square 9164.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at better grade coats and suits every morning before 12. 152 West 27th St., one flight up.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will place orders. Third floor, 28 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at lines all day. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted for quantity business on silk and cotton dresses. D 105 Times.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Wanted, 3 and 4 thread, all shades. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 149 Spring St. 5390 Spring.

MACHINES, zigzag, class 107-W-1; must be perfect. Phone Spring 1228.

MESSALINE.—Open for quantity of blacks. Mad. Sq. 7593.

PIECE GOODS.—Open to buy Bolivia and high shade poplins. Philip Cohn, 129 West 29th St.

POPLINS.—Wanted, poplins in black and navy; any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

POPLIN wanted; high shades, for cash. W. Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

POPLINS wanted, high shades. J. A. Goldfield, 22 West 26

SKIRTS.—Boston jobber will look at wash and novelty skirts today. Room 500, Broadway Central Hotel.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at snappy style suits; mornings only. 26 West 25th, 4th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at better grade suits every day until noon. 152 West 27th St., one flight up.

SUITS AND COATS.—Better grade jobbers will place orders; call with samples. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDRESSOGRAPH machine for sale with over 10,000 names, plate and stencils; used by waist and dress house; very good opportunity for any ladies' wearing apparel firm who sells retail trade; can be bought for $300 cash. P. B., 207 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 21303, mixtures, Lymansville cheviot at opening prices. Mad. Sq. 9177.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kelly green, gray, tan, Copen, rose. Republic Novelty, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH, white, all wool, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

CAMP COTS and Blankets for sale. 800 army camp cots, 400 telescopic camp cots, 1,400 camp cots, iron frame, canvas centre, spring hung; 270 folding camp cots, iron frame, canvas centre, spring hung; all full size; immediate delivery; all new and unused. Also blankets, 2,750 new, immediate delivery. Call or write J. M. Brown, Room 211, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COATS.—Fall line ready for jobbers; children's, juniors', and ladies' cloth and pile fabric coats; see the line that's winning on comparison. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St. Phone for appointment Gramercy 4237.

COATS.—Wonderful silk and cloth coats of the better kind; worth while seeing; from $4.50-$20. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All kinds of Spring coats and suits on hand to close out; very reasonable prices. Ulin Brothers, 55 East 11th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—American woolen poplin coat, $4.75, suits $7.75; smart styles. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Esquimette, plush, plain, fur and beaver trimmed; cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Stouts in poplin and taffetas; lowest prices. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

CORDUROY.—White, colored; wide, narrow waled; below price against cash. Y 292 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Five hundred silk and serge dresses in stock. Spring merchandise, at a bargain. Lubarsky Bros., 155 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close out. Merchandise Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 all wool French serges at a price. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES, (500,) serges and silks, to close; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Fine serge and silk dresses to close out. L. Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES AND SPORT SUITS in stock for delivery, $8.75-$10.75; wonderful value. Fan Tan Dress, 142 West 24th.

GREETING CARDS, imported designs, odd lots cheap; splendid opportunity for jobbers. L. & B. Co., 58 Warren.

GUNNIBURL F. & H.; also serges; all colors. Telephone 2074 Farragut.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All worsteds; quick deliveries; all new shades; cheap. The Loquiter Co. Phone Spring 4442.

OVERALLS.—Two new overall factories have $10,000 stock of blue denim, blue and white striped hickory, khaki, and white drill goods; will make an interesting price to manufacturers or sell small lots below market price. John Beardall, 1,964 B'way, Brooklyn.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool meteors, wash satins, all grades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

POPLIN, gabardines, cream serges. Farr. 8857, Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'dway.

RAINCOATS.—Job of 80 ladies' raincoats, latest model; opportunity for a special sale. L. Felsenheld, 141 West 36th St.

SERGES for sale cheap; American No. 209½. Phone Chelsea 7346.

SERGES, navy, for sale at the price. 781 Madison Square.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Chuddah Cloth, Botany 11433 serge; cheap. Farragut 9811.

SILKS.—All shades crepe meteor; special prices, Phone Madison Square 925.

SKIRTS.—300 serges and poplins, $1.50 each. S. A. Miller, 8 West 19th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; lowest prices for cutting-up trade, also special inducements to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; very lowest quotations. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—You will surely buy our $6.50 suit if you see it; call around. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th St.

VELOURS for sale; all shades. Madison Square 2947

VELOURS.—Stevens and Jamestown, high colors. Gramercy 6698.

WOOLENS.—To close out, 2000 yards of Winter-weight cloakings, suitable for jobbing trade. F. Einhorn & Son, 112 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SYRACUSE WAIST AND DRESS MFG. CO. of Syracuse, N. Y., is open for lines to handle on commission basis; embroideries, handkerchiefs, white goods, muslin and silk underwear, petticoats, silk and cotton dresses, wash skirts. Apply Saxe Bros. Co., Room 2013, 15 East 26th St.

SALESMEN to call on office trade and department stores with line of high-grade children's sweaters, on commission basis; only experienced need apply. J 2 Times.

SALESMAN.—A live wire, established trade, wishes first-class electric and gas portable line; commission. E. G., 3,625 Broadway.

HELPING MERCHANTS.

Out-of-town storekeepers needing goods at once should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

COSDEN & COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., February 8, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Cosden & Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 5% upon the stock of the Company, payable February 24th to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 13th, 1917. The stock books will be closed.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
43 Cedar Street, New York.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of Ten Cents a Share on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 28th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20th, 1917.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1917.
RALPH G. COAD, Treasurer.

MERCHANDISE CONTRACTS.

Need Declared for Binding Ones for Buyers and Sellers.

E. L. Howe, executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in commenting upon a recent address by Jesse Straus calling attention to the need for more definite and binding contracts between the buyer and seller, said yesterday that there was no doubt that there should be a different understanding between the two parties as to the obligations imposed upon both by a contract for the delivery of merchandise.

"There is undoubtedly a crying demand for a betterment of this condition," said Mr. Howe. "A contract which is entered into by buyer and seller in absolute good faith should be concluded in equal good faith. We can appreciate the fact that there are occasions when the seller is prevented from fulfillment of the contract through agencies entirely beyond his control and the fulfillment of the order is a physical impossibility. There is, however, no reason why the seller should not promptly notify the buyer immediately he discovers his inability to go through with the order.

"Our suggestion, therefore, is that immediate attention be given by both the retail and wholesale interests of the country to a form of contract for merchandise orders that will place proper and binding obligations on both parties to it. As it stands today the retailer is bound to acceptance of the goods if shipped within the specified time, but the seller slips out of his obligation as easily as he slips out of his coat. If the seller cannot be tied definitely in the matter, provisions should at least be made for notification to the buyer, at a reasonable time prior to stated delivery, of the seller's inability to go through with the contract."

Mr. Howe said that he had had his attention called to many cases of unfilled orders, where the seller had not only failed to deliver on time, but paid no attention to the delivery obligation until importuned by the buyer. He added that, in some instances, no attention was paid to inquiries from the buyer.

"Something should be done to remedy this condition," said he, "but no action should be taken that will not stand the test of time and that will not place the responsibilities or obligations of buyer and seller where they properly belong."

Report More Sales of Laces.

While the business that is coming to the local lace trade from cutters-up of one kind or another continues to exceed in yardage that which is called for by the orders from the retail trade, the steady improvement that is reported in the latter is convincing even the most skeptical that the co-operative movement undertaken a few months ago is accomplishing its purpose. Even better business is expected from both sources in the near future as the result of recent Paris showings of form-fitting dresses with long overdrapes of a diaphonous nature, as well as more formal gowns that make liberal use of laces as garniture. In the current business the demand continues to favor filet and filet effects and combinations very largely. Both real and imitation filet goods are sought. Vals, the lighter ranges of Venises, nets, Chantillies, Clunies, and Irish are other varieties that are well spoken of. There is also reported a call for the narrow widths of silver laces.

⁂

Fur Collars for Overcoats.

Among the overcoat styles to be introduced by the clothiers for next Fall, the overcoat with a fur collar will occupy a prominent place. Garments of this description have become more and more popular, and quite a quantity of them were sold this Winter. Because the clothiers are not well versed in the appraisal of furs they have not infrequently been imposed upon. The best way to go about the purchase of the furs needed, according to one clothier, is to buy only from representative houses whose reputation is sufficient to guarantee the quality of the skins. To guard against any unforeseen fluctuation in the demand, some of the manufacturers will feature detachable fur collar overcoats, so that the overcoat may be sold either as a plain garment or one with a fur collar.

⁂

Boys' Clothiers to Meet.

A general meeting of the Associated Boys' Clothing Manufacturers of New York will take place on March 6 at the Hotel Brevoort. A number of important topics will be introduced for discussion. Chief among these will be the plan to adopt uniform terms of payment. Quite some sentiment is understood to exist among the members, who comprise fully 90 per cent. of the trade of the country, in favor of net terms. Not only will the clothiers meet a part of their increased costs in this way, it is said, but many of the abuses now met with under the discount system will be eliminated.

⁂

Learning More of Dress Goods.

The silver lining to the cloud of unsettled conditions in the dress goods trade is the fact that buyers during the last two years have picked up a lot of knowledge concerning the industry. Because of the mushroom growth of the women's ready-to-wear industry, the number of men engaged in it who knew more than the mere surface facts concerning dress goods were very few. This has changed somewhat for the reason that garment manufacturers have found it an exceedingly profitable thing to learn all they could about conditions in the fabric market and factors that have influence on prices and supply.

⁂

Sport Cloths and Service.

Sport clothes have attained such a degree of permanency that, according to mill men, the effort of piece goods stylers must now be directed toward creating materials that are not only original in design and coloring, but that will possess good wearing qualities. This is true, they say, of fabrics to be used by the garment manufacturers as well as the clothiers. In the latter branch, the movement lately has been toward producing cloths that are not only distinctive in design but also durable. Two-ply constructions of hardy yarns are no uncommon thing in this line of goods. In the women's wear division the same trend is noted, and wearing quality is no longer sacrificed to get a fancy effect.

⁂

Back to Heavier Weights.

Although the time is by no means auspicious, men's wear mill agents recognize a decided drift in sentiment on the part of their customers toward heavier cloths for manufacture into Fall and Winter suits. The movement toward lighter constructions has spent its power, they feel, and the heavyweight season from now on should no longer be one in name only. For the past two years, owing to conditions in the market, the mills have felt called upon to make, and the clothiers have been inclined to buy, practically the same weight cloths for Winter as they did for Summer wear. The severe Winter, almost at an end, has brought a call from the consuming end for heavier garments and this, it is felt, will result in the production of heavier cloths.

⁂

Heavy Call for Silks.

While the barrel skirt and its many adaptations are not quite as successful as the usual Parisian style, factors in the silk trade find that one reason for the heavy call for goods is undoubtedly due to it. Side pockets, flares, and pleats all go to increase the amount of yardage required, and, while dresses are not quite as wide at the bottom, this is more than made up by the extra amount of material used in conforming to the new style.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALTOONA, Penn.—H. Slutker, hosiery, furn. goods, and notions; Gregorian.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Frohsin; ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—H. Sonneborn Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Carter-Webster Co.; G. Sauer, notions and furn. goods; Imperial.
BOONEVILLE, Ind.—G. A. Roth & Co.; G. G. Roth, dry goods and general mdse.; Grand.
BOSTON, Mass.—Filene's; Miss Griffin, ladies' sweaters; Miss Reddington, misses' sweaters; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Sam Goldman & Co.; A. I. Lemberg, wash and novelty skirts; Broadway Central.
BOSTON, Mass.—T. Brigham, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Ross, ready-to-wear; Grand.
BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; W. Jardine, representing; 404 4th Av.; Imperial.
BOSTON, Mass.—Roxbury D. G. Co.; M. Cohen, dry goods; Wallick.
BRISTOL, Conn.—Muzzy Bros.; F. L. Muzzy, dry goods and general mdse.; Cumberland.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger Co.; H. C. Zollinger, housefurn. goods, china, toys, ribbons, hosiery, and underwear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; J. McKinlay, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Caarson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; L. A. Stahl, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, clothing; 43 West 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—L. D. Smith; waists, &c.; Wellington.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; E. C. Wilson, hosiery; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; L. A. Lauritzen, jewelry, 334 4th Av.; Wallick.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; H. J. Thoman, domestics, prints, flannels, &c.; 432 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. Lazarus, Jr., merchandise manager; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; A. L. Schmitt, domestics, dress goods, linens, &c.; 1,150 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—Nieman-Marcus Co.; A. L. Nieman, dry goods; 1,140 Broadway.
DENVER, Col.—Denver D. G. Co.; R. K. Palm, carpets and rugs; 30 E. 20th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Mandelbaum, dry goods; 404 4th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; M. Kridel, basement millinery; 333 4th Av.; Broztell.
DETROIT, Mich.—Himelhoch Bros.; Z. Himelhoch, ready-to-wear; 1,138 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott, Taylor, Woolfinden Co.; T. H. Whan, domestics, linens, and quilts; 220 5th Av.
DULUTH, Minn.—Kris & Pass Co.; N. Kris, general mdse.; Latham.
EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; A. R. Willauer, housefurn. goods, china, toys; 41 Union Sq.
EASTON, Penn.—Bon Ton Co.; Mr. Schiff, jobs Fall coats; 72 Madison Av.
ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; Mrs. W. Desmond, ready-to-wear; 1,239 B'way.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—M. J. Thompson & Co.; M. D. Thompson, dress goods; Collingwood.
HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—S. Frankel, ready-to-wear and clothing; 1,133 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; H. W. Brown, mfg. Dept.; 43 Leonard; Hermitage.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 404 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Kan.—A. D. Weaver; A. D. Weaver and A. B. Weaver, dry goods; 334 4th Av.; Great Northern.
LEBANON, Penn.—The Bon Ton; J. S. Bouder, general mdse.; Gregorian.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; L. Ellis, laces and notions; 95 Madison Av.; Broztell.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Merz Bros.; M. Merz, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.; Collingwood.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Brothers; Mrs. M. R. Collins, corsets and undermuslins; Broadway and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Leader Mercantile Co.; H. M. Higgins, muskrat coats; 38 West 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; Miss J. Ryan, misses' ready-to-wear; Miss J. Magnuson, rep; 1,170 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Erson, Jr., housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Goldstein & Co.; S. Goldstein, clothing and notions; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mendel & Freedman; J. R. Mikulski, domestics, dress goods, linens, linings, &c.; A. Mendel, hosiery, furnishing goods, gloves, &c.; 334 4th Av.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Meyers Bros.; L. A. Meyers, dry goods; 17 W. 28th.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; O. Herschman, toys, stationery, and picture frames; 377 B'way.
OSWEGO, N. Y.—New York Shop; M. J. McDonald, ready-to-wear; 1,115 Broadway.
OTTUMWA, Ia.—W. J. Donelan Co.; W. J. Donelan, mdse. manager; 334 4th Av.; Flanders.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Royal Tailors; L. R. Wetzel, woolens; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss H. Troupe, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Jos. Horne Co.; J. D. Kennedy, shoes, 470 4th Av.; Woodward.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; 404 4th Av.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppihimer Co.; D. Mould, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Benzil, linens, 432 4th Av.; Latham.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.; McCurdy & Robinson Co.; W. H. Weeks, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Brothers Co.; R. W. Orcutt, leather goods, jewelry, and notions; 1,261 Broadway.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; G. Seacrist, laces, ribbons, hosiery, jewelry, and notions; 116 West 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Haynes & Co.; F. T. McNamara, boys' clothing and furn. goods; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—W. J. Wolfson, furnishing goods, undermuslins, gingham dresses, hosiery; Union Square Hotel.
WHEELNG, W. Va.—Graham Co.; A. W. Graham, general mdse.; Wellington.
WICHITA, Kan.—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; D. V. Walker, dry goods, notions and ready to wear; Flanders.
WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Seder & Bro.; S. Seder, piece goods; Breslin.

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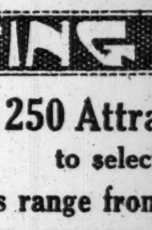

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 483, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bowers<H Steers, Inc.
NY C & H RR<Tug Washington.
D, L & W RR<Rochester.
Barker<CNY.
Ropner<Inter American SS.
Eclipse Lighterage Co<Cornell SS Co.
Gooce<Osborne.
Ball Eng Co<J G White & Co.
Herman<Compagnie Generale, &c.
Hendricks Co<Thomas Pub Co.
Shoninger Bros<Dorner Brass Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Aldrich, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calender.

Henderson<Delpark, (2)
Hexter<Levy.
Williams<McLaughlin.
Hewitt<Speyer.
Slanitskas<P & R Ry. (2.)
Romanofsky<Same.
Moros<P & R C &I Co.
Pogrenlczny<Same.
Chok<Same.
de Bekker<Stokes.
Glasel<Goltz.
Friede<White.
Condensite<Bakelite.
Sullivan<SS Anglo-Patagonian.
Broderick<La Violeta Comp.
Coronet<US Shipping.
McWilliams<Tug P R R 32.
Hill<Federal.
Seals<Same.
Gordon<Eagle Ins Co.
Frankel<Irwin.
Guaranty<McCabe.
Boedick<L V Coal Co.
Butler<Musical Am.
Kissel<Kissel.
Gordon<Eagle Ins Co.
Colligan<Marcin.
Nimes<S S Algiers.
Hastorf<Standard Oil.
Brooks<Schr. Fannie Palmer.
Vacuum<McClain.

DISTRICT COURT—Van Fleet, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Northern RR<Lowe.
Nelson<Hoffer.
Lanardo<N J Express Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Spencer<Babylon RR.
Sawicki<O'Gara Coal Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Naturalizations. At 2 P. M. Motions in bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Bendick Company,
A. Maul & Co.,
Oberstorbrink & Co.,
Harry J. Rigby,
Maurice Rosken,
Hampton C. Ellis.
Composition:
Louis Schochet.
Motions:
Harry Lamb,
Graff & Nevins, (2.)
Samuel Marans,
Antonine Piazza,
Peretz & Grossman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Schnitzer<Schnitzer.
Corey<Fortul.
Mulroney<Metal Shelter Co.
Martin<Beck Shoe Co, (2.)
People<Brown.
Same<Chandler.
Same<Hirsch.
Same<Carnevalle.
Schwartz<Levin.
Re CNY, (New Court House.)
Smith<Kahn et al.
Dixon<Shearer.
O'Connor<same.
Ertischek<N H Fire Ins Co of Manchester.
Park Union Holding<Hoagland.
Rosalind Realty<Western Assurance.
Victoria<Musical Mutual Protective Un.
Friedner<Schenck.
Anselewitz<Greenstein.
Myers<Nat Surety Co.
Cheney<Dunham.
Holmes<Camp, Jr.
Newhouse<Mills.
Brock<Poor, (2.)
Peerless Patten Co<McClure Pub.
People<Weisman.
Same<Clayton.
Newcombe<Von Tilzer.
Mulroney<Metal Shelter Co.
O'Leary<Ward.
Verdi<Michael Nocenti Co.
Re Harden.
Waters<De Mossin.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Lee<Boston Nat'l Gr'd Opera Co.
Titus, Jr<Cent Park, &c, RR.
De Luca<Andrews.
Abrams<Southold Sav Bank.
M. G. Samuels & Co<Farmers' Fire Ins.
Koenig<Eagle Waist, (2.)
Barkowsky, inf., &c<Mineral RR & Mining Co and Susquehanna Coal Co et al.
Same—Susquehanna C Co et al.
Re Wendt<McCarrier.
Herbst<Keystone Driller Co, (2.)
Orlik<Nat Carbon Co.
Lederer<Kaufman.
Thiel<NY, O & W RR
De Witt<Abraham.
O'Leary<Ward.
Berger<Warden of the Workhouse.
Grozulus<Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
Potter<Pulsifer et al, (amended compl'nt.)
Same<same, (withdrawn juror.)
Stern<Desoours et al.
Gerstendorfer Bros<Calman.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
De Cicco<Schweitzer et al.
Chesznik, admr, &c<Kramer et al.
Warheit Pub Co<The Day Pub Co et al.
Wilson-Prevost<Pierre Samson.
McCallum, ex'x, &c<The Beau-Site Co.
Wolff<Lanternier.
Re Empresa Colombiana de Navigacion, Inc.
Re est of Dinnean, decd.
Borchardt<Norton Co.
Re R. B. Wade, &c.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Haviland<Allen.
Manhattan Petticoat Co<Loebinger.
Fieser<Szabo.
Badgeley<De Witt (2)
Re Brant<Rodriquez.
Moore<John A Hendricks Co.
Steves<Northern Bank.
Reilly<Ward.
Micanowicz<Susquehanna Coal Co.
Bank<same.
Phillips<Phillips.
Silverberg Import Co<A Steinhardt Bros.
Zurich Genl Accident & Liability Ins Co<Saft.
Grosholz<Oscar Daniels Co.
Goodwin<The Ansonia.
Romer<Cons Gas Co.
Gallagher<Gaige.
Gold<Macher.
Ebner<Levy.
Lask<Roth.
Frankenberg<Berkowitz.
Gallinger<Schulman.
Steinholz<Kessler.
Connolly<Jobson-Gifford Co.
Klinck<Pounds.
Blanchard<Blanchard (2.)
Matarazzo<Folsom (2)
Humphry<Humphry.
Natl Surety Co<Natl City Bank.
Brennan<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Darakievicz<same.
Hesse<same.
Harman<same.
Switalski<same.
Pietrowski<same.
Re Bway Trust Co.
Re Republic Mica Co.
Miller<Kaulbach.
Rubin<Import Flower & Theatre Co.
Peter<Gregory.
Re Ortgies.
Higgins<Stotesbury (3)
Adamson<Miller.
Herman<Herman.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Berrick.
De Angelo<De Angelo.
Gau<Central Dairy.
Adams<White Oaks Mines Co.
Magrino<Magrino.
Pressly<Seidman.
Berizzi Bros<Sohland.
Siminowitz<Davis.
Goldberg<Egloff.
Re Geiszler (E 122d St.)
Schneer<Mendelson.
Disalvo<Luckes.
Union Trust Co<Harris.
Ramsey<Secor.
Lippman<Cefola.
O'Connor<Olmstead.
Perley<Shubert.
Re Defau.
Armstrong<Murken (2.)
Cook<Cook.
Heyman<F D'Onofrio.
Pease<Poillon.
Slaviz<De Marco.
Brannerman<O J Gude Co.
Hendrick<Cobb.
Guenther<Ridgway.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Fox<Hirsch.
Reller<same.
Roth<same.
Zurich<same.
Warsower<same.
Van Praag<same.
Reiper<Ottinger.
Deasy<Herts.
Orleans R E Co<Verio Land Co.
Brett<Glintenkamp.
Rohrer<Quinn.
Met Life Ins Co<Inter Bldg Co.
Higgins<Perlman.
Imperial Woolen Co<F B O Clothing Co.
Flanagan<Flanagan.
Caroly Laundry<Mais.
Beldner<Kallenberg.
McKee<Bingham.
Saltzman<Chapkewitz.
Fried<Deane.
Heyman<Emery.
Vogel<Klein.
Walker<Walker.
Morgan<Burns.
Weinberg<Manheimer & Co.
Levy<Goldstein.
CNY<Campbell.
Miller<Prince (2.)
Whildren & Hancock<Schneider.
V Vivaudau, Inc<Myers.
O'Brien<Reynolds.
Aparicio<N E Equitable Ins Co.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Re Mulholland.
Eisenberg<Lustgarten.
Queen<Queen.
Friedman<Friedman.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Leavitt<Haigh.
Keusch Grain Co<Heffer.
Petitfoure<Cohen.
Goldsmith<Petti.
Hultquist<Hultquist.
Schwartz<Kondas.
Schwartz<Gimourgina.
Re Real Estate Owners Protective Assn.
Arena<Arena.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Opitz<Tietje.
Norton<North American Realty Co (2.)
Rubin<Siegel.
Landvoe<Landvoe.
Re Northeastern Const Co (2.)
United German Silver Co<Pearson.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Sayre<Healy.
Citizens Centl Natl Bank<Hamburger.
Farowich<Chatham & Phenix Natl Bank.
Jones<Mooney.
Re Arnold.
Bunzelman<Bunzelman.
Dillon<Swift & Co.
Same<Schechter.
Same<Nolte.
Gibson Distilling Co<Lane.
Adamson<Miller.
Rector Church, Warden, &c<Gais.
Domina<Ford.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Nulomoline Co<Tausek.
Re Moore (2.)
Re Joseph<Michaels.
Johnson<Wm Fox Vaudeville Co.
James Everard's Breweries<Wohlstadter.
Gibson<Hitchcock.
Gans<Schlanger.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Le Cain<Resta.
Albert Realty Corp<Reinhardt.
Frankenberg<Perlman.
Dick<Dick.
The Punch & Judy Theatre, Inc<Sayre.
Ohlbaum<Correa.
Barrere<Barrere.
Undefended divorces:
Feist,
Feldman,
Centurion,
Martin,
Van Husle,
Benyves,
Radke,
Di Pietro,
Malaya,
Crabtree,
Ahearn,
Potasek,
Rosbach,
Powers,
Prasser,
Alberton,
Ernst,
Zimmar,
Danielson,
Gansch.
Goldman<Goldman.
Beamish<Beamish.
Valenti<N Y Theatre.
Meek<Meek.
Egan<Egan.
Levin<Levin.
Feleccia<Feleccia.
Berliner<Berliner.
Kellam<Kellam.
General calendar:
B'way Bldg<E W Martin & Co.
Werner<515 W 29th.
Lessman<Barkin.
Fechter<Fechter.
Malone,
Walker,
Guttman,
Kurtz,
Harte,
Herrmann,
Wainfalsh,
Crusco,
Tudor,
Damiano,
Resnick,
Whitaker,
Holland,
Westwood,
Weinstein.

Katz,
Calabro,
Davis,
De Luca,
Tupper,
Hyland.
Keating<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Brand<same.
Reid<Reid.

The following ready cases will be called today for trial:
Neuman<Haydc.
Godden<Silberstein.
Citrin<Wills.
Clear.
Pennimann<Penniman.
Truahoff<Met Magazine Co.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J. Recess. No day calendar until Monday, March 5.
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

O'Connell<Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.
Schramm<Burns Bros.
Lopes<Beaver.
Garcia<Mathiessen.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.
Wolper<Davis.
Herrmann<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Levine<Ginsberg.
Same<N Y Rys.
McNamara<Hinckle.
Niedermann<Rauch.
Dearie<Third Av Ry.
Rapholowitzki<Nassau Elec Co.
Saland<Hebrew Pub.
Harris<Barcugh.
Mount<Schmidt.
Di Branca<Leh V RR
Scott<N Y Rys.
S Perlstein<Suffield.
H Perlstein<same.
Tylutki<Corn Exch Bank.
CNY<Man.
Ligueri<Ludwig Baumann & Co.
Love<Schinasi.
Lukasek<Kraut.
Porter<Bennett.
Whiston<Fay.
Wulff<I R T Co.
Goldberg<NY Con RR
Coddington<N Y Rys.
Stark<Lefkowitz.
Shaw<White.
Sipp<E and M Lotse.
Riley<Demarest.
Wellerson<NY Con RR
Rooney<Quick Service Taxicab Co.
McDonald<Minsker Realty Co, Inc.
Hart<Con Gas of NY.
Kahn<J & H Schulman.
Stella<Matthewson.
Moore<Waldorf-Astoria H Co.
Gannon<Kempner.
Harrison<Y M C A.
Crutchfield<3d Av Ry.
Kiernan<Plotz.
Mohr<Turner.
C T David<A Campagna Const Co.
E A David<same.
Kleinmetz<CNY.
Skalla<same.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Schmerdt<Philips.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Res.
Martin<Taylor.
Kamenn<Beckel.
Rosenbusch<Ambrosia Milk Corp.
Fearon<Aldhous.
Alper<Standard Oil.
McQuillen<Birch.
Shindler<Williamson.
Williams<Western Holding Co.
Richardson<C T Willard Co.
Tpousis<Lahn, (2.)
Dunning<Cross Austin & Ireland Lumber.
Buller<Linch, (2.)
Lynch<Novotny.
Flaschner<B'd of Education.
Copstein<Ransom.
Graham<N Y Rys.
Wolters<Strompf.
Walsh<Beaver.
Same<Zuckerman.
Engel<6700 River Taxi Cab Co.
HowardCentral Brewg.
Koch<D L & W RR.
Milaef<Kahn, (2.)
Clark<Bowery Bank.
Meier<N Y Ry.
Sfarza<Lo Mancini.
Margolies<Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.
Rask<McLean.
Kushner<Berg.
Kaplan<Berglas.
Moroney<DuBois.
Goldberg<Bklyn Syrup Co.
Lerman<CNY.
Migdalsky<same.
Kaplan<Thomas Mulligan Const Co.
Rosenblum<Ginsburg.
Seifert<Lipschitz.
Bellinger<Rome Mfg.
Enright<Press Pub.
Cesoli<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Miller<B'ding, Livery & Exch. Stable, Inc.
Silberstein<Lehner.
Guy<Moore.
McManamy<Roeder.
Weiss<I R T Co.
Begley<Frank.
Sheehan<Schiff.
Oppenheimer<Harrisetta Holding Co.
R Grier<I R T Co.
H Grier<same.
Markowitz<Hinefeld.
Merenstein<Carmen.
Case on.

PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Netowich<Cohn.
PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Clear.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Levien<5th Av Coach.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jones<Emery.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Knight<Emmons Bros.
Goldstone<Arkell & Douglas.
Sobray<Concrete & Foundation Co.
Ruderman<Trainer.
Booth & Flinn<CNY (2).
Marone<same.
Chaliner<Borman.
CNY<Foundation Co.
Cons Gas Co<CNY.
Case on.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rachel A. Elting,
Frank E. Waters,
Carrie M. Metcalf,
Mary Smith, &c,
Justin W. Wharff,
Joseph Beyer,
Mary K. Brennan, infant,
G. F. Brennan, inf.,
Thomas Kelly,
Agostino Carbone,
Peter Houser,
John McGrath,
Hellmuth Kronich,
Alfred H. Lewis,
Samuel Sachs,
R. A. Canfield,
R. D. Onffroy,
H. E. Boericke, &c.,
Louise O. Merriam,
Margaret A. Harrison,
Timothy Norton,
Christina Schaefer,
N. Bondoc, Jr., infant,
C. E. Thompson,
Maria del Carmen Mallbran Sanchez,
Margaret O'Brien,
Anna Wade, &c,
Bridgett Hackett,
Felix Armentero,
Ragna Sorenson,
Mary Sutton.
Julia Mahoney,
Sarah A. Laporte,
John Beattie,
I. Schlinger,
Isadore Petschek,
Louis Demuth,
Hetty H. R. Green, (2.)
Frank Leslie,
Egbert R. Harty,
H. S. Jobert, infant,
Joseph Augier,
Louise P. Augier,
H. T. P. Hopper,
R. Marchetta, &c,
G. Specchiale,
Jacob Weiser.
Wills for probate:
Mary Nixon,
Mary O'Connor,
Babette Hanauer,
M. Jablouka,
Oscar Hoffman,
James McMahon,
Shifiit Berman,
George Liginger,
Ellen McCollough,
Mary A. Baurdis,
William F. Coles,
John J. Manahan,
Edward Brewis,
Carrie M. Metcalf,
Ida Moore.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Fisher<Lewis.
Brooks Bros<Wormser
Dreisin<Epstein.
Weinberger<Norden.
Pearsall<Nicholas.
Clark & Gibby<Dalberg.
Empire City Gerard Co<St Nicholas H.
O'Neill-Adams Co<Ward.
Bonsole<Mannielo.
Hunt<Sweetwood.
Spear<Avidan.
Robson & Simpson<Goldstein.
61st St Bldg Co<Eltoma Rty Co.
May<Wallace Nov Co.
Weinstein<Herskowitz
Mandel<Feuchtwanger
Beatty<Kitab Eng.
Calas<Opera House Garage Co.
Elias<Fodor.
Alongi<B U D Rty.
Teresiak<Standard M O Co.
Black<Lord & Taylor.
Welkes<Cohen.
Belzer<Geller.
Schwartz<Germansky.
Peerless Silk Mfg Co<Schadow Silk Co.
Gannuzzo<N Y Rys.
Gibstin<Walsh.
Batovic<Slovak Newspaper, &c. Co.
Brenack<Empresa Colombiana, &c.
Black<Lord & Taylor.
Leavitt<Durand.
Colomba<Lehigh Valley RR.
Castnotis<Rafailovich.
Kings Transp, &c, Co<Raritan River Clay
Bellows<1067 Fifth Av Co.
Janson<Deutsch Bros.
Lazard<Karten.
Borac<Moyses.
Waldman<H S Wolff.
Schrager<Goldman.
Ladner<Schlesinger.
Nagelberg<Britton.
Shapiro<Roshoff Rty.
Albert<Wachsman.
Young<Motley.
Schlechter<Newman.
Harrison<Barnet.
White<Moore.
Thorley<Nicholas (2.)
Parrott<Birdseye.
Silver<Wenson.
J D Hanken & Bro<Lincrusta Works Pallas, Inc.
Dryblock<Smith.
Grosobel<Cady.
Rubin<Winthrop.
Weissman<Reynolds.
Gerber<Kaplitz.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rowe<Cunningham.
Coffee<Van Tassel.
Lucas<New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Wall<Fletcher.
McDonald<NY Socy, &c.
Dopitz<Mennassee.
Lipka<Epps.
Newman<Platzman.
Glucksman<Gossett.
Papich<Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Varney<Wayne Oil Tank, &c, Co.
Goodman<NY Gas, &c, Co.
Katz<Bee Holding Co.
Werner<Munro.
Levay<Cohen.
Robinoff<Chernick.
Benson<Moffitt Rty.
Finkelstein<Lee Bros, &c, Co.
Arisano<Con Gas Co.
Goldstein<Federal Mail, &c, Co.
Francini<Sherwood.
Gluck<Geller.
Scherer<Feder.
Mulcahy<Chernoff.
Hayes Auto<Davis.
Levitt<Igstaeder.
Prentice<Kaufman.
Harris<Starr.
Reifel Sack Co<Tidewater Portld Cement
Richman<Kennedy.
Wishner<Cent RR Co.
Weiss<Reichback.
McCormack<Dean.
Owens<Mallano.
Scarpolla<Oliver Type Co.
Shevisky<T New Const Co.
Lehr<Burton.
Berman<Amdur.
M J Bush & Co<Kuperschmid.
Freedman<Erie R R.
Frazibonde<Lissberger.
Burns<Fishel.
Mayer<Parkinson.
Smith<T Hogan & Sons.
Rogers<same.
Little& Ives Co<Baseball Magazine Co.
Bernstein<Zipser.
Techan<N Y Rys.
Int R T Co<Williams.
Margulies<Goldberg.
Glick<Reiss.
Kenny<Shine.
Elev. Auto Signal Co<Bok.
Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

York Bldg Co<Gerstenzang.
Gabel House Carton Co<Lionell Mfg Co.
Baylis<Miller.
Millinery Exch<Villeneuve & Loeb.
Barish<R Seril Co.
Epstein<Lipschitz.
Hall<Whitney.
Hankin<Lincrusta Works Pallas, Inc.
Elias<Fodar.
Clear.

PART IV. — Schmuck, J. — At 10 A. M. — Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—American Sav. Bank<Schmidt—Julian M. Wright. Re Yuelle—William T. Van Alstyne. Knapp<Miller—Swinburne Hale. Re Glass—James W. Munk. Schleissner<Casey—Donald B. Abbott. Union Trust<Frankel—Frederick C. Hunter.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Re Winters—Mark Goldberg.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.

Pollack<CNY.
Flood<same.
Grunert<same.
Stephens<same.
Handy<same.
Green<Green.
Henning<Camache.
Cohen<Gehlan.
Van Dyke Est<Infantino Realty Co.
Same<Infantino.
City Real Estate Co<Puretz.
Assy<Corpn of Trinity Church.
Re Hipkiss.
Beach<Cedar Const.
Cohen<Kosonovsky Bros Inc.
McClure<Reich.
Re Sweny.
Newman<Newman.
Welser<7th Av Amuse
Goldberg & Sons, Inc<Normal Const Co.
Durand<Durand.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
Selmon<Ryan.
Gavagan<McGarry.
Dressel<Hanser.
Packard<Sun Ins Office.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Case on—Fischerauer<CNY.
Myers<Noll.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on.
Braun<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will. Mary A. Radlein.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.

Rothenberg<Greenthal.
Solove<Frees Cont Co.
Morris<Union Ry.
Slavin<Int R T Co.
Stanton<Union Ry.
Craven<same.
Dorsey<same.
Solomon<McAvoy.
Duboff<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Maloney<Int R T.
Schanfren<same.
Fitzer<same.
Mauley<same.
Wrenn<Young.
Squitieri<Union Ry Co

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Smith, indiv, &c<Cantlin et al—Daniel V Sullivan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Riverside Estates Co<Gefaell.
Clements<Williams.
Sonderman<Hammond.
Canadian Bldg Material Co<Chosak.
C Southard<Jackson.
E Southard<same.
Dogin<Dogin.
Ker<Ker.
Reiss<Bernheim.
Groberg<Edert.
Johnson<Johnson.
Re Harris (McCloskey.)
Herskovitz<Herskovitz.
Re Lansberg.
Clements<Williams.
Peters<Anchor Laundry Co.
Swanson<Prendergast.
Pines<Traktman.
Quilty<O'Connor.
Meguin<Buehler.
Gresswell<O'Rourke.
Stanley<Blake.
Kiefaber<Man & Q Traction Co.
Castle Co<Spencer.
Wolff<Wolff.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Nelson Bros Coal Co<Samaritan Hospital.
Landau<Wiesen.
Preisigke<Ducat.
Stevenson<Moore (Bklyn Daily Eagle)
Prudential Mortgage Corp<Lamphear.
Re Duryea Place.
Re Estates Holding.
Re Badoletto.
Jacob Dold Packing Co<Kings Co Refrigerating Co.
Re Weirfield St, &c, (Brugel.)
Weber<Weber.
Quilty<O'Connor.
Schindler<The Pullman Co.
Blau<Stevens.
Kingsboro Amusement Corp<N Y Civilization Feature Film.
Imbraile<Imbraile.
Morris<Hedges.
Moroney<Manuel.
Kuhn<CNY.
Michel<same.
Walsh<same.
Whammond<same.
People<Simone.
Re Lawrence Av (Lumley.)
International Steam Laundry Co<Sacks.
Re Mincini.
Levitt<Levitt (2.)
Hunn<Hunn.
Hazel<Dept of Health
Shannon<Shannon.
Blume<Commonwealth Impt Corp.
Smith<Bartlett.
Hisiger<Aaron.

PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dunn<Eagle Savings & Loan Co.
Foster<Foster.
Liebman<CNY.
Fowler<Fowler.
Litwak<Goverman.
Robinson<Jackson.
Greenfield<CNY et al.
Thompson<Thompson (2.)
Weinstein<CNY et al.
Belfer<CNY.
Nenninger<Rich.
Tarnes<Tarnes.
Citera<Citera.
Goldstein<CNY et al.
Jenny<same.
May<same.
Rosen<same.
Sobel<same.
Silver Bathing Pav<Woodbury, Atty G.
Curry<Zitelli.
Allen<McGowan.
Pierce<Louise.
C I Jockey Club<Sheepshead Bay S Co (foreclosure.)
Schneider<Eagle Svgs & L Co.
Pines<Traktman.
Collins<Metallic Chocolate Mould Co.
Dowell<Dowell.
Elfenbein<Katz.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3897.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Beard<Salisbury.
Delaney<Nassau RR.
Carberry<Gorden.
Moffat<Jarvis et al.
Rose<Monarch Amusement Co.
McIntosh<Sweezey.
No River RR<Williams & N Y & M 8c Line.
Brisk<Mapp.
Raymond<B H RR.
Reisenburger<Otto.
Olsen<CNY.
Albert<Standard Mail Order Co.
Kidd<Davenport.
Crawley<Nassau RR.
Lourie<same.
Judin<same.
White<Wight.
Dolan<Damm.
Shuster<Edelman.
McCarthy<So Bklyn Ry.
Mitzman<same.
De Filippo<N Y Cons RR.
Tiernan<O'Hara.
Zukas<Lehigh V Coal.
Bell<Bklyn Union Gas
Tiedemann<Hilbert.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Feb. 26.

Highest number reached on regular call 8437.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gelconter<Franzban

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M. Naturalization and the hearing of motions. Part II., Platt, J.—Case on trial.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—In new Court House.
Wills for probate:
Virgil G. Bogue,
Elizabeth Rave,
Charles F. Trost,
Elizabeth McM. Dowling,
Mary A. Carroll,
Florence Kahn,
Ann Hutchinson,
Agnes G. Watt,
Mary C. Smith.
Adm'r's account'g:
Mary Page,
Frank W. Bartley.
Harbeck Mills.
Exec'r's account'g:
Mary E. Cushman,
Mike Elmore.
Petition for temporary administrator:
Mary S. Salzsider.
Compulsory acc't'g:
John Daly.
Petition for adm'n:
Louis F. Lambert.
Order to show cause:
J. L. Steneck.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Scarsdale Supply Co<Watt.
Mete<Fagnani.
Daken Co<Loftus.
Morrell<Englis.
Stome<Hamburger.
Levine Iron Works<Friedman.
Gallo<Wright.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lloyd, as admx<Thos Roulston, Inc.
Klossett<Man Fireproof Door Co, Inc.
Alexander<same.
Hines<Trageser.
Barry<N Y & Q Co Ry
Prette<same.
Fowler<N Y Rys Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Galgano<B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Michel, as admx<Lehnhoff.
Kessler<Kerscher.
Neary<Int R T Co.
McEwen<McEwen, as executrix.
Smith, an infant<Dashby.
McCabe<N Y Rys Co.
Schlegel<Rubenstein Brothers, Inc.
Gluck<Union Ry Co of N Y City.
Schleretti, an infant<Bindseil.
Serafinsky<Sullivan.
Morris<Smith.
Foote<Belt Line Ry Corporation.

Highest number on calendar is 1,515.

County Court.

EQUITY TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bell<McKnight.
Sussman<Streichler.
Pescia et al<O & C Rty Co.
Motion:
Burras<Cohen et al.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CRICK PUBLISHING CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Feb. 23, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desk, chairs, typewriter desk, rugs, filing cabinet, wardrobe, etc. BYRD D. WISE, Trustee.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 24,219. — DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. PHELPS, Bankrupt.

Creditors are hereby given notice that on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1917, the above named was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
February 20th, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LOST.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on the last page.—Advt.

AQUEDUCT MAKING LONG ISLAND SWAMP

Property Owners to Sue Brooklyn Borough for Damages by Overflow.

CATSKILL CAUSES PROBLEM

110,000,000 Gallons Daily from New System Leaves Like Amount to be Disposed Of.

Property owners on Long Island, perturbed at the announcement made yesterday that residents of Brooklyn, with the exception of those in the Columbia Heights and Hill section, would be furnished hereafter with water from the Catskill aqueduct, have warned the borough officials that they will bring suit for damages. Their property was kept dry while water was drained from it to supply Brooklyn. Now with eighteen out of the twenty-five pumping stations closed down this property is already reverting into swamp land, with attendant falling off in value.

The Catskill aqueduct will send 110,000,000 gallons of water into the Brooklyn mains daily, and not more than 30,000,000 gallons will be taken from the old Long Island system each day, where formerly it supplied the entire 140,000,000 gallons. The department officials are facing the problem of finding some outlet for the excess 110,000,000 gallons, and the task is proving difficult despite the fact that all natural outlets for water and seepage are being opened up and artificial outlets constructed to carry the water into the bay.

"I suppose," said Deputy Commissioner Langthorn of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, yesterday, "the property owners who sued us for damages when we constructed the water supply system because we deprived them of the natural seepage of their lands will now sue us for giving them back the seepage. We were sued for damages for making swamp land into dry land, and I suppose we will be sued again for making the dry land into swamp land."

The section of Long Island near Smith's Pond, east of Lynbrook, is being converted rapidly into a lake. Before the pumping stations were closed down it was dry. A similar condition is found at Watts Pond, near Valley Stream, and residents of Freeport, L. I., assert that there is grave danger of the southeasterly section of the village being inundated.

The supply of water from the Catskill aqueduct is only temporary at present, and the Brooklyn reservoirs are stored to capacity for emergency purposes. The Flatbush Water Works Company and other private concerns are supplying their customers as usual. Commissioner Langthorn said that the Catskill aqueduct was proving satisfactory and serviceable. More than 400,000,000 gallons of water have been sent through the Brooklyn mains and siphoned under the Narrows to Staten Island to fill the new Silver Lake reservoir.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Fri., followed by rain Fri. night or Sat.; moderate to fresh e. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Fri., followed by rain Fri. night and Sat.; colder Sat.; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain Fri. night and Sat.; colder Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain in s. and rain or snow in n. Fri. night and Sat.; colder Fri.; fresh to strong s. e. to s. winds.

Wis.—Unsettled and much colder Fri.; cold wave in s. w.; Sat. cloudy and cold; fresh to strong shifting winds Fri.

Minn.—Fair and colder Fri.; cold wave in s. e.; Sat. probably snow; fresh winds.

Neb.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Fri. and Sat.; much colder Fri.; fresh winds.

Kan.—Cloudy and much colder Fri. and Sat.; fresh winds.

La.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. cloudy, colder in interior.

Ark.—Cloudy Fri.; colder in n. w.; Sat. fair; colder in e.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri., colder; Sat. fair.

E. Tex. Cloudy Fri., colder in n. w.; Sat. cloudy, colder in interior.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:40|Sun sets..5:40|Moon sets..8:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:47	9:16	2:42	3:07
Governors Island	9:12	9:43	3:14	3:38
Hell Gate	11:09	11:34	5:17	5:33

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 22.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Feb. 14.
SS African Prince, Cardiff, Feb. 5.
SS Canpana, St. Michaels, Feb. 5.
SS Zealandia, Algiers, Feb. 5.
SS Hugo, Cienfuegos, Feb. 13.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Feb. 20.
SS Norwegian, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
SS Thelma, Matanzas, Feb. 17.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, Feb. 21.
SS Iocolite, St. Johns, Feb. —.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 21.
SS Chipana, Philadelphia, Feb. 21.
SS Sinaola, Sagua, Feb. 15.
SS Zacapa, Cristobal, Feb. 15.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Feb. 19.
SS El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 17.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Feb. 16.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Feb. 20.
SS Mar Del Norte, Newport News, Feb. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Asuarca	Barcelona	Jan. 25
Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Jalisco	Nassau	Feb. 10
Ultonia	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Jacento Vardaques	Seville	Feb. 1
Holbein	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 24
Grove	Maracaibo	Feb. 14
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 20
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Maracaibo	San Juan	Feb. 17
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 17
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Alfonso XII	Vigo	Feb. 3
Tocantins	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 29
Celtic	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Acre	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 2
Spencer	Santos	Jan. 21
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 21
DUE SUNDAY.		
Tivives	Santiago	Feb. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 22
Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Saga	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 7
DUE MONDAY.		
Arna	Buenos Aires	Jan. 30
Morro Castle	Nassau	Feb. 23
Carolina	San Juan	Feb. 21
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 23
DUE TUESDAY.		
Allianca	Cristobal	Feb. 21
Havana	Havana	Feb. 24
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 24
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Mandeville	Tanamo	Feb. 15
Munamar	Antilla	Feb. 23
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 25
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 15
DUE THURSDAY.		
Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 24
Carrillo	Kingston	Feb. 24
Minas Geraes	Santos	Feb. 8
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 26
Parthenon	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Columbo Maru	Cristobal	Feb. 28
Radja	Balboa	Feb. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 27
Missourian	St. Nazaire	Feb. 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Christian Bors, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Brazos, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sergipe, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tagus, Colon	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Fram, Bergen	———	2:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Madison, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Alfonso XII., Vigo	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, P'to Mexico	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Rio Janeiro	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 22.

SS Philadelphia, Laguayra to New York, left Pietro Plate at 11 P. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 151 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 133 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Royal Arrow, New Orleans to New York, was 107 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 273 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Jalisco, Manzanillo to New York, was 51 miles S. at noon.

SS Starlite, Campana to New York, was 90 miles S. at noon.

SS H. R. Mallory, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Feb. 23
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Kamakura Maru..........Feb. 24
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Feb. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—China ....Mar. 1
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ....Mar. 2

South and Central America Mails.

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga......Feb. 24
Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, (except Magdalena Department,) Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Santiago, Kingston, Colon, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 8 A. M.—Tagus..........Feb. 24
Porto Rico, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos ....Feb. 24
Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, and Costa Rica, (Cuba must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores.......Feb. 24
St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, at 2 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.,)—Guiana..Feb. 24

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, France, Gibraltar, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—Sailings uncertain.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Jan. 27; Kobe, Feb. 2, and Yokohama, Feb. 3—which arrived per steamer Kamakura, were dispatched east from Seattle on Feb. 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 24.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23212.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL ARONSON, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on February 20, 1917, the above proceeding was referred to me as referee to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, March 6, 1917, at 1:30 P. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, February 21, 1917.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,978. Notice is given that IRVING W. STREET, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,047. Notice is given that ALFRED PODULKA, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,222.—In Bankruptcy.—CLARA C. MANVILLE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Clara C. Manville are hereby given notice that on February 19th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,991. Notice is given that HARRY LINDEMANN, trading as LINDEMANN ENGINEERING CO., a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,009. — In Bankruptcy. — CHARLES S. FIELDSTEEL, individually and trading as FIELDSTEEL & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles S. Fieldsteel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 16th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 5th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, February 20th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,997. Notice is given that PHINEAS WALLACH and NATHAN WALLACH, individually and as copartners doing business as WALLACH BROS., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24214.—In Bankruptcy.—GREATER NEW YORK FURNITURE CO., INC., bankrupt.

Creditors of said Greater New York Furniture Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on February 19, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 8, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated New York, February 21, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24204.—In Bankruptcy.—ELIAS RESNEK, bankrupt.

Creditors of said Elias Resnek, individually and as surviving partner of Resnek, Shapiro & Company, trading as Resnek, Shapiro & Company, are hereby given notice that on February 20th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 6th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,221.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES ROBERTSON, Bankrupt.

Charles Robertson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 19th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 5th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, February 20th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,035. Notice is given that NATHAN SCHREIBERSDORF, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24217.—In Bankruptcy.—SIMON GLUCKSTERN, bankrupt.

Simon Gluckstern was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 17, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 7, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 24,208.—In Bankruptcy.—FELIX GOLDFARB, bankrupt.

Creditors of said Felix Goldfarb are hereby given notice that on February 14th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, March 8th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24133. Notice is given that BECKIE SCHLITT, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of twenty per cent. cash. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,547. Notice is given that LAWRENCE GOLDBERG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24021.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH SCHACH and HARRY ROSENSTEIN, individually and as copartners composing the firm of SCHACH & ROSENSTEIN and the firm of SCHACH & ROSENSTEIN, bankrupts.

Joseph Schach and Harry Rosenstein, individually and as copartners composing the firm of Schach & Rosenstein and the firm of Schach & Rosenstein, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on January 16, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 6, 1917, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24138.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN J. SCHWARTZ and LOU R. STRAUSS, individually and as copartners under the firm name of JOHN J. SCHWARTZ & COMPANY, bankrupts.

Creditors of said John J. Schwartz and Lou R. Strauss, individually and as copartners under the firm name of John R. Schwartz & Company, are hereby given notice that on February 8, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 8, 1917, at 2:00 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated New York, February 21, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,105.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY HEININGER and CHARLES L. BAKER, individually and as copartners trading as HENRY HEININGER & CO., Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on February 5, 1917, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, March 6, 1917, at 3 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of compositon, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to form a fire insurance corporation under and pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York passed February 17th, 1909, being Chapter 28 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York known as the Insurance Law, and the acts of said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The name of the said corporation is to be the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The purposes for which the said corporation is to be formed shall be making insurances on dwelling houses, stores and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not, (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom, and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby,) and also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus; and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation; also insurances upon automobiles, whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect reinsurance of any risks taken by it.

Dated, at the City of New York, this 14th day of February, 1917.

JAMES H. MacKAY,
FRANKLIN C. BARRETT,
JOHN H. LEDDY,
WALTER J. GRAHAM,
NATHANIEL MILBAUER,
HARRY F. SULLIVAN,
LYLE E. MAHAN,
EDWARD T. McLAUGHLIN,
JOSEPH A. M. DODIN,
FRANCIS S. QUINN,
RUSSEL R. VAUGHN,
BENJAMIN GLATTSTEIN,
SOLOMON GROSSMAN.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, March 2, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, at U. S. Marshal's Office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., One Pearl Necklace, (97 Pearls,) One Pearl Necklace, (101 Pearls,) 1 Pearl Scarfpin, 1 Pearl, 13:60 Grains; 1 Pearl, 10:08 Grains; 1 Black Pearl, 13:20 Grains.

The Pearls will be on exhibition Thursday, March 1st, 1917, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on the morning of the day of Sale. Catalogues mailed upon request.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

NEW YORK.
BEECHTREE INN 28 Minutes from Grand Central
Open All Year. Lawrence Park, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Trap Shooting. Du Pont Instructors in Daily Attendance. Instruction Gratis.
Dancing. Teas. Orchestral Concerts. Golf, Motoring, Riding, Driving, etc.
Branch office, Geo. A. Huhn & Sons, Brokers.
A. J. MURPHY, MANAGER
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LAUREL in the PINES
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A Modern Hotel in a Noted Winter Resort.
SHELTERED BRIDLE PATHS. WELL KEPT WALKS. ATTRACTIVE DRIVES.
TENNIS COURTS AND PUTTING GREENS.
UNEXCELLED GOLF COURSE.
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCES.
Branch Office Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

"The Idamarks" 705 Madison Ave. Lakewood, N. J.
Very best cuisine and service; extra large rooms; running water; spacious grounds.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Leading Resort House of the World.
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL.
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
·ORCHESTRA · DANCING·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Henstein, Propr.

ISLESWORTH
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Capacity 600. American and European plans, with famous cafe and grill. White service. Sea-water baths. Orchestra. Indoor skating. Booklet.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always.
MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES
with its handsome new 12-story fireproof addition. Capacity 500. On the ocean front. Orchestra. Noted for service and cuisine. Hot and Cold Sea Water in all baths. Spacious porches and sun parlors. Auto buses meet all trains. SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach meets trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. B. LAYTON, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Avenue near Beach.
Open all year. Capacity 250. Winter rates.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL GRAFTON
American Plan. Washington, D. C.
Noted for its refined patronage and delicious meals; fashionably located; liberally conducted. HARRINGTON MILLS, Prop.
Summer Season, Saranac Inn, Adirondacks.

SOUTHERN STATES.
HOTEL CLARENDON AND COTTAGES SEABREEZE FLORIDA
ON THE FAMOUS "EAST COAST."
Railroad Station, Daytona. Season Jan. 6th to April 10th. Directly on Ocean. Absolutely fireproof. 18-hole Golf Course. 6,000 yards. Booklet on application. 1180 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—E. W. BLISS COMPANY, Plaintiff, against CANADIAN LINDERMAN CO., LTD., Defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in New York Cou

Dated New York, February 6th, 1917.
PLATT & FIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Canadian Linderman Co., Ltd.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated February 19th, 1917, and filed on the 19th day of February, 1917, with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 6th day of February, 1917.
PLATT & FIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Administrator, New York County.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1916, was published in The CITY RECORD, three times each week, for three weeks, beginning January 18th, 1917.
WILLIAM M. HOE
Public Administrator of the County of New York.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.,

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

Attractive Dwelling

11 large rooms and 3 baths; hollow tile and stucco construction; roof of Spanish tile. Reasonable price; convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:24, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:15 Saturday only), 1:28, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M. &c. SUNDAYS—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:16, 11:40 A. M.; 1:03, 1:56, 2:15, 3:05, 4:17, 4:51, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Sale of Nitrate Lands in Chile.

The Government of Chile has decided upon the sale at public auction, to be held on the 16th of next April, of the following lots containing the following number of metric quintales, (1 metric quintal equals 100 kilograms), at the minimum price, in gold at 18 pence, per metric quintal indicated:

"Condor," 858946 metric quintales, at 30 cent; "Aureas," 1018781 metric quintales, at 15 cent; "Sebastopol," 206106, at 10 cent; "Santa Lucia," lot A, 2546542, at 25 cent; lot B, 2151440, at 25 cent; "Pan de Azucar," lot A, 1609343, at 20 cent; lot B, 1582354, at 20 cent; "Pena Grande," lot A, 2774402, at 25 cent; lot B, 266968, at 25 cent; lot C, 2825411, at 25 cent; "Santa Laura, de Wendel," lot A, 3061969, at 25 cent; lot B, 3210405, at 30 cent; lot C, 2989203, at 25 cent; lot D, 2935718, at 20 cent; lot E, 1905492, at 10 cent; "Demasias de San Remijio," 4000, at 55 cent; and "Demasias de Barcelona," 27300, at 55 cent.

THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF CHILE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

There May Be Another House as Good as This—

Solid oak paneled dining room walls and ceiling; two baths, last word in appointments; several open fireplaces; 6 bedrooms; bird's-eye maple trim on second floor; tiled floor and walls in kitchen; closets galore; beautifully decorated, and, of course, hot water heat; electric light; parquet floors—

But We Have Yet to See It

364 Sterling Place, near Main entrance Prospect Park. Close to 2 stations of the new Eastern Parkway Subway.

Open Sunday.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn

BARGAINS!

Beautiful 1-family homes of 6 to 10 rooms. Apartment house conveniences plus a porch, lawn and garden. Some with garages. Little cash, easy terms. Illustrated list mailed on request, or come today.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
22nd Ave. & 66th St.,
BROOKLYN.

24 minutes on Sea Beach Sub. Park Row to 22nd Ave.

PRETTY BRICK HOUSES

Bargains—$300 Cash—$30 Monthly

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into the living room; can be closed in as sun-parlor for the winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

North Shore Waterfront

Unusual opportunity for commuter to buy self-supporting waterfront farm, 7 acres, pleasing type old-fashioned homestead, 9 large rooms, many open fireplaces; views of Sound from any part of property; large barns, extensive poultry houses, 3,000-egg incubator, perfect order; ¾ acre raspberries, large peach orchard, strawberry and asparagus beds; never-failing spring; anchorage for boats directly in front of property. A decided bargain. Price $9,000. Terms.
THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Handsome Furnished Bungalow

5 rooms and bath, all large, airy rooms, with every modern improvement; house contains up-to-date furniture, rugs, curtains, ivory bedroom set, silver, kitchen utensils, &c., ready to occupy. Beautiful garden plot 90x100, hedge, new garage for one car; fine restricted neighborhood, near private bathing beach and waterways; great for all water sports; near trolley and main road to N. Y. C. Owner leaves for West and cannot occupy; will sacrifice to responsible interested party on easy terms. Benson, Box 274 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM $1800

Complete with good house and outbuilding. Just the place for small family wanting year round home having enough ground for vegetables, berries and chickens. In large town where there is a demand for eggs and poultry; near station, harbor and trolley. Reliable family can buy this farm for small amount cash and $12 monthly. Casper, Box 234 Times Downtown.

ARE YOU INTERESTED

in purchasing my waterfront bungalow, with all modern improvements suitable for all year round home. Enough ground for garage and garden. Easy commuting distance from New York. Terms to suit. Also several waterfront lots at reasonable figure. Address J. H. Box 62 Times.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE
50 x 100 FOR $50

Near large lake, adjoining Motor Parkway and Boulevard. Boating, bathing, fishing. My loss your gain. Title guaranteed. Address CASH, F 440 TIMES ANNEX.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 CASH NOW
AND 4 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City.

SUMMER HOMES,

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park,
Rent or Sale. Send for Booklet "T."
ALBERT ROBBINS, Inc.,
Asbury Park (opp. depots), Allenhurst, N. J.

LEONIA PALISADE **BOGOTA** TEANECK MORSEMERE
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK BOGOTA

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Home.

Owing to removal to California must sell handsome 10-room-house, two baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, etc. Terms to suit. Full particulars.

G. A. ROFF,
Room 518—1328 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Montreal Longue Pointe Ward.

For Sale, 4,212,000 square feet, near electric cars, twenty minutes from the center, the best location for residence or manufacturing, at 14¼c. a foot, very little cash. The buyer can make a large profit on this bargain; title guaranteed.
G. W. PICHE, Owner,
180 St. James, Montreal.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

2-3-4 Rooms and Bath
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 Central Park West

MANHATTAN—East Side.

780 MADISON AVE.
Near 66th Street

High-class non-housekeeping suites, two rooms and bath, newly altered ten-story fireproof building, elevator, telephone, maid and valet service, arrangement for meals.
Renting AGENT on PREMISES.
Telephone, 1778 Plaza.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Ave.
Tel. 6200 Murray Hill.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

261-265 WEST 36TH ST.

Very light lofts, 50x100; low rent; great inducements; modern 12-story building; 3 elevators.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 540.

OFFICES 600 Sq. Feet Each.
Glackner Bldg., 227 FULTON ST.
Exceptionally light, new and modernly equipped.
WM. CRUIKSHANK'S SONS,
Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.—Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

46th, 19 West.—Parlor floor, 10 feet above sidewalk, few doors from 5th Av.; present tenant will take space; reasonable. Apply Frank Gilman Co., 19 West 46th.

71st, 10 West.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor, in highest-class private house; all improvements; two other rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone 9415.

Completely furnished office, new furniture, own entrance; rare opportunity, $45 monthly. 1,270 Broadway; Room 619; Friday afternoon.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5664 Rector.

Parlor floor, suitable for dancing, theatrical rehearsals, hair dressing establishment, &c.; yearly lease; moderate. 118 W. 43d St.

Extraordinary large office space, 700 square feet; magnificent prominent building; rent $50; continuous service. 110 West 40th St.

Lofts to let, with steam power and heat; good light, low rent; near Williamsburg Bridge. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

DESK ROOM IN REALTY OFFICE.
161 WEST 34TH ST.

Store to let, Park Av. and 81st St. 100 East 81st St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.
Small furnished office, telephone and stenographic service, suitable for architect; will consider association with architect. J 1 Times.

Desk room with small additional space, women's garment district, cheap. D 106 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Private house to lease, electric light, all improvements. 59 East 87th St.

Out of Town.

President's Inauguration—Suitable for entertaining, completely furnished house for inauguration week; 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage, near German Embassy. Apply 807 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PARTITION.—SUPREME COURT OF THE State of New York, County of New York.—FRANK E. THOMPSON and another, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS G. THOMPSON and others, Defendants.

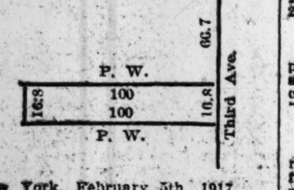
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the above-entitled action on the 3rd day of February, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant 66 feet 7 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 128th Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with 128th Street, and partly through the centre of a party wall, 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue, 16 feet 8 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with 128th Street and partly through the centre of a party wall, 100 feet to Third Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Third Avenue, 16 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises are sold subject to a mortgage on which there remains unpaid Forty-five hundred ($4,500) dollars of principal and interest, held by the Empire City Savings Bank; subject to rights of present tenants; subject to any state of facts that an accurate survey would show, and subject to party wall agreement recorded in Liber 488 of Conveyances, at Page 379.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 2,356 Third Avenue:



Dated New York, February 5th, 1917.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
WELLS & SNEDEKER, Esqs., Attorneys for Plaintiffs. ANDREW H. A. THOMPSON, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Thompson and others. SAMUEL BITTERMAN, Esq., Attorney for Defendants Blumenthal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have severed connections with Mr. S. Solomon, and am now associated with The Munzor-Lyon-Kahn Co., 1,133 Broadway.
H. H. BUTLER.

REAL ESTATE

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room house on plot 40 by 100; near Long Island Sound, bathing, boating, and fishing; must be seen to be appreciated; small cash payment needed. Have several larger houses. Can get immediate possession. Address I. D., 84 Times.

$150 cash, $7 monthly, buys nice cottage within 25 minutes of city, near station; trolleys to New York, Brooklyn, within ½ block; plot big enough to raise chickens; full price $1,575; clear title. If interested call, write Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

I am left alone with a house of fourteen rooms, twenty miles from New York, about an acre of ground; value $20,000, but if you have cash name your figure; I intend to close this week. Owner, care Blaker, 110 West 40th.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OCEAN FRONT HOTEL FOR RENT.
In select Sea Gate, the westerly end of Coney Island, New York Harbor; 38 bedrooms, 17 baths, steam heated, fully furnished and equipped; great chance for the right man to operate a high-class hotel in this well-known Summer residence resort. Apply to William P. Rae Company, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Owner leaving city will sell handsome all-year home, everything as new; gas, electric lights, large open fireplace, beautiful bath, large porch, newly decorated; big plot, shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley and bathing beach; 45 minutes from city; price, $3,200, $250 cash; title guaranteed. 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

A fine stucco home, seven rooms, 40-foot porch, all improvements; near station; only 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; small cash payment; balance as rent; this is a bargain and must be sold at once. W. T. Little, Laurelton, L. I.

Long Beach.—Five lots, 100x100, corner of Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500, part cash; balance easy terms. W 170 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
An unusual chance to build your own house from your plans and to your liking. I will sell you the ground and I will build you a house, or you can do it yourself. No obligation to use my plans or my builder. For house and lot costing $7,000 you pay $1,000 and I furnish the balance, you paying me monthly in lieu of rent after house is finished. Location, Cranford, most beautiful suburban spot in New Jersey, 40 minutes from New York, 20 trains daily. All city conveniences. No agents. Address Owner, Room 1,822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City.

REAL BARGAIN.—$6,000, very easy terms; delightful country home, grounds 234 feet frontage, with fine shade trees; high, in healthful mountains; nine rooms, two baths, very large living room with open fireplace, walls panelled in hardwood; four bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor; two bedrooms and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake, golf, country club; near station, 49 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna Railroad; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric lights; near country club, schools; select neighborhood. Address Owner, 340 Times Downtown.

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood."
High—Dry—Healthful—Accessible.
Homes for Rent and Sale.
Illustrated Booklet—full information.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Suburban Homes—Estates—Farms.
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

A delightful country home, seven large rooms, bath, all improvements; apples, pears, cherries, berries, asparagus, garden, barn, hennery for 200; wagon house; convenient station, trolley, school; reasonable price; terms; photos. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Houses for sale and rent; reasonable terms.
Will you let us know your needs?
J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO.,
South Orange, N. J. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

$25 per month buys attractive, new home, 5 minutes Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of "Oranges"; 5 rooms, bath, electric, gas, steam. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Edgewater-Palisade-Morsemere, N. J.
Business and residence plots, also extra fine dwellings, at bargain prices and easy terms; some exchanges. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Telephone 850 Cliffside.

Maplewood, choice section of "Oranges." Souvenir Booklet mailed for 10c stamps. Secretary, Box 94T, Maplewood, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.—For sale, 10-room house; steam heated; desirable location; large lot; on river; 8 minutes' walk from depot; easy terms. E. M. Wray, Elmira, N. Y.

6-Room house in restricted section; low price; easy terms; bargain. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 161 West 34th St.

A beautiful home, furnished or unfurnished. P. O. Box 53, Haworth, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

By the Salt Sea, for Sale or to Let.—A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on the coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; two acres; trees; house, 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; three hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address Fonda, Room 1,822 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

81ST ST., 75 EAST.—Six rooms and bath, completely furnished and equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure; possession March 1st. Phone Mrs. Owen, 3680 Madison Square.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

HANDSOMELY furnished two-room apartment; large and high ceilings; modern open fireplace; tile bath; $150 month. 4487 Vanderbilt.

SUBLET sunny corner apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; Gramercy section. N 55 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

80'S.—Magnificently furnished 5-room apartment, $200 month; 3 months. Vanderbilt 1450.

86TH, (near Riverside.)—Seven large rooms, three baths, or furnished. Schuyler 4695.

88TH, 215 WEST, (10th floor.)—Seven large rooms with three baths to rent for March, April, May. Inquire on premises or A. L. Libman, 130 West 46th.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Two rooms, furnished, $40 monthly; high class service.

153D, 402 WEST.—Completely furnished apartments, 7 rooms; $100 monthly. 2640 Audubon.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

Attractive apartments, hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, unusually attractive; breakfast and maid service. Columbus 2354.

BROADWAY, 1,730, (Sonoma.)—Attractive five-room apartment, furnished, four, seven months. Aldrich.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

PERSONALLY inspected lists of high class furnished apartments obtainable at the EXCLUSIVE REALTY CO., Specialists, 176 West 72d St. 848 Columbus.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT, beautifully furnished, grand piano, to responsible tenants; men or family; only guaranteed references acceptable; $175 monthly; excellent maid would remain. Tel. Bryant 3388. N 92 Times.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $47.50 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unfurnished—East Side.

780 MADISON AV., NEAR 66TH ST.
High-class nonhousekeeping suites; two rooms and bath, newly altered, ten-story fireproof building; elevator, telephone, maid and valet service; arrangements for meals; renting agent on premises. Tel. 1778 Plaza. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill.

57TH ST., 53 EAST.—6 rooms; electric light; steam heat; all improvements; $37.

945 PARK AV.
5 rooms; steam heat; $38.

Unfurnished—West Side.

13TH ST., 159 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, heat, light; two rooms, heat, light, running water.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

93D, 325 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment to sublet; seven light and airy rooms, facing Drive; rent moderate; can be seen all week.

94TH, 310 WEST.—Eight rooms, two baths, from March 1 to Oct. 1; present rent $100; concessions given. Can be seen any time. Marcuse.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment,
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

6-ROOM APARTMENT TO SUBLET, $70, Privilege renewing lease Oct. 1; modern elevator building; southern exposure; large bedrooms, extra closets. Coleman, 40 Morningside Av.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Five minutes Borough Hall subway, three minutes Brooklyn Bridge; one room and bath apartment; excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone; $26.

Queens.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
$25 to $45 a Month.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., cor. 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted for 3 months, 2 bedrooms; not over $125 month; best references. F 466 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

To lease or sublease four or five rooms unfurnished in refired apartment building in Times Square or Columbus Circle neighborhood; preferably nigh with outside rooms; must be modern in every way; give full particulars in letter. F. C. Gunning, Times Building.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

53D, 32 EAST.—Square room, private bath, gentleman.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large room, electric lights, private bath; telephone; references.

55TH, 154 EAST.—Large rooms; also medium-sized room, $5; suitable for gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; open grate fire; references.

50TH, 38 WEST.—Rooms with private bath, en suite, or single for gentlemen appreciating comfortable well kept environment. Circle 179.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive room, with or without grand piano; music allowed; references.

61ST, 154 WEST.—Hall room; table guests. Tel. 1379 Plaza, Clark.

73D, 302 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths; small room; exclusive location; convenient subway, "L" board optional; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated, large room; private bath; ample closets; telephone.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large room, with dressing room; southern exposure; adjoining bath.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite, with bath or single; electricity; $4, $6, $15.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, medium room; running water; heated; gentleman; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; steam, electricity, phone, maid service; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms, running water, adjoining bath; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; parquet floors; private bath, lavatory.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant front room, gentlemen or couple; breakfast. Wells.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room, well heated; bath; breakfast; privileges.

85TH, 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, outside; elevator apartment; electricity. Gunther.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room; electricity; also small rooms; refined home.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Handsome suite, two rooms, dressing room, and bath; gentleman.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant suites, one, two, three rooms; bath, steam, electricity, references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large outside room; southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8091 Riverside.

104TH, 115 WEST.—(Apartment size,) handsome room, adjoining bath; modern improvements; private family; $5.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia; modern; kitchen privileges. Apt. 3.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large south room; electric light; elevator; near Columbia. BOSWORTH.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; modern apartment; $5, $6. McCague.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator apartment; telephone. Apartment 6-F W.

142D, 605 WEST.—Single room, running water, near bath; elevator apartment. Scott.

BEAUTIFUL SUITE, attractively furnished; southern exposure; modern elevator apartment; convenient transportation; strictly private; gentlemen; references. Phone 354 Academy.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (Near 100th.)—Sunny, front room, sixth floor; elevator apartment; refined family; telephone; electricity; bath. Mara.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
Gentleman can have homelike, sunny room, overlooking Hudson River, in elegant, strictly private residence, close to 103d St. subway station; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 826.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; double room; gentlemen. Riverside 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman living in suburbs, few days a week in town, wishes one or two rooms and bath, quiet neighborhood; light, airy, well furnished; liberal rental if suited; permanent. Address Room 1500, 31 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 3844.

RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN wants furnished room in Washington Heights section with private family; all conveniences. Answer, giving description and amount, D 120 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; steam heat; private baths; electricity; references.

65TH ST.—An exceptional opportunity to share as paying guest the comforts of an exclusive home. Plaza 6631.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; steam, electricity, telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful balcony floor; large rooms; private bath; electricity; would divide; also smaller room; Southern cooking.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; also parlor suite; fine table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for two; reasonable.

73D ST., 265 WEST.
Large room; high-class Jewish home.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath; private phone; steam heat, electricity.

76TH, (West End Av.) 344.—Select accommodations to refined guests; double, single room; best home table; steam, electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; 2 large rooms, singly or en suite; electricity, steam.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Pleasant, medium sized room; parlor dining room; private house.

60TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

93D, 21 West.—Large, small rooms in well-kept house; board optional.

156TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—NEAR SUBWAY; DESIRABLE ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; TABLE BOARD ALSO.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 102d.)—Large outside room, running water, adjoining bath, suitable two gentlemen; excellent board. Osborne.

WEST END, 524, (86th St.)—One desirable room; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, two rooms, bath, board with private family. Phone Cahen, Academy 1632.

YOUNG couple, Christians; no other roomers, 72d to 110th St. West. D 115 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ARISTOCRATIC PEERLESS Limousine 6-38.—Gentleman going away must sacrifice above automobile; same is in beautiful condition throughout; has Gray-Davis starting, lighting system. Can be seen at 150 West 55th St., or apply Room 51, 96 Broadway, 12 o'clock.

BARGAINS.
'17—Studebaker.
'16—Reo, six.
'16—Dodge.
'16—Mitchell.
'16—Studebaker.
'16—Chalmers.
'16—Lexington.
'15—Scripps.
'15—Maxwell.
'15—Overland.
'14—Studebaker.
'13—Buick Roadster.
'13—Studebaker.
'12—Buick.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

BRISCOE coupe, 1915, suitable for lady or doctor; perfect condition; cost $1,200; price $350, quick. Lexington, 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
Four cylinder, 1914 model; used privately; cost $3,800; no reasonable offer refused. 305 West 79th, near Riverside Drive.

CHEVROLET.—1916 model, Royal Mail; newly painted; good mechanical condition; good tires.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1916 Model, 8-60, 7-passenger touring. Very little used; excep'n'ly good appearance.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 productions. All have been gone over in our own repair shop, and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

HUDSON Super 6 cabriolet, '17; run 45 miles; perfect condition, with factory guarantee; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th, second floor.

IF YOU are in the market for a new high-grade automobile communicate with me at once, as I am in position to save you over $900 if you place your order at once. The machine in question is one of a well-known make and one of the best cars made in the country. Address Export Manager, D 34 Times.

LOCOMOBILE, 1915, six-thirty-eight, limousine; condition perfect; appearance new; sacrifice. Phone Columbus 9869.

MARMON 1916 three-passenger club roadster; like new.
Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 seven-passenger touring car.
Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCEDES LIMOUSINE—50 H. P.
LATE MODEL—SHAFT DRIVE.
RENAULT LANDAULETTE; 20-30.
RENAULT TOWN BROUGHAM.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVENUE. PLAZA 4837.

MITCHELL.—Have purchased a new car; will sell my 1916 Mitchell cabriolet; completely equipped; had best of care; cost $2,000; will take $900. Hotel Netherland, Room 1,632.

NATIONAL TWIN 6. 1916 seven-passenger touring, run about 2,000 miles; practically new. No reasonable offer refused. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

OAKLAND 1917 EIGHT-CYLINDER.
Beautiful 7-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles by owner, who is compelled to sell at a sacrifice. Can be seen at 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE, sedan, 1915; overhauled, repainted; bargain, $450. Lexington Used Car Dept., 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger touring car, in excellent condition; 1916 Studebaker touring car; 1915 Scripps-Booth roadster; 1915 Overland coupe. Now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. 'Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND touring, electrically equipped, new shoes, shock absorbers, searchlight, extras; perfect. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND.—A 1915 Overland speedster, silver special; cost $1,600; used 4,000 miles; accept $525. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD Twin, over thirty-five, seven-pass.; looks beautiful. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

PACKARD 1915, sedan, also two-thirty-eight, 7-passenger chassis. 587 Park Av.

PACKARD Twin, runabout, white flier; looks beautiful. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

PACKARD Six, forty-eight, seven-pass.; looks beautiful. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

PEUGOT, 90 H. P., 1916,
FOUR-PASSENGER TOURING.
SIMPLEX, 50 H. P., 1915,
SEATING FOUR.
SIMPLEX, 1915 ROADSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

PIERCE-ARROW, LIMOUSINE BODY.
This body is built of aluminium and is perfect in every detail; handsome appointment; cost over $2,000; can be seen any time. B. F. Stephens, 39 Stephens Court, Flatbush and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn.

PIERCE 1912 36-horse-power standard Pierce limousine and touring body; like new. Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916, eight-cylinder limousine, upholstered imported lining, two disappearing seats facing forward, Circassian walnut panels, bronz fixtures, newly repainted Brewster green and black; sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
MARION SPEEDSTER, Starter, Lights.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog special.
F. I. A. T. "30," latest importation.
(Town Brougham & Fleetwood touring bodies.)
Scripps 1916 "8" special sport body.
Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 Limousine, in fine order; Packard 3-38 phaeton, needs no recommendation; 1916 Overland touring car, seating seven comfortably; 1916 Oldsmobile touring car; 1916 Overland roadster. Prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. 'Phone Circle 1300.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. FOR SALE. TRUCKS.
Pierce Arrows, Packards, Whites, Macks, Republics, Saurers, Alco contractors' Dumpers.
Various Style Bodies and Capacities.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.
136 West 52d St 'Phone Circle—190-191.

DUMPERS.—WE HAVE SEVERAL 5 AND 6 TON POWER-HOIST, TAIL-END DUMP TRUCKS, IN A1 CONDITION, THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO BOOK UP FOR ANY PERIOD OF TIME, IN OR OUT OF TOWN; WILL START AT ONCE. J 354 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Automobiles for Rent.

LADY leaving town, would rent beautiful 1916 Chalmers limousine laundaulet, with chauffeur, responsible party; reasonable. Telephone 3682 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD or Cadillac limousine to hire, hour or monthly; superior service. 249 West 80th St. Schuyler 5767.

RENAULT, high-class, hour, trip, monthly; moderate rates. Mandola. Columbus 2908.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-grade coupe with starter; if medium grade must be new; state price, make and year, and where car can be seen. Nye, 347 5th Av.

Wanted, best modern car $300 will buy; give full particulars. O 350 Times Downtown.

Automobile Bodies.

"STEAL A BODY!" Selling out all auto bodies; all styles; Winter or Summer; ridiculously low prices. 303 West 59th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson.
Private instruction by special arrangement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

NURSE, with hospital training and outside experience, desires position as office assistant to doctor or dentist or take care of invalid. Telephone Lenox 7945.

NURSE.—Capable, well-educated young Protestant woman wants care of child; no sewing; city references. Nurse, 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class, refined young American; eight years' legal, brokerage experience; highest references; good appearance; $20. N 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation, rapid and accurate typist, good speller and grammarian, neat appearance, experience; $15. Miss Zlen, 1318 Bryant.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position; will start low. Catherine Ping, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; refined, Christian, wishes position with high class house; salary $15 to start. D 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly efficient; educated, refined; salary $20. Miss A., 2,481 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, well recommended; $12. Weissmann, 234 East 86th. Tel. Lenox 8560.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, educated, rapid, clean-cut; correspondence; initiative; $15. O 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Initiative, high class commercial, literary work; excellent experience, $18. N. A., Times Harlem.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Exceptionally neat; Christian, (20;) 4 years' central office experience; courteous taking telephone messages; nice voice; efficient office assistant; $10. N 302 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—General office work; executive ability; best references; ambitious; $12-$14. O 316 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, 38; modern methods; controlling system, cost accountant, correspondent, trial balances, balance sheets, statistician; A1 references. O 295 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND CREDIT MAN, (31,) 7 years' experience, thoroughly competent, highest references; salary, $25. O 349 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,808. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Financial statements, income tax reports, audits, systems, &c. A. B., 79 Worth St. Franklin 8713.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, university student, now employed, desires downtown connection. N 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Conscientious worker; bright and willing; excellent penman; neat; moderate salary. Michael Gaccaro, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) competent; capable taking full charge; trustworthy references; $20. O 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; 34; college graduate; 16 years' experience; modern methods; competent take full charge; bonded. F 464 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—19; experienced; cashier, assistant to credit manager; high school education. Sittinger, 177 Suffolk St.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate; experienced; reliable, references. Apartment 16, 368 Grand St.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; eleven years' experience; sober; careful driver; won't consider anything under $25 a week. Paul Civotte, 416 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. J. A. Zimmers, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Scotch, married, desires position; country; understands electrical plant. D 70 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—French gentleman, lawyer and army Captain, fluent in French, German, Italian, and English, desires opening to handle foreign correspondence or hotel interpreter; excellent French and American references. Reply W 190 Times.

CORRESPONDENT-SECRETARY.—Young man 25 years old, university graduate, expert stenographer, bookkeeper, general office man; highest references; ability, character; salary $30 week. D 38 Times.

DESIGNING or CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER.—Wide experience in power and industrial plants as works manager or general superintendent; executive ability. Wide Awake, O 252 Times Downtown.

FARMER.—American (32) desires position as manager or foreman; thoroughly experienced all branches farming, cattle raising, feeding for test, poultry, and hogs; good handler men; sober; references. K. L. M., Finderne, N. J.

INCOME TAX RETURNS made up by one-time income tax investigator U. S. Treasury Department; also desires position with accountant or lawyer handling income tax work. D 112 Times.

LATIN AMERICAN, native America, (24,) leaving employ Havana (Cuba) branch New York commission house Feb. 15, seeks connection with manufacturer seriously interested in Latin American field; good practical knowledge of Spanish and foreign trade methods; competent stenographer; best reference. Address G. W., 377 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER.—Experienced executive wants position, apartments or office buildings; renting, collecting record; references; now employed; reasonable. D 116 Times.

SALESMAN, (29,) wide experience abroad, and good appearance, well connected in England, France, Canada, wants to find respectable concern to become acquainted with their line to travel for same in England; high references. Address D 94 Times.

SECRETARY, OFFICE MANAGER.—Experience legal, corporate, public utilities; competent corporation secretary; speaks Spanish; good stenographer. O 300 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN, experienced waist and dress trade, now engaged, desiring change, wishes connection large manufacturer; commission. D 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER to executive; young man, (24,) American, Christian, five years' experience, at present employed by New York banking corporation, desires change; would make fine personal stenographer; salary, $20; can assume new duties March 1. O 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian, (28;) competent; good education, appearance, and address. O 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; 9 years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid typist; neat work; familiar with bookkeeping. O 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position; will start low. Charles Linek, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, expert correspondent; Elliott Fisher; any location; highly indorsed. Technical D 118 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, age 34; ten years' experience with one Baltimore firm, desires traveling position with New York firm for Maryland territory; can furnish highest reference; salary or commission. Y 281 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, wishes position in architect's office; can do tracing and lettering; neat; best references; salary secondary. T. McNAMEE, 144 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) educated, experienced, desires connection with wholesale house to learn business; references; salary $12. D 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) formerly clothing stock clerk, seeks position at anything offering opportunity; grant personal interview. D 80 Times.

YOUNG, reliable college-trained man will sail for any foreign country to transact business, or be a companion. Y 279 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires permanent connection, with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, 27, desires $4 or $5 work daily at any line; has general science education. John Lustig, 336 East 18th St.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires steady position; experienced selling, managing. D 81 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Experienced envelope addressers. Apply Butterick Pub. Co., 326-330 Hudson St.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

BOOKKEEPER, with good handwriting and rapid at figures, who understands stenography and typewriting. William Salmon, 723 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPLAINT ADJUSTERS.—Wanted, experienced complaint adjusters, periodical subscription department large publishing house; permanent work and opportunity for advancement for the right type of girl; do not apply unless you have had previous experience in this line. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—One who has had at least one year's experience and who is quick and accurate touch typist; salary $15 weekly to start and excellent chance for advancement. Apply second floor, 229 West 43d St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; no washing; good wages; must have city references. Y 269 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Three in family; no washing; good wages. Call today, Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

GIRLS WANTED, LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE, TO HANDLE FILE STENCILS; THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY TO MR. PAYNE, 326 HUDSON ST., CORNER VANDAM.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CREDITORS OF C. HAVES, 3,801 13TH AV., Brooklyn, should make claims before Monday, 5 P. M., at store, sold to L. Kraut.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, to pick orders in large mail-order house; clean work; good opportunity for advancement; previous experience unnecesary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a capable woman of middle age to act as working housekeeper, with full care of three-year-old child. Y 291 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER.—General houseworker wanted. Phone Audubon 4430, or call 470 West 141st St.

NURSE, maid, or mother's helper; capable young woman to assist mother with children and other light duties; another maid kept; good home; wages $25 to start; references. J. A. Miller, 227 Fairview Av., Rutherford, N. J.

NURSES.—Young women of good family, with or without experience, for children's suburban convalescent hospital. Address New York Orthopedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Educated woman, capable of explaining to our special list of mothers successful character-building plan for children; this plan was prepared under the direction of educators and psychologists whose names are familiar to every mother; one capable of being quickly promoted to branch office management preferred; salary. Room 711, 116 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES, HIGH CLASS, FOR OUR JEWELRY DEPARTMENTS IN DEPARTMENT STORES IN NEW YORK AND OUT OF TOWN; ONLY YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD APPEARANCE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN DEMONSTRATING NEED APPLY. CALL BETWEEN 3-5 P. M. MAX STEIN, 9 MAIDEN LANE.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position; opportunity for advancement; must be experienced in taking shorthand. Call 9 A. M., James H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of taking care of technical dictation; one familiar with dictating machine or willing to learn; good education essential. D 95 Times.

WRAPPERS.—Young ladies for parcel wrapping in large mail-order house; clean work, steady positions, and opportunities for advancement; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, thoroughly familiar with mail order business, including writing copy and capable taking charge; good opening with advancement; state experience, references, &c. W 184 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, law, $25; adding machine operators, clerks, and typist. Hirst Exchange, 93 Liberty St.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

BE A DICTAPHONE TYPIST.
We teach dictaphone operating in one week—touch typing in 6 weeks—and guarantee graduates positions, with SALARIES $12 TO $25 WEEKLY. BOC BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL, (Bailey-O'Conner, Inc.,) 103 Park Av., (41st St.) Murray Hill 4620.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10.
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified or chartered senior accountants wanted, experienced, and must have degree; permanent position assured; write, giving full particulars and salary expected. J 4 Times.

ARCHITECT.
Professional man of experience and standing to financially interest himself in established architectural firm and assist in the management of the New York interests. J 3 Times.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN with executive ability and experience in textile factory who is not afraid of hard work and looking for advancement. William Salmon, 723 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN wanted; extra large commission to capable men. B 201 Times.

BOILERMAKERS, MACHINISTS, BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN wanted by the New Haven Railroad; experienced men only. Apply Employment Car, 133d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

BOY wanted, from good family, to become assistant to artists; exceptional opportunity; bring samples of work between 9 and 10 A. M. Rebele Studios, 23 East 26th.

BOY, age 17, wanted take care stock different departments jobbing house; good wages. O 327 Times Downtown.

BUTLER with experience as valet; must care for apartment and understand light cooking; give personal city references. Address Y 283 Times Annex.

CYLINDER SALVAGE EXPERT.
Must be familiar with oxi-acetylene welding, electric welding, fusion of alloys by electricity, and all processes and equipment for same; useless to reply unless you are thoroughly experienced in this work; good opportunity for right man; all replies confidential; state age, experience in detail, present position, and wages expected. Address Box Y 278 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—One who has had at least one year's experience and who is quick and accurate touch typist; salary $15 weekly to start and excellent chance for advancement. Apply second floor, 229 West 43d St.

HEAD BOILER MAN wanted for plant of eight 200 horse power, hand-fired, horizontal tubular return boilers; must be capable of obtaining high rates of combustion. Apply by letter, stating full qualifications, Y 270 Times Annex.

LEDGER CLERK in wholesale house; one accustomed to handling large number of accounts; must be good penman; state age, experience, and salary expected. "Steady," J 14 Times.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 3, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MANAGER for New York hotel; state experience, age, salary. Box R. D., 45 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO CAN DETAIL FROM LAYOUTS; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND EVERY CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEERING DEPT., WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO., EAST PITTSBURGH, PENN.

SALESMEN.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 W. 32d St., sixth floor, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high class appearance and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good men. B 151 Times.

SALESMEN, (3,) experienced, to sell trimmings to manufacturing trade; one for coats and suits, one for waists, one for cap trade; only those thoroughly acquainted with above trade and lines will be considered; commission; give references, &c. J 13 Times.

SALESMAN, strictly commission basis, selling high-class office specialty; must be able to furnish A1 references and deposit on samples; unusual opportunity for large earning; our sales records opened for your inspection. Room 158, Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMAN.—Grocery salesman to carry on commission as a side line home-made products; make appointment by letter. Farrar's Home-Made Fruits, 342 West 14th St.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Snow fell Thursday in Southern New England, the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, portions of the lake region, in the Northern Rocky Mountain and Northern Plateau regions, and in the State of Washington, and rain continued in the Middle and South Pacific States.

Temperature was higher Thursday in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Plains States. Changes elsewhere were slight as a rule.

Indications are that cloudiness will increase Friday east of the Mississippi River, and be followed by rain or snow in northern and rain in middle and southern sections Friday night or Saturday, except in Central and Southern Florida, where fair weather will continue.

There will be little change in temperature in the East Friday, but colder weather will overspread the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and Mississippi Friday night or Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh east, probably becoming strong Saturday. Friday, fair; Saturday, rain or snow. Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong east to southeast; partly cloudy Friday; Saturday, rain. South Atlantic Coast, fresh south, fair Friday; Saturday, probably rain.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow Friday night or Saturday.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday. Saturday, rain or snow.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably followed by snow Friday night and Saturday; warmer southeast Friday.

Northern New England—Fair Friday. Saturday, snow, not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	20	27	4 P. M.	41	36
6 A. M.	19	25	6 P. M.	39	33
9 A. M.	24	24	9 P. M.	38	31
12 M.	35	30	11 P. M.	39	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 8 P. M. it was 32. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 8:30 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.36 inches.

Fire Record

A. M.	Loss.
12:55—6 Cedar St.; Berkfield & Co.	$250
4:50—61 Pitt St.; Julius Druker	Slight
4:50—92 1 Av.; Jacob Kramer	$500
8:30—3,780 Park Av.; John Fortman	Slight
10:15—789 Amsterdam Av.; T. Duffy	Slight
12:05—31 W. 125 St.; Edw. Kilbenberg	Slight
12:10—106 Centre St.; J. H. Scbola	$10
P. M.	
2:10—592 Lenox Av.; not given	Slight
2:10—246 W. 43 St.; A. Schmidt	Slight
3:15—15 W. 36 St.; not given	Slight
4:25—789 Fulton Av.; Bernard Attle	Slight
6:10—122 W. 26 St.; Bon-Ton Waist Co.	Slight
6:35—246 E. 10th St.; Jacob Gewold	Slight
8:00—186 Lafayette St.; Morris Novelty & M'f'g Co.	$25,000
8:05—202 E. 88 St.; Schemier & Liebler	Slight
8:55—635 E. 12 St.; Schlessinger & Gottlieb	Slight
9:50—B'way & 38 St.; (taxi,) Club Taxi Co.	Slight
11:50—749 6 St.; B. Sulkson	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN connect with growing stationery and printing concern; state salary. N 95 Times.

SECRETARY Wanted.—A secretary and confidential man for general manager of large manufacturing concern; must be a thoroughly competent stenographer and have knowledge of general office and factory routine; exceptional opportunity for the right man; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. Address Box Y 261 Times Annex.

SHOEMAKER.—Single man, for outside of city, $25 per month, with board and lodging. Apply Optical Store, 2 West 125th St., 8:30 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with large corporation; must be thoroughly competent, of good appearance, and accurate worker; state age, experience, references, religion; salary, $70 per month. O 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—YOUNG MAN; MUST BE THOROUGH AND COMPETENT. WHEN APPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY DESIRED. D 110 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, who can handle payroll; large manufacturing plant; salary, $15. Apply by letter, Y 273 Times Annex.

TEACHER of bookkeeping, familiar with 20th century system; good salary; state particulars, mentioning telephone number. J 394 Times Downtown.

TOOL makers, call at S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princess Bay, Staten Island.

UNIFORM SALESMAN WANTED.
We require an additional salaried man with proved selling record to take care of our expanding business with army, navy, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, banks, clubs, bands, yachts, department stores, theatres, railroads, steamships, schools, societies, chauffeurs, police, and firemen.
BROOKS UNIFORM CO.,
143-151 West 40th St.

YOUNG MAN for order department, who is capable of handling inquiries and correspondence; state age, education, experience and salary expected. J 387 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, law, $25-$30; stenographer and correspondent, $25; bank stenographer, $1,000 year; clerks and typists, bank tellers, and bookkeepers. Hirst Exchange, 93 Liberty St.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
to man with sales and executive experience, who can invest $10,000 with well established manufacturer, our goods are staple and in great demand, our sales average from ten hundred up to ten thousand dollars per order; give full details. F 467 Times Annex.

Coal land for Sale.—472 acres of patented coal land in Colorado for sale, at a sacrifice; an opportunity for a possible very handsome return to any one with financial strength to carry the investment for a short time. Address P. G. Ellis, 208 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Patents, trade marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. 'Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Building, or 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C.

Exceptional opportunity for a high-class man to take charge of auditing department in a going and live concern, either with or without investment; state in letter full qualifications; references and salary expected. Address D 98 Times.

ATTENTION, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. THRIVING MANUFACTURING CONCERN SEEKING LOCATION, NEW YORK, FOR ADDITIONAL FACTORY; OPEN FOR PROPOSITION. Y 287 TIMES ANNEX.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter, 5 Cortlandt St.)

Near park, artistically furnished rooming house; permanent clientele; good carpets. 54 West 91st.

FOR SALE

For Sale.—One 1,200 H. P. compound Fraser & Chalmers Corliss steam engine; cylinder 23 in. high x42 in. long x48 in. stroke; this engine is in the very best condition; if you need an engine don't pass it up. One 30 kilowatt and one 75 kilowatt three-phase 220 volt generator. American Machine Works, 425 4th St., Oakland, Cal.

SECOND-HAND PLATE GIRDERS
for sale; immediate delivery; plate girders 24 inches and 42 inches deep, 28 to 43 feet long, now being removed from an old elevated railroad. Crenshaw Engineering & Construction Co., Inc., 16 Van Sinderen Av., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One-half-ton Audisseren refrigerator machine, with two H. P. G. E., D. E., 230-volt motor, brine tank, coils, and accessories, in first-class condition; used for experimental work; experiments now completed. Dr. Fenton B. Turck, Phone Plaza 2081.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

PRESIDENT RENEWS ALLEGIANCE TO FLAG

It Is Less of an Adventure to Write Than Enact History, He Declares.

POMERENE UPHOLDS HIM

Assails the Pacifists at Washington Celebration and Stirs Audience by Defense of the Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Wilson, members of the Cabinet, Ambassador Jusserand of France, and many other distinguished persons participated today in exercises in honor of Washington's Birthday, held under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution. There was a great outburst of applause when the President appeared. A huge American flag was displayed, and the Marine Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The President pledged allegiance anew to the American flag, and with the remainder of the audience stood at salute while the allegiance was repeated. Mr. Wilson, in behalf of the patriotic societies which held the celebration, then presented a gold medal to a schoolboy for an essay on history. In awarding the medal the President said:

"It gives me a great deal of genuine pleasure to present this. I know some of the things that you have gone through, for I myself have tried to write history. It is much less of an adventure than to try to enact it, but it nevertheless is the kind of adventure that lifts the spirit, and I hope that it has had that effect upon you."

Frequent references were made throughout the exercises to the international situation.

Pomerene Defends President.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, a Democrat, one of the speakers at the celebration, assailed the pacifists and foreign propagandists in the United States, and compared the present foregn situation with the conditions that induced George Washngton, as President, to recommend military preparedness, and, in his old age to resume the command of the American armies.

No one, said the Senator, who approved of Washington's course to protect the United States against the aggressions of Great Britain and France should criticise President Wilson for severing relations with Germany and preparing for possible hostilities. Mr. Pomerene's speech was enthusiastically received.

"If it were an offense against the rights of our people," Senator Pomerene said, "for a British or French cruiser to seize our merchantmen in the days of Washington and Adams, it must now be more repugnant to our American ideals to have our commerce forbidden certain sections of the sea. If George Washington believed that the welfare of the country required that he should come forth in his old days to take command of our armies in order to defend the rights of Americans upon the high seas in 1797 and 1798, what would he do now when all the world is in flames, when Christian civilization is in arms, when the rights of neutrals are ignored and trampled upon, when Americans are guilty of no offense save the exercise of their privileges upon the high seas?"

References which Senator Pomerene made later in his speech to President Wilson caused much applause.

"I am glad," the Senator said, "that in this world of cataclysm our Chief Executive has been very patient, particularly when dealing with situations that affect property only. All such losses can be compensated by damages. But when any power, no matter how great or small, and no matter which one it may be, in violation of every right upon the high seas, permits its submarines to sink a Lusitania or a Sussex without giving any warning, and without providing for the safety of passengers or crew, I am glad to know that the great American nation, speaking through a great American President, said to them: 'You shall be held to strict accountability for your acts.'

"If the times have come when these outrages against American lives shall be continued, and in the judgment of those in authority, as well as of the public, war is necessary, I am confident the people will stand as one man.

Assails the Pacifists.

"The best way to encourage a foe is to divide our councils. And yet there are two classes of people in this country who are trying to make the world believe that the American people are not supporting the President. I refer to the pacifist, so-called, and to that class of foreigners, very small and very loud though it is, no matter what their nationality, who are enjoying our hospitality and yet continue more foreign than they are American in their sympathies.

"I imagine that I can see these advocates of a referendum, if the enemy's fleet should be approaching, hoisting a white flag and crying out, 'Hold! Don't shoot, our vote on the referendum is not yet taken.' If there were a riot on the street they would again probably ask for a referendum to determine whether to blow the police whistle.

"In every crisis of this country there have been well-meaning men who have hampered the Government at every turn. George Washington had his Tories, Abraham Lincoln had his Copperheads, and Woodrow Wilson—well, he has the pacifists and some foreigners."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G64864 for 10 shares in the name "John D. Parker." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. John D. Parker, P. O. Drawer 1,325, Hartford, Conn.

LOST—Gold mesh bag purse, from taxi, between 57th St. and the Little Theatre, on Friday evening, 8:45. Liberal reward and no questions asked, if returned to 140 West 57th St.

LOST—Small diamond buckle brooch, lost Saturday, Feb. 17, somewhere between West 77th and East 52d; liberal reward offered. Telephone Columbus 152. 9 West 73d St.

LOST—Gold mesh bag at Manhattan Opera House Tuesday evening, with check to order to Mrs. E. R. Wandel and $25 cash; return and receive liberal reward; no questions asked. 25 East 57th St.

LOST—Lady's gold mesh bag, in Biltmore Hotel or in taxi from there to Au Caprice Restaurant. Finder may have contents, also $100 reward, if returned to cashier. Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Monday, lady's diamond ring, large stone; probably on 42d St., between 6th Av. and Grand Central Station; $50 reward. George Bell, Jeweler, 1 West 42d St.

LOST—Black velvet bag, address book and money from Penn. Station to Broadway and 38th St. Marie Morris, 46 Seymour St., Yonkers.

LOST—Gold lorgnette, medallion, and monogram, Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 21; liberal reward. Somerset Hotel office.

LOST—$150, Feb. 16, between Nassau St. and Hoboken trolley terminal, or Union Hill car; $25 reward. O 842 Times Downtown.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing Aeolian concert tickets, Feb. 22, 6th Av. McNutt, 106 West 55th.

LOST—Elks button set with diamond, barber shop, Broadway; reward. 'Phone Franklin 599. Hollander, 3 Howard St.

LOST—Feb. 19, 41st to 35th St., Broadway, black lynx scarf, Revillon's name inside; reward. Phone Greeley 5530. The Gregorian.

LOST—Feb. 20, seal muff, in or near Keith's Ninety-sixth Street Theatre. $25 reward returned 520 Madison Av.

LOST—Carnelian seal ring, Broadway, 42d to 44th St. D 107 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD paid for return lady's oblong-shaped diamond and ruby ring. Room 309, 7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 8536.

WILL THE LADY who found silver pocketbook in 34th St. Mirror store and phoned Plaza 9065 call or write Mrs. Stout, 59 East 65th St.?

$100 REWARD for return of black velvet bag with diamond monogram, containing cigarette case, match box, powder box, and lip salve case, with "Leta" in diamonds on each article; lost between 63d and 73d Sts. on 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD FOR RETURN OF LONG DIAMOND BOWKNOT PIN. LOST FEB. 19 BETWEEN 65TH ST. AND METROPOLITAN MUSEUM. W 181 TIMES.

$100 REWARD RECOVERY OR INFORMATION LEADING TO RECOVERY OF IMPERIAL SILK SHIRTS STOLEN FROM ROGGEN BROS. & CO., 653 BROADWAY.

$5 REWARD.—Gold strap bracelet, Monday, Ansonia, Healy's, taxi. Telephone Tremont 1876.

Found.

FOUND—Cigar cutter; owner can have same by describing, paying advertisement. Y 288 Times Annex.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

$10 REWARD for return Airedale dog, male, lost Wednesday night in [illegible] St. Taylor, [illegible]

INSISTS AMERICA MUST UPHOLD RIGHTS

Dr. Schurman Exhorts the Nation—Woman Shouts Interruption at Philadelphia Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The Washington Birthday exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, at the Academy of Music, were disturbed today by a well dressed, elderly woman, who shouted from a box, "How about England!" when President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University, in the course of an address, said that Germany had violated the law of nations.

Dr. Schurman paused in the middle of a sentence. He made no reply, and proceeded with his address. There was scattered handclapping. Ushers hastened to the box and the woman immediately left with another woman. In the lobby of the Academy she denounced England and said it was a crime for people to sit silent and listen to "such rot as that man was speaking."

The university for 100 years has annually observed the anniversary of Washington's birth. President Schurman, the orator of the day, spoke on "Washington, Then and Now." He recalled how Washington attended commencement at the University of Pennsylvania in May, 1775—then known as the College of Philadelphia—in company with the other members of the second Continental Congress. Toward the conclusion of his address, Dr. Schurman, after having discussed Washington's pre-eminence as a soldier and statesman, his Americanism and his insistence on American rights, said:

"How inspiriting is the example of Washington to Americans today! Once more a great European power menaces our rights. We are forbidden to sail our ships or to travel where we will on the high seas under penalty of being sunk without warning by submarines. The German Government draws lines across the ocean, which is free to all, and says to America: 'Thus far shalt thou come, but no further.' Now we recognize the restrictions of a legitimate blockade and the penalties of carrying contraband; these are fixed by the law of nations. But apart from these limitations American ships and American passengers have a right to go where they will on all the seven seas.

"Are there any who weakly advise us to forego our rights in deference to the German challenge? Would Germany, I ask, forego her rights if in her place America without any warrant of law had set aside a vast tract of ocean for ruinous depredations on the commerce of neutrals and ruthless attack on the lives of noncombatants? Could any great nation survive, ought any great nation to survive, which cravenly yields its rights at the summons of the aggressor? The same law which guarantees our rights to territorial waters authorizes us to sail freely on the high seas.

"If belligerents are permitted to exclude us from the oceans, why should they not also appropriate our territorial waters—or even march their armies across our frontiers? The surrender of one national right weakens and imperils every other. Come what may, our nation must defend its rights. And with united hearts and resolute determination the American people stand behind President Wilson, and they will not tolerate either the paralysis of American shipping or the murder of American citizens.

"There is a third feature of Washington's statesmanship which is especially instructive at the present time," Dr. Schurman also pointed out. "I mean his advocacy of military preparedness and his general attitude to the questions of peace and war. Though Washington was a great General and fought a victorious war for national independence, he was no glorifier of militarism. On the other hand, he was equally removed from pacifism. He regarded war as one of the inevitable features of national existence."

At another point Dr. Schurman said:

"Could Washington speak to us today he would more fervently than ever implore his countrymen to provide an adequate national army, to prescribe universal military training for our young men, and to organize thoroughly in time of peace all the economic, industrial, and military forces which in time of war would be necessary for the defense of the nation."

TAFT QUOTES WASHINGTON.

Says Nation Can Always Derive Aid from His Advice.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Ex-President W. H. Taft in an address on "Wise and Unwise Extensions of Federal Power" at Johns Hopkins University today said that the birthday of Washington never comes without finding in our national affairs an issue, and sometimes a crisis, in meeting which we could derive aid from Washington's advice, his experience, or his action.

"As we stand on the brink of hostilities with Germany and with Austria," Mr. Taft added, "his injunction to the American people that the best mode of securing peace is proper prparation for war, comes home to us."

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

HAIL WASHINGTON AS 'FIRST IN WAR'

Military Qualities of the Father of His Country Emphasized on His Birthday.

WHOLE CITY CELEBRATES

Speakers at All Observances Call on Their Hearers to Show Patriotism in the Present Crisis.

The fact that George Washington was "first in war" was emphasized yesterday in many celebrations held in this city in honor of his birthday. The wave of patriotism that has swept over the country since the crisis with Germany became acute was reflected in most of the speeches delivered at meetings of school children, patriotic organizations and at dinners in the evening.

The Washington Headquarters Association, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution, held a public celebration in the old Jumel Mansion, at 160th Street and Jumel Terrace, in the afternoon. Here John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, called Washington "The Father of Pan America," and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, charged that the pacifists of today attempted studiously to conceal the fact that the Father of His Country was always ready for war if war was necessary to uphold honor. State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley told what he believes Washington would do today in an address at the Church of the Holy Communion. A thousand newsboys cheered for Washington, Lincoln and President Wilson at their Washington's Birthday dinner served in the afternoon at the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Lodging House.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew held meetings which lasted practically throughout the day at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; the Knights of Columbus attended mass at St. Patrick's, and at many other churches there were special services. The Junior Patriots of America, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and School children, headed by Hamilton Fish, Jr., attended a celebration at the Hippodrome yesterday morning at which Dudley Field Malone spoke. Exercises were held at the Catholic Protectory, a dinner was given at Delmonico's by the Sons of the Revolution, the Knights of Pythias observed the day, and Italians in the Ascension Presbyterian Church held a special service. The New York Mounted Rifles dined at the Hotel St. Denis, and at the Waldorf the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association feasted.

Young Patriots Fill Hippodrome.

The demonstration at the Hippodrome was under the auspices of the recently formed order of Junior Patriots of America. It was estimated that 6,000 persons were present. There were nine bands, that of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company gorgeous in blue, white, and gold, filling the rear of the stage.

The first event on the program was an exhibition drill by the Junior Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, which is on the lower east side. The boys wore their dress uniforms and carried the national and city flags and their own red and gold banner. The officers of the corps made brief speeches and in chorus repeated their oath to do their duty to God and their country. The volunteer training corps of the Stuyvesant High School in khaki uniforms then went through "setting up" exercises.

Next came the cadets from the Clason Point Military Academy in cadet blue jackets and white trousers, the officers gay in scarlet sashes. They drilled with arms, marching to the music of their own fife and drum corps. Following them were seamen of the navy and students of the electrical school of the navy. They won an ovation by going through the manual of arms to music. The motion picture film, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was shown, and this was followed by Angus Fraser's Scotch pipers, who played national airs as they ascended the stage, marched across it, and down again.

A delegation from the Girl Scouts followed the motion picture, but owing to lack of time they were not asked to drill, and then came a large delegation of Boy Scouts with their field wagon. The Signal Corps went through its drill, and the small boy actor in "Pollyanna," Stephen Davis, who is a Boy Scout, topped the living pyramid of boys and did a bit of vigorous wigwagging. The first-aid work of the scouts was illustrated by putting together a stretcher while one scout bandaged the subject's head, another a leg, and a third an arm, and then placing him on the stretcher carried him out. There were about fifty Chinese in the scout section.

Mme. Bianca Randall, an American, formerly of the Munich Opera Company, closed the program by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Young girls of prominent New York families, under the direction of Miss Julie Lentilhon, were ushers. They included the Misses Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Adrienne Iselin, Helen Byrne, Emily Stevens, Maud Kahn, Rosalie Bloodgood, Margreta Beekman, Lilian Endicott, Rita Boker, Virginia Loney, Rita Sturgis, Rita Norrie, Madeleine Dahlgren, Marian and Theodora Tiffany, Frances Field, Elizabeth Thompson, Helen Seton, and Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Jr.

The boxholders included J. Lloyd Derby, Frederic de Peyster Foster, Alexander Spencer, James M. Beck, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Drelincourt Martin, Bernard H. Ridder, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Howland H. Pell, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. J. G. McLoughlin, Mrs. George Goethals, Miss Claire Van Lennep, Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Rear Admiral Fiske and Mrs. Fiske, the Mayor, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Dr. Ward Crampton, Secretary of the Board of Education, and Dr. Straubenmuller, a member of the board.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff was the head of the Entertainment Committee, assisted by Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton and Miss Julie Lentilhon. Miss Elsa Maxwell was the stage director.

The Jumel Mansion, which Washington once made his headquarters, was packed to its capacity during the afternoon. The life of Washington and the Declaration of Independence of the United States are today inspiring practically every country of Latin America, John Barrett declared.

"All Latin Americans at heart support the United States in its issue with a certain European country," he said. He believed confidently that some day the Monroe Doctrine would be the accepted doctrine of the entire Western Hemisphere, Mr. Barrett asserted. His recent trip to European battle fronts had impressed him with this country's lack of preparedness, the speaker continued. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Reginald Pelham Bolton and others spoke, and patriotic airs were sung.

"Had George Washington lived today, it is extremely probable that his desire not to be made President would have been granted, there being so many anxious to fill that post of honor and service," Dr. Finley said, in his address at the Church of the Holy Communion. He declared that today there were tasks for pioneers in this country as great as any that confronted the Americans of 150 years ago. At that time, the Commissioner said, there were fewer white boys of high school age in the entire territory covered by the United States, than there are now in New York City. All of them could have been seated in the Harvard stadium, or perhaps in New York City's baseball park, he declared, but a person facing them would have seen two future Presidents and many who won fame though they received less than the equivalent of a present day high school education. New York than had a smaller population than is to be found daily in one of her skyscrapers at the present time, he said, and Boston's population was smaller than the 1916 registration at Columbia University.

Churchmen Observe the Day.

Bishop David H. Greer presided at the afternoon meeting for churchmen held in the new synod hall at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Bishop Greer said that we need today men of deep and serious thinking, and he urged his hearers to help the country fulfill the great destiny which awaited it. Edward H. Bonsall of Philadelphia, President of the brotherhood, said that we should be willing to die for our country, but above all to live for it in such a way that it would have our whole-hearted support. The present European conflict, he said, was developing character and bringing men to a new sense of their relationship to God. The Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, President of the Board of Missions, said that the present was "a testing time for men." Of the war he said:

"If God would not let us in it, He had a good reason. If we are getting all the wealth here it is only because God wants it, and is going to need it, and you will have to make good use of it in His way."

At the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Lodging House, at 14 New Chambers Street, United States Senator-elect William M. Calder asked the boys what Americans they classed with Washington in greatness.

"Abraham Lincoln," a lot of them shouted.

"Woodrow Wilson," some others called out, when the cheers for Lincoln had subsided.

"Yes, I also think he is a great, a very great man, although he is of another political faith," Mr. Calder said.

The dinner was given by Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer and her son, H. Randolph Guggenheimer, in memory of the late Randolph Guggenheimer, who feasted the "newsies" annually on Washington's Birthday. State Senator Loring M. Black, Jr., was the toastmaster, and the alumni band of St. John's Orphan Asylum furnished the music.

The chief feature of the Washington's Birthday celebration in Brooklyn was the twenty-sixth annual parade of the Kings County Volunteer Firemen's Association. Headed by Grand Marshal Patrick J. Bray and his aids, the veteran "smoke eaters," hauling their old-fashioned firefighting machines, marched through the snow-covered streets of the lower part of the borough. They were reviewed at Borough Hall by Borough President Pounds and other officials.

In Williamsburg there was a parade of military and civic organizations. The paraders marched from the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, in Marcy Avenue, to the Williamsburg Bridge, where a bronze tablet was put at the foot of the flag staff on the plaza. After the parade patriotic exercises were held in the auditorium of the Eastern District High School.

WASHINGTON PATIENT ALSO.

Adamson Likens His Trials with Genet to Those Wilson Faces.

Washington's trials as President with the Citizen Genet agitation to involve this country in a European war were likened to those which President Wilson has recently had to face by Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner, in an address yesterday morning at the twenty-first celebration of Washington's Birthday held by the City History Club at the American Museum of Natural History. The tension of these days was brought home to the large audience by a letter from President Wilson, in which in declining an invitation to be present he wrote: "The fact of the matter is that each day seems to tie me tighter to my desk here, and it is really out of the question for me to allow myself the indulgence of the sort you suggest."

Mr. Adamson said that Washington practiced great patience in dealing with the efforts of Citizen Genet, then the official representative of the French in this country, who openly sought to force the United States to take arms for France in that country's war with England. But the patience did not arise from any lack of patriotism or of firmness, Mr. Adamson asserted, for when Genet's activities passed all forbearance Washington required the French Government to recall him. President Wilson, in trying by all honorable means to keep this country out of a European war, had followed the example of Washington, Mr. Adamson said, and should have the support of all citizens.

Most of those present were children, and the whole entertainment was designed to show them the need for patriotism.

SAYS AMERICA CAN'T MERELY WATCH WAR

High French Official Cites Washington as Authority for Action.

GIVES A FRATERNAL TOAST

Besnard, at Paris Birthday Dinner, Quotes Franco-American Pledge of 122 Years Ago.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The banquet of the American Club of Paris tonight, on the occasion of Washington's Birthday, was a patriotic demonstration. The principal speaker was René Besnard, Under Secretary of State, who represented the French Government and whose remarks evoked great applause.

Among the other speakers were William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, and Laurence Benét, President of the club. Mr. Sharp in his address referred to the friendly feleing in America for France, saying that the French were loved and admired by the people throughout the United States, and that in view of this France had no need of carrying on a propaganda there. Mr. Benét was loudly applauded when he said, referring to President Wilson's stand toward Germany:

"Never has Executive action aroused such enthusiasm, and never has a people been so united. If war be forced upon us, as well it may be, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, the people of America will be found ready."

The dinner was served under the new war regulations, that is, with a limited menu, such as is being served in restaurants throughout Paris, and under comparatively dim lights, the Government's order being to save electricity.

M. Besnard in his address recalled the words of Washington to Congress in 1789:

"The highest ambition of every American should be to look beyond his own fireside, to reflect that his conduct interests not only himself, his country and his posterity, but that its influence may extend to the world and prepare the political happiness or misfortune of generations and of ages to come."

America consequently, said M. Besnard, when brought face to face with a people led by the most monstrous folly of violence and tyranny the world has ever known, could not remain for long a simple spectator. After reviewing the development of events connected with the war and involving the United States, and paying tribute to the individual Americans who had volunteered service in France, M. Besnard sketched the present situation of the French Army, and declared that, far from being worn out, or even fatigued, France was still ready to go through to the end.

Germany Held in Check.

"It is now thirty months," said he, "that we have had before us the most formidable adversary any nation ever encountered, the most formidable war machine of all ages, prepared in deep mystery, and perfected during forty years by a predatory people. We have before us that nation of which Mirabeau said that war was its national industry. We resisted the brutal shock; we escaped its grasp, and since then we have held our enemy in check.

"Our allies are with us. We have made in a few months an immense effort, that is known to you, and now our army is complete. We have the men and the material. We have the confidence that arises from a just cause and the consciousness of duty accomplished. Around us arise exclamations of hope of millions of men crushed for the moment under the German yoke, and who beyond the lines of trenches listen to the sound of our cannon coming nearer and nearer.

"All those that German barberism has put in mourning, all those that mourn innocent victims in Belgium, Serbia or Rumania, or their kin lost at the bottom of the seas—all are awaiting our victory as reparation for the past and guarantee for the future. We are determined that their hope shall not be disappointed, and that their voices shall not remain without an echo.

"Our determination to vanquish is as tenacious as on the first day. We will not allow the Germans, by a peace that would be deception, to maintain their domination over the Allies, exploit as German territory half of Europe, to train anew entire peoples for war with a view to attacking with more assurance of success and to enslave forever those whose fathers have written upon their banners: 'The French People Aroused Against Tyrants.'"

M. Besnard referred to the ancient custom in France, when husband and wife, with all their relatives assembled, exchanged their wedding rings on the fortieth anniversary of their marriage.

"On such a day 122 years ago," he said, "in the City of New York, 500 guests, American and French, assembled, as we have done today, to celebrate the birthday of the great man who founded the Republic of the United States and whom the National Assembly of France had made a citizen of the French Republic. To the sound of a cannon from the forts a fraternal toast was exchanged. The text has been transmitted to us. It is that toast I would propose to you now as the most evident proof that our reciprocal attachment has remained, after so many years, always quite as faithful and quite as profound.

> To the President of the United States: May the day that gave him birth mark an epoch in the annals of liberty! To the French Republic: May she triumph over her enemies and obtain the tranquillity of peace founded upon justice and reason! To the memory of the heroes of all nations who have gloriously fallen for the defense of the rights of man.

Wreaths for Washington's Statue.

All the great departments of the French Government—the War Office, the Foreign Office, and the Navy—and the municipality of Paris, were represented today in the ceremonies at the foot of the equestrian statue of Washington in the Place d'Iéna. The statue was erected in 1900 by the women of America. Many hundreds of Parisians and Americans watched the placing of the wreaths. General Savétier laid one at the foot of the statue for General Lyautey, the French Minister of War, and H. Cleveland Coxe placed one for the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. One of the most beautiful wreaths was that presented on behalf of the Municipal Council of Paris.

Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, represented the French Government. Standing on the base of the monument, he reminded his hearers that the first and only alliance made by the American republic was with France, and he traced the likeness between the two nations.

"One of the best evidences of the community of thought and aspirations of the two peoples," Minister Thomas said, "is the fact that two Americans—Washington and Lincoln—expressed better than ever has been done before or since exactly the principles for which France is fighting today."

Referring to President Wilson's address to the Senate and American action, he added:

"President Wilson, far from renouncing the Monroe Doctrine, asks that that doctrine be applied to the entire world; that all peoples be free to fix their own policies and to arrange their own destinies."

Referring to the American Revolution and the war of secession and comparing those conflicts with the present struggle in Europe, Minister Thomas said:

"The tenacity of Washington and Lincoln finds emulation in France today. Peoples like ours never tire easily. All wars for liberty are long and have always been waged to the bitter end."

William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, spoke of the American satisfaction "which must be brought to us all in participation in this ceremony of our brothers under another flag, between whom and ourselves from time immemorial there has been a bond of sympathy and good-fellowship which only a community of ideals and aspirations could produce. I take it that everything which pertains to the life and achievements of George Washington, and in particular the principles for which he stood, are as dear to the Frenchman's heart as are those of Lafayette to the American's."

Mr. Sharp alluded to the deep appreciation of Americans for the "manifestation of noble sentiment that has prompted the French Government to participate through its representatives in this ceremony."

A detachment of thirty members of the American Field Ambulance was among those grouped around the statue.

Celebrations at Rome and Berne.

ROME, Feb. 22, (via Paris.)—Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the American Embassy today by a large reception to all the Americans in Rome. Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, delivered a few appropriate words on the present situation and with regard to the good relations existing between Italy and the United States.

BERNE, Feb. 22, (via Paris.)—The annual Washington's Birthday reception to the tiny American colony here, presided over by Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister, was not only larger than usual today but especially lively, because of the presence of a score or more of American Consuls who have been drifting into Berne from Germany by way of Zürich.

GUARD ABOUT GOV. McCALL.

Plot Rumors Cause Unusual Precautions at Boston Reception.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Boston's celebration of Washington's Birthday reflected the nervousness in official quarters. Unusual precautions were taken to guard Governor McCall and his party at the annual reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House. Rumors of plots to damage the structure led to the placing of a heavy detail of police outside the building, while the complete available contingent of the State police and the members of the Sergeant at Arms' department stood guard inside.

Each of the 4,205 persons who passed the receiving line and shook hands with the Governor and Mrs. McCall was carefully scrutinized. The gallery was barred to visitors. Civil war veterans led the long line of military and patriotic organizations received.

Elsewhere throughout the city the day's program called forth frequent patriotic demonstrations. There were meetings of military and patriotis societies, a children's festival, a patriotic meeting in Faneuil Hall of the Knights of Columbus, and a mass meeting at Ford Hall under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Committee of Massachusetts.

Favor Bill for Cat Licenses.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The bill introduced by Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson of Herkimer, providing for the licensing of cats, was favorably reported by the Senate Conservation Committee today. The measure was amended in committee so as to increase the proposed license fee from 25 cents to 50 cents. The protection of song birds is the object of the bill.

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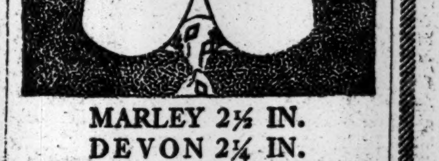

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